Volume 163 No. 23

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Tariff Legislation Set In Compromise Move

A compromise trade agreements act extension bill was scheduled for early report and passage by the house last week following an agreement reached between the high tariff proponents in the house and the administration on the points to be contained in the legislation.

The bill to be passed, it was stated, will contain provisions extending the trade agreements act for one year from June 12; provide for establishment of a commission to make a study of foreign trade policy; enlarge the membership of the Tariff Commission from six to seven members, and reduce the time when the commission must report on investigations for "escape clause" relief from twelve months to nine months.

Provisions Contained in New Bill

Each of these four provisions were contained in a bill (H. R. 5495) introduced in the house June 2 by Rep. Richard M. Simpson of Pennsylvania, who has been leading the fight for sweeping changes in the trade agreements law. His bill is a substitute for his earlier measure, H. R. 4294 on which the ways and means committee concluded hearings May 19.

Provisions of his original bill, which have been the subject of great controversy, have been embodied by Mr. Simpson in a third bill (H. R. 5496) which he also introduced June 2. Entitled a bill "to amend the trade agreements extension act of 1951 and certain other provisions and producers," this measure provides that:—

The President must accept the recommendations of the Tariff Commission for relief under the "escape clause"; may not negotiate a tariff reduction below the "peril point" determined by the Tariff Commission; makes it unnecessary that

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Explosives Transportation Regulations Are Amended

A series of amendments to rules and regulations governing the transportation of explosives and other dangerous articles by railroad were made by the Interstate Commerce Commission and published in the *Federal Register* June 2.

The amendments provided for changes of varying importance relative to the packaging or labeling of alcohol, naphtha, photographic flash powder, trifluorochloroethylene, tree or weed killing compounds, cyclohexyltrichlorosilane, dimethyldichlorosilane, dodecyltrichlorosilane, hexadecyltrichlorosilane, methyltrichlorosilane, nitrate of soda and potash, octadecyltrichlorosilane, propylene oxide and trimethylchlorosilane.

Agriculture Department Has Revamping Powers

Legislative authority to reorganize the Department of Agriculture became effective June 3 when the house refused to vote down reorganization plan No. 2 to give the Secretary of Agriculture greater control over agencies within his department and reshuffle various departmental functions. A motion having the effect of rejecting the plan was defeated in the house 128 to 261. The senate previously had refused to veto the plan.

Exact details of the reorganization within the department have not been announced, but the legislative authority directs the secretary to place the administration of farm programs close to the state and local levels and to adapt the administration of the programs to regional, state and local conditions.

Oil Firms Asked to Join In Voluntary Supply Pact

Arthur S. Flemming, Defense Mobilization Director, said June 3 that he has requested fourteen American oil companies having operations abroad to participate in a new voluntary agreement for the supply of petroleum to friendly foreign nations.

The agreement, which he has just approved and which supersedes one dated June 25, 1951, was recommended to him by Douglas McKay, Secretary of the Interior and Petroleum Administrator for Defense. Need for accord, Mr. Flemming said, is pointed up by the fact that the loss of any substantial current source of world petroleum supply can seriously jeopardize the interest of the free nations of the world.

Drafted under terms of the defense production act of 1950, the agreement provides for the establishment by Secretary McKay, as Petroleum Administrator for Defense, of a foreign petroleum supply committee composed of the participating companies. Other companies that qualify may participate in the voluntary agreement. The committee and subcommittees are authorized to gather for government use information on petroleum requirements and supplies abroad when requested. The agreement also sets up procedures under which participants may take joint action, under the direction of the PAD, to alleviate any substantial shortage in world petroleum supplies

—Continued on page 49

Navy to Curtail Paint Operations

The navy has announced that it will curtail its manufacture of paints and procure most of its needs from private industry. The announcement makes official a move that has been expected for the past two months (OPD, 4/6/53). Secretary Robert B. Anderson said that hereafter the navy will procure from private sources all paint not used on ships and all paint used on ships which can meet mandatory manufacturing formula or performance type specifications that assure adequate quality.

Navy paint factories at Mare Island, Calif., and Norfolk, Va., will be restricted to the production of paint which is of such composition or purpose that adequate quality controls cannot be maintained at commercial sources without undue administrative difficulties and expense. The navy factories also will be permitted to manufacture paint procured in such small quantities that commercial procurement is uneconomical or impractical and for research and development purposes.

Commercial List to Be Issued

The chief of the Bureau of Ships will issue a list of paints which can be commercially procured under provisions of the new policy. The bureau also will make periodical studies to determine if its paint manufacturing activities can be further curtailed through the establishment of adequate specifications, qualified products lists or other procedures. During an interim period the Bureau of Ships will phase out its present operation to make use of existing stocks of raw materials.

The new policy generally adopts recommendations of a National Security Industrial Association paint committee called in by the navy last summer to make a complete study of the existing operations. In its report last January this committee found the two navy paint factories to be well organized and under competent supervision but was of the opinion that there were no important economies over purchasing on the civilian market when differences between accounting for tax-paying private industry and tax-free government operation were considered.

Navy Urged to Weigh Discontinuance

The committee recommended that the navy "weigh carefully the advantages of discontinuing paint manufacturing but expanding its program of research and development for constantly improved paint materials and practices."

It was of the opinion that private industry can supply all paint requirements of the navy, even under emergency conditions and without the unnecessary risks of concentrated manufacture in navy yards. It was also of the opinion that navy paint factories will be able to make more progress in developing better paint when freed of routing and manufacturing operations.

WHO Drug Nomenclature Procedure Now Undergoing Complete Overhaul

American drug manufacturers have scored a significant victory in their efforts to have the World Health Organization modify its procedures for selection of non-proprietary names for drugs having international usage, according to word received here on the results of the sixth World Health Assembly which closed recently at Geneva.

Members of the drug industry and government officials, who attended the sessions of the assembly and the meetings of the executive board of WHO, reported that the procedures for selection and adoption of the names are being completely overhauled in order to provide owners of tradenames with a greater degree of consideration for their property rights in the future work of the expert committee.

According to the returning participants, the matter of selection of non-proprietary names for drugs was discussed at some length during the meeting of the assembly followed by adoption of a simple resolution requesting the executive board of WHO to devise a new plan for selection of the names that would be less objectionable. The executive board acted promptly on the suggestion and adopted a resolution setting forth in detail the procedures to be followed. The main points of the new procedure are as follows:—

Highlights of New Procedure

1. That in selecting the name for the drug, preference shall be given to the name chosen by the discoverer or by the national pharmacopea or non-official group, like the NNR, of the originating country. There must be compelling reasons for selecting a name other than that chosen by the discoverer.

2. A name for a drug can be submitted by anyone to the secretariat of WHO at Geneva.

3. When a name is submitted or selected by the expert committee, it will be circulated by the secretariat from Geneva to the participating governments and to all other persons interested.

4. The notice will contain the name proposed for the drug, will identify the person submitting it, and will identify the substance involved.

5. Objections to the name proposed to be chosen must be filed within six months with the secretariat.

6. Each member government will be asked to take steps to prevent the registration of the names proposed as trademarks from the time they have been started circulating. Heretofore, governments had been asked to refuse trademark registration only after the recommended names had been adopted.

7. No name will be recommended for

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Controls Measure Revised; Action by House This Week

The house banking committee last week completely revised the Capehart standby controls bill, S 1081, and ordered it reported to the house, where is will be taken up for passage this week.

As approved by the committee, the bill provides only for an extension of one year of the authority to control the distribution of scarce material, for continuance of financial assistance to defense contractors and for another year's extension of section 104, providing for mandatory curbs on imports of fats and oils and dairy products which threaten the domestic price support program.

The committee voted unanimously against provision of the senate approved bill for standby authority to free prices, wages and rents in the event of a major emergency, and for limits on credit. The committee also eliminated a provision for extending the life of the Small Defense Plants Administration, but this was because approval has been given by the house to a separate bill setting up a Small Business Administration on a permanent basis.

Inclusion of provisions for continuing section 104 was unexpected in view of the opposition previously expressed by the administration. The government had asked

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Census Funds Restored After Industry's Protests

The senate voted last week to restore $9,400,000 to the appropriation bill for the Department of Commerce to enable the Bureau of Census to proceed with its plan for a census of business and manufactures this year as scheduled. An appropriation of $2,200,000 also was approved for the preliminary work for a census of agriculture next year.

The revised budget for the business census had called for an appropriation of $11,500,000 but the entire amount was rejected by the house when it passed the bill on the grounds that the census was an unnecessary expenditure of funds that well might be deferred. Vigorous protests from about 3,000 business concerns and organizations to the senate appropriations committee, however, convinced the senate that the census is needed and the senate voted to restore all but $2,100,000 of the amount requested.

Sen. Paul Douglas of Illinois led an unsuccessful fight to have the senate follow the house action and refuse any funds for the census but he was defeated 38 to 41. He argued that the census was primarily a service for large business concerns so that they might estimate what volume of goods is likely to be purchased from them.

Oil Cartel Suit Transferred To N.Y. in Surprise Action

The government's civil antitrust suit against the major oil companies charging them with violations of the law in their international operations was transferred to the United States district court for the southern district of New York on a surprise motion of the government before federal judge Edward A. Tamm in the United States district court for the District of Columbia June 2.

The action was unexpected because the government previously had fought the industry's request for a change in venue. The firms argued it would be more convenient since most of the documents required in the case are located in New York. Leonard J. Emmerglick, special assistant to the Attorney General, handling the case, moved for the change in the interest of speedier action and in view of existing world tensions.

Rubber Plants Disposal Measure Changes Urged

Kenton R. Cravens, administrator of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, last week urged extensive changes in the provisions of the Shafer bill, H. R. 5425, for disposal of the government-owned synthetic rubber plants, at the opening of the hearings on the measure before a subcommittee of the house armed services committee.

Mr. Cravens said that the bill should be strengthened to make sure that a purchaser of the plants may not subsequently be charged with violating the anti-monopoly laws because of his purchases. He said that he believes there will be relatively few bidders for the plants unless the legislation provides bidders with adequate protection against subsequent charges of antitrust law violation.

He also objected to the proposal for placing disposal of the plants in the hands of a three-man commission completely divorced from the chemical, rubber and petroleum industries. Mr. Cravens said that the disposal should be in the hands of a board composed of the secretaries of Commerce and Treasury and the director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, with the RFC acting as the disposal agent of the board. The purpose of this would be to place the policy determination on the highest echelon, while retaining the know-how and experience of those most familiar with the facilities.

Mr. Cravens also criticized other provisions, including the time period for issuance of bid invitations and the requirement that bidders accompany their bids with substantial cash deposits.

Dyes Production in '52 Decreased 23 Percent

Total output of dyes in 1952 was 145,000,000 pounds, or 23 percent less than the 187,000,000 pounds produced in 1951 and 26 percent less than the 196,000,000 pounds produced in 1950, according to preliminary statistics released by the United tatesS Tariff Commission. Sales in 1952 amounted to 149,000,000 pounds, valued at $171,000,000, compared with 160,000,000 pounds, valued at $177,000,000, in 1951—a decrease of 7 percent in quantity and 3 percent in value. The average unit value of all sales was $1.15 per pound in 1952 compared with $1.10 per pound in 1951.

The production of dyes grouped by Colour Index number was 101,000,000 pounds in 1952, compared with an output of 130,000,000 pounds in 1951, a decrease of 22 percent. Sales of Colour Index dyes totaled 102,000,000 pounds, valued at $84,000,000, in 1952, compared with 114,000,000 pounds, valued at $92,000,000, in 1951—a dcrease of 11 percent in quantity and 9 percent in value of sales.

Output by Foreign Prototype

The production of dyes grouped by Foreign Prototype number was 24,000,000 pounds in 1952, compared with 32,000,000 pounds in 1951. Sales of these dyes declined slightly in 1952, amounting to 25,000,000 pounds, valued at $46,000,000, compared with 26,000,000 pounds, valued at $47,000,00 in 1951.

Production of ungrouped dyes in 1952 was 20,000,000 pounds compared with 25,000,000 pounds in 1951, a decline of 20 percent. Sales of these dyes, however, increased slightly in 1952, amounting to 22,000,000 pounds, valued at $41,000,000, compared with 20,000,000 pounds, valued at $38,000,000, in 1951.

Four chemical classes of dyes accounted for 85 percent of the total quantity of

—Continued on page 52

Pentaerythritol Expansion By Hercules Under Way

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has announced that expansion of its pentaerythritol plant at Mansfield, Mass., is now under way and is scheduled for completion by the end of the year. The expansion project is designed to boost the Mansfield plant's output of pentaerythritol from 18,000,000 pounds annually to 24,000,000 pounds a year.

Some of the increased production will be available by the end of the summer, it was stated. Although Hercules has its own captive use for pentaerythritol in the manufacture of its "Pentalyn" resins, a greater portion of the current production is now being sold. All of the increased output resulting from the Mansfield expansion project will be available for sale, Hercules stressed.

Dow Adds Vice-Presidents, Expands Board Membership

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has announced the appointment of three new vice-presidents:—Dr. Ray H. Boundy, a Dow director and director of research for the company since 1952; Donald Williams, director of sales since 1949, and Dr. J. D. Hanawalt, manager of the magnesium department since 1946.

At the same time the company reported that Herbert D. Doan and Herbert H. Dow, 2nd, have been elected new members of the board of directors. The company increased its board membership from fourteen to fifteen, following the resignation of Dr. William R. Veazey, who had been with the company thirty-seven years, including twenty-six years as a member of the board.

Continental Blacks Plans Plant in Ponca City, Okla.

Continental Blacks, Inc., will build a plant at Ponca City, Okla., designed to manufacture 40,000,000 pounds annually of high abrasion furnace black, it has been announced. This will supplement the production of a similar amount of HAF type black produced at Lake Charles, La., over the past two years.

Announcement of this new facility was made recently by L. F. McCollum, president of Continental Oil Company, and Robert I. Wishnick, president of Witco Chemical Company, which will market the output of this plant. Construction of the facility, which will receive its raw material from Conoco's refinery at Ponca City, will start immediately and is expected to be completed early in 1954.

Gen'l Mills Unit Sales Head

Abner C. Hopkins, jr., has been named director of chemical sales for the chemical division of General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn. Mr. Hopkins was formerly director of commercial chemical development at the General Mills research laboratories in Minneapolis, a post he held since joining the company a year ago. In his new post, he will be headquartered temporarily in Minneapolis, before establishing his office at the company's chemoil plant in Kankakee, Ill.

Sulphuric Acid Being Made At Cyanamid Fortier Plant

First completed unit of American Cyanamid Company's Fortier Plant, under construction in Jefferson Parish, La., is now producing sulphuric acid. The unit went on stream early this month, according to G. J. Forney, plant manager. Next to be completed, Mr. Forney said, will be the 100-ton-a-day ammonium sulphate facilities.

The plant, which is expected to be completed early next year, will produce from natural gas such nitrogen chemicals as ammonia, acetylene, hydrocyanic acid, and derivatives of these, including acrylonitrile and ammonium sulphate.

Nickel Supplies Raised Via Inco-DMPA Accord

The International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd., will begin work immediately on large-scale expansion of two of its mines in the Sudbury district of Canada as the result of a purchase agreement with the Defense Materials Procurement Agency, it was announced June 1 by Edmund F. Mansure, administrator of DMPA. Mr. Mansure said that the new contract, which will add 120,000,000 pounds of metallic nickel to US supplies in a relatively short period, brings DMPA's emergency expansion program for nickel "close to completion."

Deliveries will start in about seven months and proceed at an average rate of 2,000,000 pounds a month for five years. The nickel will be purchased at the present mark price, f.o.b., Fort Colborne, Ont., plus an allowance for amortization and additional costs of production.

As result of the purchase contract, Inco, with its own funds, will open up large deposits of low-grade nickel and copper ore which had not previously been included in the company's development plans. The big underground operation will involve the mining and processing of about 10,000,000 tons of ore from the Stobie section of the Frood-Stobie mine and the Murray mine.

In addition to the 120,000,000 pounds of nickel, the contract provides for the purchase of 100,000,000 pounds of copper. The price for copper will be 27 cents (Canadian), f.o.b., Copper Cliff, Ontario.

With the contract announced last week, DMPA has purchase agreements with private producers covering a total of 520,000,000 pounds of nickel. The entire program covers a period of ten years. From the standpoint of the quantities firmly committed and the rate of delivery, the Inco contract is by far the largest of those signed.

Talbot to FTC for 6 Years

The appointment of Joseph E. Talbot to the full six-year term on the Tariff Commission beginning June 16 was confirmed by the senate last week. Mr. Talbot has been serving on the commission since April 10 when he was confirmed for the vacancy caused by the death of John P. Gregg.

Price Index Declines

The OPD index declined 0.06 point last week. The essential oils market registered the strongest upward trend, indexwise. Linalool and linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, were higher in addition to cedarwood, patchouli and French neroli oils. Among items reduced were hydroxycitronellal, and cananga, spike lavender and mace oils. The botanical market showed some strength last week. Vanilla beans, sage, turmeric and mace were higher. Guatemalan decorticated cardamom and Ceylon clove were reduced.

The agricultural chemicals market featured a drop in castor pomace. The heavy chemicals market continued fairly active with advances in calcium phosphate and processed sulphur. Potassium and sodium stannate along with several tin salts were lower. Chestnut extract and powder were raised in the textile and leather chemicals section, while egg yolk and albumen were dropped in price. USP salicylic acid and some of its derivatives were raised in the drugs and fine chemicals market while castor beans were lowered.

Copra and coconut, corn and peanut oils were increased in the oils, fats and waxes market. Among items reduced were linseed meal, lard, caprylic acid and crude menhaden oil. Technical and dyestuff grades of salicylic acid were reported higher in the coal chemicals market as was paranitroanilin. Imported naphthalene was lower. The protective coatings materials and petroleum derivatives markets were both without feature.

Except for ten changes in botanicals listed on page 65, price changes during the past week were as follows (the numbers in parentheses after changes indicate the pages on which the market reports will be found):—

Prices Advanced

Acid, salicylic, tech., 2c. per lb. (50).
USP, 2c. per lb. (54).
Ammoniac sal, white, 50c. per 100 lbs. (38).
Ammonium bicarbonate, 50c. per 100 lbs. (38).
Calcium phosphate, monobasic, 15c. per 100 lbs. (38).
Tribasic, 50c. per 100 lbs.
Chestnut extract, liquid, 1/5c. to 21/50c. per lb. (53).
powder, 3/20c. to 7/20c. per lb.
Copra, $2.50 per ton (76).
Linalool, ex bois de rose, 35c. per lb. (67).
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90%, 35c. per lb. (67).
Methyl salicylate, 3c. per lb. (54).
Oil, cedarwood, 2c. per lb. (67).
Coconut, ½c. per lb. (76).
Corn, crude, ¼c. per lb. (76).
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Neroli, French, $10 per lb. (67).
Orange, exp., 5c. per lb. (67).
Patchouli, 25c. per lb. (67).
Peanut, crude, ½c. per lb. (76).
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Sage, Spanish, 10c. per lb. (67).
Paranitroanilin, 2c. per lb. (50).
Salol, 5c. per lb. (54).
Sodium salicylate, 5c. per lb. (54).
Sulphur, processed grades, 15c. to 40c. per 100 lbs. (38).

Prices Reduced

Acid, caprylic, 1c. per lb. (76).
Lauric, 90%, ½c. per lb. (76).
Castor pomace, $2.25 per ton (46).
Egg albumen, flake, 12c. per lb. (53).
tech., 1c. per lb.
Yolk, 4c. per lb.
Hydroxycitronellal, 25c. per lb. (67).
Lard, ¼c. per lb. (76).
Linseed meal, $2 per ton (76).
Naphthalene, imported, ¼c. per lb. (50).
Oil, cananga, native, 25c. per lb. (67).
Cinnamon, leaf, 10c. per lb. (67).
Guaiacwood, 10c. per lb. (67).
Lavender spike, 15c. per lb. (67).
Mace, 25c. per lb. (67).
Mandarin, Italian, 75c. per lb. (67).
Menhaden, crude, ¼c. per lb. (76).
Palm kernel, 1c. per lb. (76).
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., 10c. per lb. (67).
Sandalwood, 25c. per lb. (67).
Potassium stannate, 0.4c. per lb. (38).
Sodium stannate, 8.9c. per lb. (38).
Soybean meal, $1 per ton (76).
Tin chloride, 0.6c. per lb. (38).
Crystals, ½c. per lb.
Sulphate, 0.6c. per lb.
Tetrachloride, 0.5c. per lb.

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

June 5, 1953	May 29, 1953	June 6, 1952
106.18	106.24	109.20

Insecticide Development Told by Rohm & Haas Co.

A new agricultural insecticide is being manufactured in limited quantities by Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia. The material, described as a technical grade of 1, 1-dichloro-2,2-bis (para-ethylphenyl) ethane, is being sold under the name "Perthane." Its outstanding advantage is said to be extremely low toxicity.

The company has applied for trademark registration, and plans to market the technical material to manufacturers, a dust base to formulators for the preparation of finished dusts, and a wettable powder and emulsion concentrate to distributors. The price of the technical grade has been tentatively set at 60 cents a pound.

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Linseed, Cotton, Olive Oils on CCC Sales List

The Department of Agriculture announced last week that the June list of commodities being offered for sale by the Commodity Credit Corporation includes nonfat dry milk solids, raw linseed oil, crude and refined cottonseed oil, cottonseed meal, olive oil, and flaxseed. The announcement added that sales of the cottonseed oil and meal, and raw linseed oil for export would be given special consideration pricewise. The products and prices are:—

Nonfat dry milk solids — 230,000,000 pounds of spray process at 17 cents a pound, and 25,000,000 pounds of roller process at 15 cents a pound, prices apply "in store" at location of stocks.

Refined cottonseed oil — 570,000,000 pounds at the market price or 17¾ cents per pound whichever is higher, f.o.b. tankcars or tankwagons at points of storage for sales to the domestic trade; bid basis f.o.b. tankcars or tankwagons at points of storage for sales for export.

Crude cottonseed oil — 100,000,000 pounds at the market price or acquisition price for specified areas, f.o.b. tankcars or tankwagons at producers' mills, whichever is higher for sales to the domestic trade; bid basis f.o.b. tankcars or tankwagons at producers' mills for sales for export.

Raw linseed oil—189,600,000 pounds at the market price on date of sale for sales to the domestic trade; bid basis f.o.b. tankcars at points of storage for export sales.

Olive oil, edible—150,000 gallons at the market price or $2.68 per gallon in fifty-five-gallon drums, whichever is higher, f.o.b. points of storage.

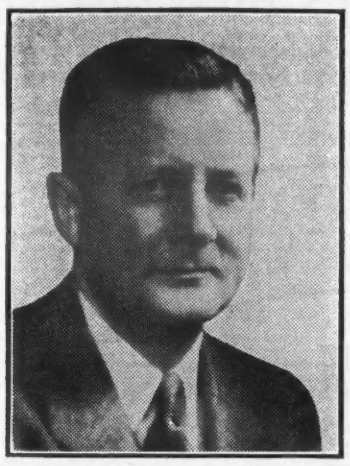
Cottonseed meal, pellets, flakes and chips—335,000 short tons at $57 per short ton, basis 41 percent meal, hydraulic and expeller process, f.o.b. Valley area, $59 per short ton in Texas-Oklahoma, Arizona-New Mexico and California areas, market differentials applying to other qualities with a discount of $1.50 per ton for solvent meal; cottonseed meal (bagged) and slab at $52 per short ton, basis 46 percent combination protein and fat, hydraulic and expeller process, f.a.s. South Atlantic, Gulf and West Coast, with discounts or premiums applying for other combinations, on sales for export.

Flaxseed—1,479,000 bushels at the market price on date of sale at the place of delivery, provided delivery takes place within 15 days unless otherwise agreed upon, but not less than $4.53 per bushel, No. 1 grade, basis in store, Minneapolis.

Fumaric Acid Now Made Commercially by Monsanto

Monsanto Chemical Company's organic chemicals division, St. Louis, Mo., is now offering fumaric acid in commercial quantities, it was announced last week by T. C. Tupper, sales manager of plasticizers and resins for the division. Described as a crystalline, free-flowing granule, the material is a companion to phthalic and maleic anhydrides, both of which are also produced by the division.

Carbide Executive V.P.



Harry B. McClure has been named executive vice-president of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York. A vice-president of the division since 1944, Mr. McClure became a member of the Carbide organization in 1928 as a research fellow at Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, Pittsburgh, Pa. Later he was made a technical representative in the Philadelphia area and was shifted to sales work in New York in 1931.

Wyandotte Chemicals Opens Combined Research Center

Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation's new research center at Wyandotte, Mich., went into full operation yesterday. According to the company, the new center permits the consolidation of its research and development activities and will enable Wyandotte to materially expand not only its long-range research within the organic and inorganic fields, but also special research projects assumed by the firm on behalf of the national defense program.

The laboratories of the center embody a new concept of industry laboratory design and construction, it was pointed out. This includes laboratories with movable walls and built-in services making for great flexibility. Included in the center are special areas devoted to exploration in such fields as radioactive tracers, nucleonics, electronics, organic and inorganic chemistry, sanitation and germicides, electroplating, physics and the entire field of commercial cleaning served by Wyandotte's dishwashing compounds,

—*Continued on page 44*

Phthalic Anhydride Plant, Brazil's First, in Operation

Industria Quimica Produtos Ftalicos has announced the start of production of phthalic anhydride at its Mogi das Cruzes plant in Brazil, marking the first commercial production of the coaltar intermediate in that country.

General Dyestuff Appoints Bonnar Division Sales Mgr.

General Dyestuff Corporation, New York, has named J. Robert Bonnar sales manager of its dyestuff division. The company has also made two other appointments. Henry F. Herrmann has been made general market manager of the dyestuff division, and Donald E. Marnon has been appointed manager of the dyestuff technical department.

Mr. Bonnar has been associated with General Dyestuff since 1935 and, just prior to his promotion, was manager of

J. Robert Bonnar

the dyestuff technical department. Before joining GDC, Mr. Bonnar was with the American Printing Company, Fall River, Mass., as technical director. Active for many years in the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Mr. Bonnar is currently president of the association.

A past president of AATCC, Mr. Herrmann has written numerous papers and articles on the science of dyeing, informative labeling of textiles and the relation of chemical structure to dye characteristics. Mr. Marnon joined the central research laboratory of General Aniline & Film Corporation in 1943 as a chemist, and later became supervisor of the dye testing laboratory. He shifted to GDC in 1951 as assistant to the manager of the dyestuff technical department.

Wetting Agent Now Being Offered by Quaker Chemical

Quaker Chemical Products Corporation, Conshohocken, Pa., is now in commercial production on sodium dioctylsulphosuccinate, described by the company as an extremely efficient wetting, penetrating and dispersing agent. The material, offered under the trade name "Quaker Dianol F-55," is available in the form of a faintly colored, low viscosity solution containing 55 percent active material.

According to Quaker Chemical, the combination of low viscosity and high concentration provides a distinct advantage in handling. The price, the company adds, represents a substantial reduction below the prevailing selling price of this chemical. "Quaker Dianol F-55" is available in fifty-five-gallon drums for which no deposit is charged.

Sherwin-Williams Increases Technical Acetanilide Price

The Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has announced an increase of 2½ cents per pound in the price of technical grade acetanilide, effective July 1. This will bring the price on carlot bag quantities to 29 cents per pound, and less-than-carlot bag shipments to 30 cents.

The principal reasons given by the company for the price increase were the recently announced price increases on anilin oil and other raw materials, together with accumulated higher costs on freight, labor and handling charges.

Bakelite Co. Names Miller President, Bunn Chairman

George C. Miller has been appointed president of the Bakelite Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, it was announced last week by Morse G. Dial, president of the corporation. Mr. Miller succeeds Mr. H. S. Bunn, vice-president of Union Carbide, who now succeeds the late J. W. McLaughlin as chairman of Bakelite and as a member of the appropriations committee of Union Carbide.

CMRA Elects L. Flett As Its New President

The Chemical Market Research Association last week elected L. H. Flett of the National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, president of the organization for the coming year. The election took place at the association's annual meeting, held June 4 at the Statler hotel, New York.

Other officers elected by CMRA were: — Vice-president S. D. Koonce, Jefferson Chemical Company, New York; treasurer, K. R. Parker, B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio; corresponding secretary, W. H. Healey, General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, and recording secretary, E. M. Ott, Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia.

Two councillors-at-large were also elected. They were:— R. M. Lawrence, Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., and Fritz von Bergen, Westvaco Chemical Division, Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, New York. Mr. von Bergen served as treasurer in the previous CMRA administration.

Acrylates Development Mapped

The afternoon session was given over to talks on organic building blocks. Dr. Edward H. Riddle, special products department, Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, pointed out that it took the acrylates almost fifty years to progress from the test tube to tankcar, as against a normal seven-to-ten-year span for other new chemicals. Although Otto Rohm published his doctorate thesis on methyl and ethyl acrylate in 1901, it was pointed out, a patent describing rubber substitutes made by vulcanization of polyacrylates with sulphur was not secured until 1912.

"Early commercial exploitation of the acrylates was seriously hampered by lack of a satisfactory method for producing them in quantity," Dr. Riddle went on. However, intense research work on production methods for the acrylates began in earnest in Dr. Rohm's laboratory after World War I, and, by 1927, the point was reached where plant production could be started.

In 1931, Rohm & Haas built a pilot plant at Bristol, Pa., for the production of methyl and ethyl acrylate from ethylene chlorohydrin and sodium cyanide, the speaker reported, adding that the first sales of these monomers were made five years later at a price of $1.05 per pound, compared with the current tankcar quotation of 42¾ cents per pound.

Producing Acrylates Commercially

Dr. Riddle stated that there are two main processes in use today for producing acrylates commercially. One, he reported, "is the same old ethylene cyanohydrin process," but with improved methods for obtaining the ethylene cyanohydrin. However, he continued, this method has two main disadvantages, which are avoided by a new process using acetylene, carbon

—*Continued on page 51*

Acrylonitrile Plant Projected At Calvert City by Goodrich

Plans to build a new $8,500,000 acrylonitrile plant at Calvert City, Ky., have been disclosed by John R. Hoover, president of B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio. The announcement follows closely the company's formal opening of a $6,000,000 vinyl chloride monomer plant also at Calvert City (OPD, 4/20/53).

The company said that ground will be broken soon for the acrylonitrile plant on a tract it already owns adjacent to its vinyl chloride unit. Start-up of the new plant is scheduled for the fall of 1954, with an annual capacity of 24,000,000 pounds. Acetylene, a principal raw material for the new operation, will be fed by pipeline from the nearby plant of Air Reduction Company.

Grace & Co. to Acquire Thurston Chemical Co.

W. R. Grace & Co., New York, has completed negotiations towards the acquisition of the business of the Thurston Chemical Company, Joplin, Mo. Word of the transaction came in a joint statement last week by J. Peter Grace, jr., president of Grace & Co., and William R. Thurston, president and treasurer of Thurston.

It also was announced that Mr. Thurston would become president and a director of Naco Fertilizer Company, a wholly-owned Grace subsidiary.

When the move is approved by stockholders of Thurston Chemical, headquarters for Naco, currently located in New York, will be moved to Joplin.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

International commodity agreements are not matters which the Eisenhower administration will make an effort to achieve. There has been considerable talk in the past of such agreements to regulate world prices and distribution of such things as rubber, tin, petroleum and other products, but indications are that this administration will have no part of them.

Tipoff to the feelings of the Eisenhower group on this matter came a few days ago from Assistant Secretary of the Interior Felix E. Wormser in an address at the commencement day exercises of the Montana School of Mines at Butte. The government's position is that no scheme yet devised for stabilizing an international industry has worked and the free market can do the job quicker and better.

Presently the United States is party to only two agreements—the international wheat agreement, which has already cost us $600,000,000, and the International Materials Conference. Nickel is about the only material still under distribution control of the IMC and the work of this agency is rapidly coming to a close, at which time the United States will drop out of the conference.

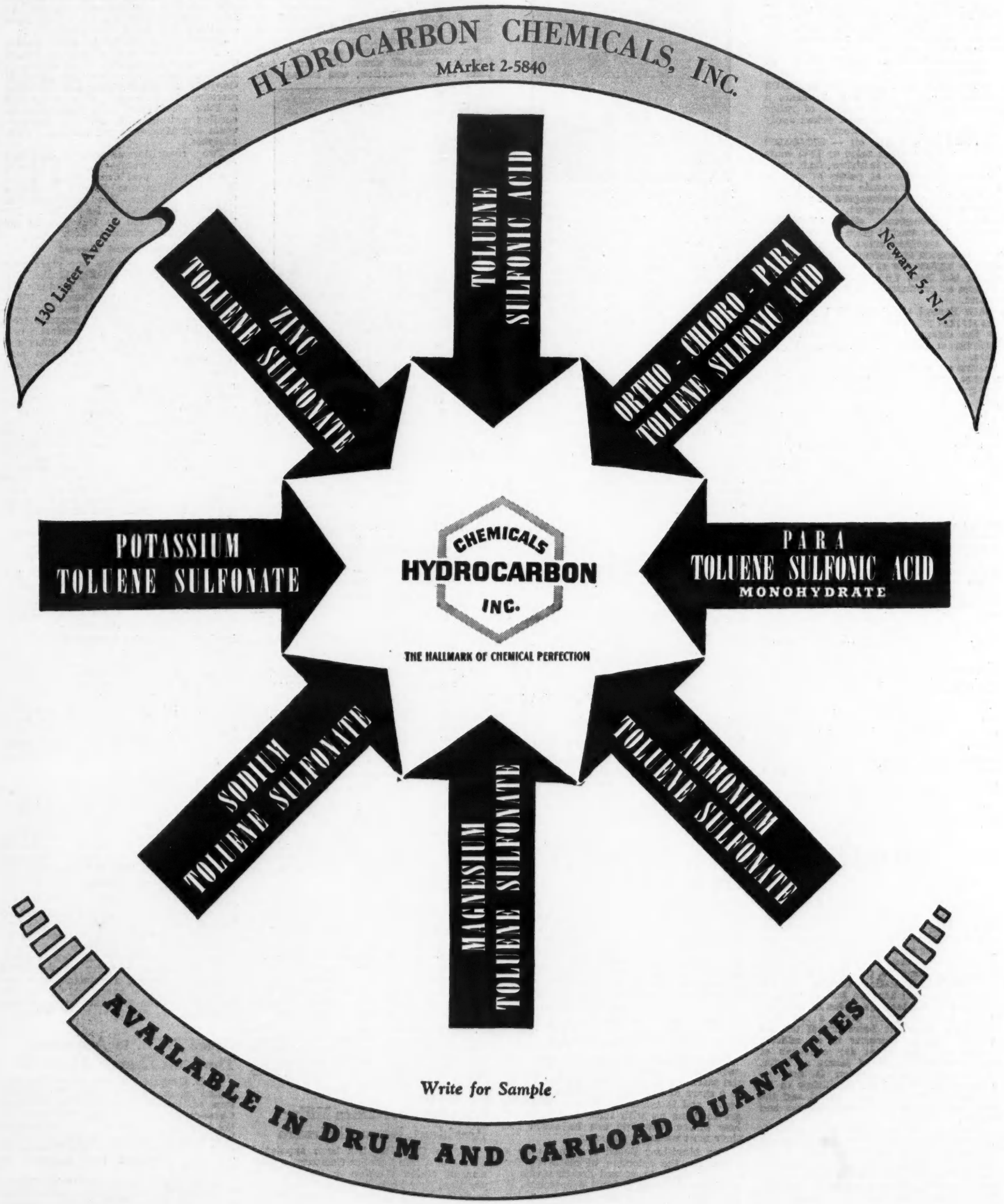
Mr. Wormser says that one of the great fallacies abroad in the world today is the feeling that we must have mandatory government stabilization in practically everything that contributes to our industry or existence. Such is not the case, as has been proved in the past. On the other hand, he warns, the international agreements are dangerous because they seize upon an emergency and attempt to replace a voluntary system of cooperation with impossible government regulation of production and prices, never with satisfactory results.

Scarce Materials Plan Needed

The military has given up the idea that each use of a scarce material for an essential piece of military equipment is entitled to a share of available supplies of the material, and is asking researchers and others to come up with some new ideas on how scarce materials can be saved for their most essential purposes.

The Munitions Board has drawn up a guide for the selection of materials for military engineering and design which is available from the defense department. It sets forth the major considerations which may be used to improve military equipment production in time of peace and to attain a balance in military materials use in time of total war. It provides possible bases for setting up research and develop-

—*Continued on page 36*



Write for Sample

Association Meetings

This Week

American Leather Chemists Association, annual meeting, Netherland Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, June 7-10.

American Plant Food Council, annual meeting, The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., June 11-14.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, joint meeting with Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 11-13.

National Lime Association, annual meeting, The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., June 8-10.

Proprietary Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 8-10.

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, annual meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, September 17-19.

American Chemical Society, fall meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, September 6-11.

American Coke and Coal Chemicals Institute, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., October 12-13.

American Council of Commercial Laboratories, annual meeting, Detroit, Mich., November 4-6.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Jefferson hotel, St. Louis, Mo., December 13-16

American Management Association, general management conference, Statler hotel, New York, June 17-19.

American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel and Palmer House, Chicago, November 9-12.

American Pharmaceutical Association, annual meeting, Utah hotel, Salt Lake City Tabernacle grounds, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 16-22.

American Society of Hospital Pharmacists, annual meeting, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 16-22.

American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 28-July 3.

American Soybean Association, annual meeting, Jefferson hotel, St. Louis, Mo., August 20-21.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 27.

Chemical Market Research Association, fall resort meeting, Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., September 17-18.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., December 6-8.

Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, twenty-fifth anniversary celebration, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 27.

Del-Mar-Va Peninsula Fertilizer Association, annual meeting, George Washington hotel, Ocean City, Md., June 27.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 20-23.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 29-31.

Forest Products Research Society, annual meeting, Peabody hotel, Memphis, Tenn., June 15-17.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Essex and Sussex hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., September 9-11.

National Association of Retail Druggists, annual meeting, Sherman and Morrison hotels, Chicago, October 11-15.

National Fertilizer Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 15-17.

National Foreign Trade Council, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 16-18

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 26-28.

National Pest Control Association, annual meeting, Nicollet hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., October 19-21.

National Petroleum Association, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., September 16-18.

Packaging Institute, annual forum, Statler hotel, New York, October 12-14.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, annual meeting, Skytop Lodge, Cresco, Pa., September 20-23.

Paint Industries Show, Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 27-30.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, chemical sales clinic, Commodore hotel, New York, October 19-20.

Society of Industrial Packaging and Materials Handling Engineers, exposition, technical short course and competition, Mechanics Hall, Boston, October 18-24.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, luncheon meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, October 14.

American Soybean Ass'n To Meet August 20-21

The thirty-third annual convention of the American Soybean Association will be held at the Jefferson hotel, St. Louis, Mo., August 20 and 21.

The convention will be a two-day meeting with no field trip this year, but there will probably be an informal gathering the evening of August 19.

This will be the association's earliest convention in many years, due to the demand of producers and handlers for a meeting more in advance of the soybean harvesting season.

Oils, Fats Output, Use: April

Statistics on production and consumption of oils, and fats, including raw materials and primary products have been compiled by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, for the month of April. The data are as follows:—

Primary Products

	Pounds		
	Production	Consumption	Stocks April 30
Animal foots from refining; 100% basis	2,020,000	2,348,000	3,865,000
Babassu oil, crude	.....	.....	[1] .....
refined	.....	[1]	
Castor oil, No. 1	4,815,000	5,896,000	[2]21,600,000
No. 3, crude	1,570,000	2,371,000	[2]7,648,000
Chinawood or tung oil	5,796,000	4,403,000	25,928,000
Coconut oil, crude	39,520,000	41,591,000	[2]41,411,000
refined	26,942,000	23,201,000	8,809,000
Cod and codliver oil	21,000	1,088,000	4,053,000
Corn oil, crude	22,355,000	23,460,000	15,233,000
refined	21,821,000	20,741,000	4,80[illegible]
Cottonseed oil, crude	131,004,000	170,533,000	115,388,000
refined	159,281,000	92,053,000	[2]881,275,000
Fish and marine mammal foots, 100% basis	[4]	[4]	859,000
Fish oil, refined	[4]	1,596,000	1,212,000
Fish oil, not specified, except liver oil	215,000	707,000	4,872,000
Fishliver oil, not specified	9,000	547,000	1,045,000
Grease, other than wool	51,153,000	34,996,000	105,099,000
Lard, rendered[5]	174,000	[6]15,175,000	160,410,000
refined[5]	112,000,000	12,429,000	65,526,000
Linseed oil, raw	34,663,000	42,864,000	626,180,000
refined	16,900,000	21,413,000	35,117,000
Marine mammal oil, not specified	.....	.....	[4]
Menhaden oil	1,567,000	3,474,000	19,432,000
Neatsfoot oil	179,000	363,000	939,000
Oiticica oil	.....	923,000	3,140,000
Olive oil, edible	379,000	208,000	5,915,000
inedible	.....	19,000	456,000
sulphur foots	.....	171,000	[1]
Palm oil, crude	[1]	3,505,000	[2]17,1[illegible]8,000
refined	[1]	303,000	634,000
Palm kernel oil, crude	.....	7,005,000	13,607,000
refined	3,729,000	3,623,000	634,000
Peanut oil, crude[7]	4,353,000	5,026,000	1,392,000
refined	4,693,000	3,533,000	2,663,000
Perilla oil	.....	.....	[1] .....
Rapeseed oil, crude	.....	[1]	[1] .....
refined	.....	443,000	2,450,000
Sardine (Pilchard) and herring oil	12,000	2,881,000	7,499,000
Sesame oil, crude	[1]	[1]	[1]
refined	[1]	[1]	283,000
Soybean oil, crude	208,325,000	213,579,000	158,951,000
refined	198,287,000	182,483,000	103,952,000
Sperm oil		2,766,000	[2]9,990,000
Tallow, edible	14,853,000	7,116,000	7,410,000
refined	965,000	733,000	550,000
inedible	142,920,000	102,353,000	247,379,000
refined	20,937,000	20,451,000	13,251,000
Vegetable oil, not specified, crude	2,146,000	3,037,000	20,476,000
refined	1,707,000	1,090,000	3,377,000
Vegetable foots, 100% basis	21,874,000	20,243,000	54,948,000
Whale oil	.....	[8]	289,000
Wool grease	901,000	[9]	[10]755,000

Primary Products Except Oil

		Production	Shipments and transfers	Stocks April 30
Cottonseed cake and meal	tons.	179,460	213,441	174,631
hulls	tons.	79,635	70,751	91,363
linters	running bales.	[11]117,036	167,785	[12]146,552
hull fiber	lbs.	1,1[illegible]2,000	2,211,000	573,000
motes and grabbots	lbs.	2,335,000	3,931,000	11,783,000
Soybean cake and meal	tons.	455,380	441,782	167,821
Lecithin	lbs.	1,949,000	2,252,000	2,576,000
Edible soy flour, full fat	tons.	345	441	168
other	tons.	3,919	4,177	903
industrial soy flour	tons.	1,552	[4]	525
Other cake and meal—				
Castor bean	tons.	3,925	3,808	6,085
Copra	tons.	10,636	9,970	3,552
Corn germ	tons.	14,030	14,046	505
Flaxseed	tons.	31,130	33,155	21,596
Olive	tons.	378	[1]	[1] .....
Peanut[7]	tons.	3,628	3,636	3,412
Tung nut	tons.	4,133	4,410	926
Other	tons.	3,188	3,744	7,225

Secondary Products

	Pounds		
	Production	Consumption	Stocks April 30
Castor oil, chemically dehydrated	1,863,000	1,713,000	4,245,000
Deodorized oil[13]	21,676,000	12,319,000	8,678,000
Fatty acid stock, including spent and salvaged oils and fats, palm oil, refuse, etc. (100% fatty acid basis)	303,000	1,222,000	2,863,000
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids	[4]	914,000	1,997,000
Glycerin chemically pure (100% basis)[14]	13,276,000	7,897,000	21,323,000
crude (100% basis)[14]	18,798,000	21,199,000	13,496,000
high gravity and yellow distilled (100% basis)	7,380,000	7,092,000	15,660,000
Grease oil and lard oil	5,420,000	3,420,000	6,943,000
Hydrogenated oil and fats, edible—			
Vegetable—			
Cottonseed	29,290,000	29,795,000	16,358,000
Soybean	86,865,000	86,754,000	31,597,000
Other	5,209,000	3,214,000	2,813,000
Animal fats and oils	7,236,000	1,809,000	3,103,000
Inedible—			
Animal	5,023,000	4,061,000	3,655,000
Vegetable	[4]	1,313,000	1,510,000
Fish	[4]	2,357,000	4,176,000
Oleic, acid, including white oleic and red oil[15]	6,338,000	5,182,000	13,034,000
Oleomargarine	93,279,000	[3]	23,105,000
Oleo oil	4,223,000	817,000	1,822,000
Other stearic acids (over 50% stearic content), high palmitic (over 60% palmitic) hydrogenated animal and vegetable fatty acids[15]	7,689,000	4,326,000	7,244,000
Shortening	141,998,000	789,000	108,894,000
Stearic acid (40-50% stearic content)[15]	5,915,000	3,742,000	7,429,000
Stearin, animal, edible	1,760,000	1,274,000	1,519,000
inedible	2,625,000	1,699,000	1,826,000
vegetable oil winter	9,922,000	10,614,000	15,185,000
Tall oil, crude	29,070,000	24,273,000	63,517,000
refined, including distilled and fractionated tall oil	11,676,000	5,678,000	18,669,000
Tallow oil	583,000	715,000	2,775,000
Unsaturated animal fatty acids (unhydrogenated), other than oleic[15]	10,309,000	7,987,000	13,703,000
Unsaturated vegetable fatty acids (unhydrogenated)[15]	11,519,000	9,051,000	15,616,000
Winterized oil	54,340,000	30,453,000	37,676,000

Raw Materials at Mills

	Tons		
	Receipts	Crushings	Stocks April 30
Castor beans	7,168	7,031	11,614
Copra	37,483	31,031	17,729
Corn germs	27,931	27,870	1,130
Cottonseed	24,862	371,335	602,963
Flaxseed	27,840	47,040	59,814
Olives	[7]	1,196	.....
Peanuts[7]	7,592	5,773	3,188
Soybeans	427,159	575,136	1,340,410
Tung nuts	12,215	16,766	4,555
Other	5,705	4,663	2,262

[1] Included in "other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.
[2] Data for stocks of crude palm oil, crude coconut oil, castor oil No. 1 and No. 3, and sperm oil are on a commercial stocks basis and do not include figures for stocks of strategic oils.
[3] Commodity Credit Corporation reported 603,831,000 pounds of refined cottonseed oil owned by them on March 31.
[4] Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.
[5] Data on production collected by the Department of Agriculture. Refined lard production data represent Federally Inspected Lard.
[6] Excludes quantities used in refining.
[7] Data collected by Bureau of Agricultural Economics.
[8] Included in "sperm oil".
[9] Data not available.
[10] Held by wool scourers.
[11] Includes 29,066 bales first cut, 80,699 bales second cut, and 6,671 bales mill run. Average gross bale weights: Total, 599.6; first cut, 577.8; second cut, 608.4; and mill run, 588.9 pounds.
[12] Includes 72,958 bales first cut, 55,939 bales second cut, and 17,655 bales mill run.
[13] Winterized-deodorized oil, hydrogenated-deodorized oil and cooking and salad oil not included.
[14] Includes data for synthetic glycerin.
[15] Data for fatty acids do not include estimates for companies reporting information on an annual basis.

Canada Chemical Inst. Elects Dr. Spinks Pres.

Dr. John W. T. Spinks, dean of the College of Graduate Studies at the University of Saskatchewan, was elected president of the Chemical Institute of Canada for 1953-54 at the thirty-sixth annual conference, held June 4 through 6 at the Prince Edward hotel, Windsor, Ont. Dr. Spinks succeeds Dr. R. S. Jane, vice-president of Shawinigan Chemicals, Ltd.

The conference featured the presentation of numerous papers dealing with advances in chemical research and development. At the organic chemicals division session, H. Brownell and Dr. C. B. Purves, of McGill University, presented a paper on the structure of hydroxyethylcellulose. Dr. G. E. F. Brewer, of Marygrove College, discussed some of the features of several suggested chemical codification systems. He pointed out that the use of an international system of chemical notation would greatly facilitate the indexing of compounds and the scanning of such files of punched cards with sorting machines. This he said, would decrease greatly the time spent on literature surveys by industrial laboratories and the individual research worker.

Dr. A. Tourins and Dr. Silvio J. Viron, of McGill University, presented a paper on the study of nitramines as explosives. The paper described the preparation and properties of 2-nitraminopyridines and 2-nitraminothiazoles. Recent attempts to improve the tanning properties of lignin-sulphonates were discussed by Dr. A. G. Newcombe, of the Ontario Research Foundation.

Hydroxy Derivatives Paper

Studies on the stereochemistry of hydroxy derivatives of cyclohexane were the subject of a paper presented by Dr. E. C. Horswell and Dr. G. E. McCasland, of the University of Toronto. Dr. W. H. Stevens and Mrs. D. A. Crowder, of Atomic Energy of Canada, Ltd., offered a paper on the mechanism of the condensation of benzoyl-benzoic acid-Carboxyl-C^{14} to anthraquinone. Other papers dealt with the syntheses of amino alcohols by Dr. Louis Berlinquet, of Laval University, and aminoopyrazoles by Prof. Ganon, of Laval, along with Dr. J. L. Boivin and D. M. Tremblay.

Progress toward finding a way to concentrate low-grade Saskatchewan uranium ores economically was reported by I. J. O. Korchinski, G. A. Graig, E. B. Tinker, S. D. Cavers and A. B. Van Cleve, of the University of Saskatchewan, at the session of the chemical engineering division. The researchers reported that their results were encouraging enough to suggest that "it may be possible to concentrate these uranium ores by flotation." Although the concentrates obtained have a very low uranium content, the scientists said they believed that "if leaching were to be used as a step in the recovery process even a two-fold concentration of the ore would result in worth-while savings in handling costs."

More Oil Seeds Output Urged

At the protective coatings division meeting, J. C. Woodward, of the Canadian Department of Agriculture, stated that more can be done to increase the pro-

—*Continued on page 43*

Management Ass'n Reports On Coming Meeting Plans

Chemical industry executives and Washington officials are among the speakers scheduled for the general management conference of the American Management Association, to be held June 17 through 19 at the Statler hotel, New York.

Speakers at the opening session on June 17 will be Curtis H. Gager, vice-president and director of General Foods Corporation, New York, and Dr. Lewis E. Lloyd, of Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich. Mr. Gager will discuss how to insure company growth under changing conditions, outlining the factors to be considered in planning ahead for successful operation and how those elements should be weighed in determining their effect on the individual company. Dr. Lloyd will tell how to develop a business forecast

—*Continued on page 61*

APhA Remington Medal Will Go to Dean Muldoon

The Remington Honor Medal, pharmacy's highest award, will be given to Dr. Hugh C. Muldoon, dean of the College of Pharmacy of Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, Pa., at a dinner meeting of the New York branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association, probably in December.

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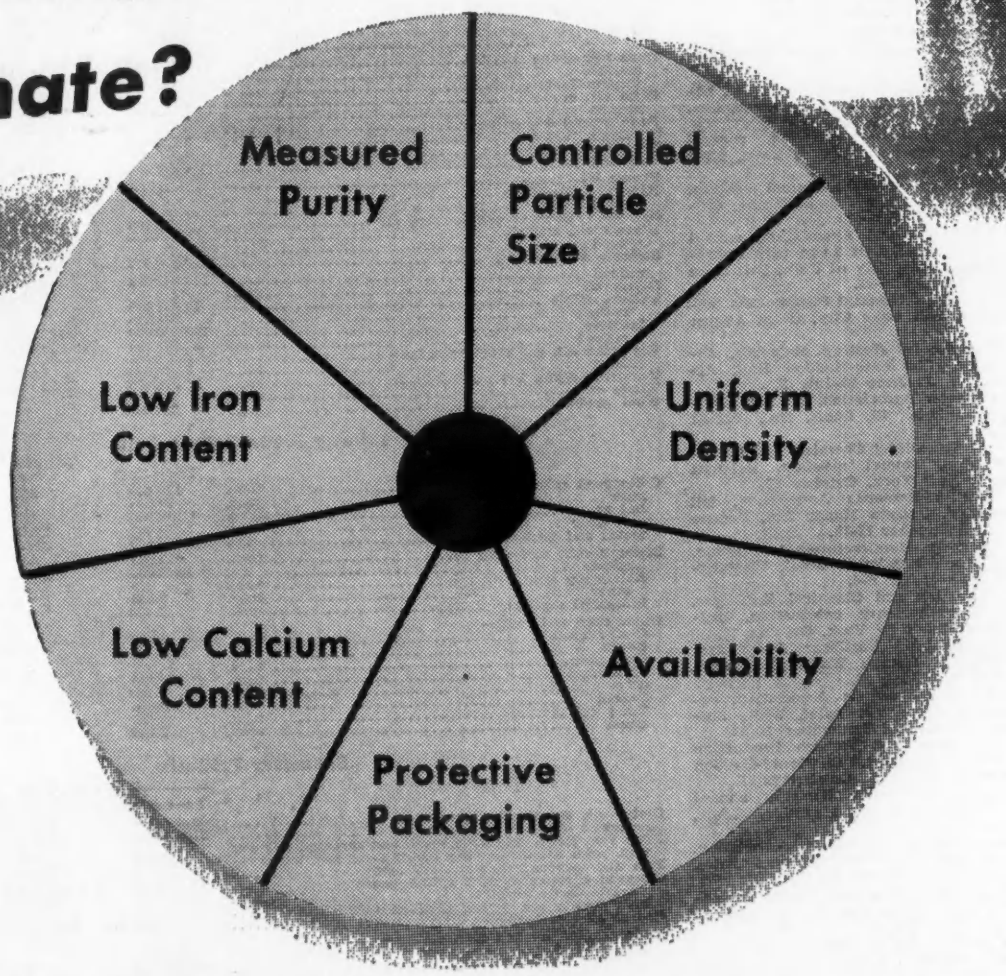

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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, June 5 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).

Acenaphthene below 92.5 C., m.p., dms. works lb. .40 - —
over 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. .41 - .50

Acetaldehyde 99% dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .1250 - .1435
l.c.l. frt. equald lb. .1350 - .1535
tanks, frt. equald lb. .1050 - .1300

Acetaldol (see Aldol)

Acetanilide tech. bbls. c.l., dlvd. lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .27½ - —
smaller lots lb. .30½ - —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .80 - —
smaller lots lb. .81 - .86

Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14 - —

Acetoacetanilide fib dms., c.l. dlvd. lb. .73 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 74 - —

Acetoacetorthochloroanilide fib dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.23 - —

Acetoacetorthotoluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .79 - —

Acetone, CP dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10¼ .11¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 .12½
tanks, dlvd lb. .08½ .10

Methyl (see M)

Acetonitrile, dms. c.l. works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb .47 - —

Acetophenetidin USP bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.15 - 1.17

Acetophenone cns. dms lb 1.35 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 —

Acetyl (N) para-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85

Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .33½ - —
l.c.l lb. .38½ - —
tanks lb. .32 - —

Acetyltriethyl citrate tech. dms., c.l lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .38½ - —
tanks lb. .36 - —

Acid, abietic, com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1390 - —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½

Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs 5.50 - —
56% bbls 100 lbs 9.65 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs.11.70 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs.12.45 - —
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs.15.00 -16.00
USP cbys, inclusive works, 100 lbs.24.00 -25.00
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.50 -12.50
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.00 -13.50
tanks, works frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 -11.50
USP, dms, works 100 lbs.13.50 -14.50

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic USP special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 1000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls same basis, lb. .55 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .37 - .37½

Aminoacetic NF bbls., frt. adjusted lb 1.50 1.75

Anthranilic, resub. bbls lb 2.10 - —

tech., bbls. frt. equald lb 1.10 - —

Arsenous, tech (see Arsenic, white).

USP (see Arsenic trioxide)

Ascorbic USP dms., 25-50 kilo lots. kilo.21.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.21.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.21.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo.22.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo.22.50 - —

Battery, cbys. c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45

Benzoic, tech. bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls, dms, 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —

Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, betaoxynaphthoic).

Betaoxynaphthoic bbls., works lb. 1.14 - —

Boric, tech, 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.124.25 —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.172.00 —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.177.00 —
bbls., c.l., works ton.148.75 —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.196.50 —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.201.50 —
gran, bgs., c.l., works ton.99.25 —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.147.00 —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.152.00 —
bbls., c.l., works ton.123.75 —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.171.50 —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.176.50 —
bulk, c.l., works ton.94.25 —
powd., bgs. c.l., works ton.104.25 —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.152.00 —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.157.00 —
bbls, c.l., works ton.126.75 —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.176.50 —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.181.50 —

Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.

Acid, broenner's, bbls lb. 1.47 - —

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
tankcars, works lb. .32½ - —

Cacodylic, bots lb 10.50 13.00

Camphoric natural, dms lb 4.00 4.75

synth dms lb 4.00 4.75

Capric, dms lb. .26¼ - .27½

Caprylic, dms lb. .34¾ - .36

Cassella, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.44 - 1.75

Castor oil, dms lb. .35½ - .36

Chicago bbls frt alld lb 1.21 -

Chlorosulphonic dms. c.l. frt. equald lb. .039 - .0465
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .044 - .0515
tanks, frt. equald lb. .034 - .0415

Acid chlorophonic in stainless steel dms., ½c. per lb. higher.

Cholic, 25-100-lb. bots., fiber dms. lb. .No prices.

Chromic 99¾%, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - .29

NF (see Chromium trioxide)

Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50

Citric, anhyd. gran. dne gran., dms., c.l lb. .26½ - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't, lb. .27 - —
smaller lots lb. .27½ - —
kgs. lb. .28½ - —

USP gran. fine gran. dms., c.l lb. .24½ - —
10,000-lb lots, 1 ship't, lb. .25 - —
smaller lots .25½ - —
kgs. lb. .26½ - —

Powdered anhydrous and USP citric acid, ½c. higher.

Cleve's, mixed, bls lb. .79 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .25¼ - .26½
tankcars lb. .23½ - —
double dist., dms lb. .26 - .27½
tankcars lb. .24¼ - —
Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .13 - —
tanks lb. .11¼ - —
Cottonseed oil, dist, dms lb. .12 - .12¾
double, dist., dms lb. .12½ - .13¼

Cresylic, coaltar, dom., 50% 207°C or above, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .98 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.01 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.04 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - —
204° to 207°C, ret dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.08 - —
non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.06 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.09 - —

Acid, cresylic, coaltar, dom., 204° to 207°C., tanks, same basis gal. .95 - —
imp. 75% at 215°C. or over, dms., ex whse gal. .75 - .90
petroleum, dom., 195° to 213°C, non ret dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. 71 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 73 - 75
tanks same basis gal. 58 —
200° C to 222° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. 58 .63
211° C to 236° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. 63 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 65 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. 50 —
220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 .53
245° C to 298° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .46 —

Crotonic, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .45 - —

Cyanoacetic tech bbls lb. 90 1.25

Dehydrocholic, injection, fib dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. .No prices.
oral, fib., dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. .No prices.

Desoxycholic, fib dms, 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. No prices.

Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under 'D' 2,4-D)

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)

Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35½ - —
tanks, works lb. .33½ - —
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 1.67 - —
Folic, bots, fib, cns, kilo-lots or more gram 1.60 - —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1420 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .145 - .157
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1475 - .1525
l.c.l., works lb. .1500 - .1625
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb. .37 - .38
Gallic, NF VII bbls. 1,000-lb. lots. lb 1.30 —
smaller lots lb 1.82 2.00
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.58 —
smaller lots lb 1.69 1.78
Gamma dry, ground, bbls., frt. alld lb 1.50 —
paste, bbls., frt alld lb 1.45 —
Gentisic, 100-lb fib dms lb 8.50 —
Glucolic, tech., 50%, bots lb. .23½ - .31½
dms lb. .14½ —
cbys. lb. .17½ —
Glutamic 99½% laevo fib dms., 100-lb lots works lb 2.45 2.53
25-lb lots, works lb. 2.60 2.68
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb 2.25 2.35

Acacia—Acid, Orthocresotinic

Acid, glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, bbls., works, basis 100% lb. .82 - —
Hyuriodic, 1.50 s.g. cbys lb 2.67 - —
1.70 s.g. cbys lb 2.98 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys, dlvd E lb. .37 .43
Hydrochloric, anhydrous (see Hydrogen chloride).
18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
t.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.75
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.28.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
t.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.30.00 - —
22°, cbys, c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
t.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.25 - 4.50
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.35.00 - —
CP, USP consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .11¾ —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼ - .13¾
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .19¼ - —

Acid, hydrochloric, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb less.

Hydrocyanic, cyls., frt. alld lb. .75 - .93
dilute, NF 2% 5-lb bots lb. .40 —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works, lb. .27½ - .29
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .18½ - .22¼
Hydrofluosilicic 30-35%, bbls., works lb. .07 —
Hydroxyacetic, tech 70% bbls., non-return., Phila., basis 100% lb. .136 - —
tanks, Belle W Va., basis 100% lb. .095 - —
Hypophosphorous, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys lb 86 —
Isonicotinic, 100 lb fib dms, works lb. 8.00 - —
I bbls, works, basis 100% lb. 2.50 2.85
Koch, bbls, frt. alld lb. 64 .70
L, bbls frt alld lb 1.25 —
Lactic, edible, 50% bbls., 20 or more lb .17 .20
smaller lots lb .17½ .21
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .30 - .3640
less than 5 bbls lb. .305 .3690
plastic grade, 50% bbls., 20 or more works lb. .21¾ —
1 to 19 lb. .22¼ - .22¾
80% bbls, 5 or more lb. .3815 - —
tech., 22%, bbls. c.l., works, 100 lbs 6.30 —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.70 —
cbys., works 100 lbs 7.20 -12.20
44%, bbls. c.l. works 100 lbs.11.45 -11.95
t.c.l. works 100 lbs.11.85 -12.50
NF 85% cbys lb .85 .88
Laurent's bbls lb .60 .67
Lauric, 90%, dms lb. .38¾ - .40
60%, dms lb. .24 - .25¼
Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .2020 - .2070
water-white, dms lb. .2320 - .2370
Maleic, cryst. powd. dms. lb. .37 - .38
Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 —
Mandelic, NF dms., 1,000-lb lots. lb 2.35 —
smaller lots lb 2.40 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb .57 .75
Methacrylic dms, c.l. and truckloads, works lb. 76 —
less than truckload works lb 76½ .80
Molybdic, 85-92%, dms, works lb. 1.27 —
Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½ .25½
tech., flake, 96-97%, frt. equald, dms lb. .20 - .21
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric)
Myristic, dms lb. .26¼ - .27½
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .14 —
tanks, works lb .12 —
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, L).
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,3-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H)
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma).
(2)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed)
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's)
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Nicotinic, USP dms, frt. adjusted kilo 9.00 9.30
Amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric 36° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.55 - 6.35
38° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
40° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
42° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
94½-95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½ —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .15 - .15½
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½ —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .25
Oleic, single distilled, dms lb. .12 - .13¼
tanks lb. .10¼ —
double distilled (white), dms lb. .14½ - .15¾
tanks lb. .12¾ —
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic, fib dms., works lb. 1.13 —
Orthocresotinic, dms. ton lots, works lb. .66 —
smaller lots, works lb. .68 —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	neut.	neutral
		dextro	dextrorotatory	NF.	National Formulary
alld.	allowed	dist.	distilled	No.	number
ammo.	ammonia	distr.	distributor	nom.	nominal
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	ord.	ordinary
AMP.	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	oz.	ounce
		dms.	drums	Pac.	Pacific
anhyd.	anhydrous	dom.	domestic	pf.	proof
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	E.	east	phos.	phosphate
		e.p.	end point	photo.	photographic
artif.	artificial	equald.	equalized	pkgs.	packages
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	exp.	expressed	powd.	powdered
		F	fahrenheit	precip.	precipitated
		ferment.	fermentation	prod.	producer
Be.	Baume	ffa.	free fatty acid	pt.	point
bbls.	barrels	ffc.	free from chlorine	pulv.	pulverized
bgs.	bags	fib.	fiber	purif.	purified
bls.	bales	f.o.b.	free on board	redist.	redistilled
bots.	bottles	FPA.	free of prussic acid	refd.	refined
b.p.	boiling point			refy.	refinery
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	frt.	freight	reg.	regular
		fus.	fused	resub.	resublimed
b.r.	boiling range	gal.	gallon	ret.	returnable
bxs.	boxes	gran.	granular	SD.	specially denatured
C.	centigrade	grd.	ground		
cbys.	carboys	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	s.d	single distilled
CD.	completely denatured			S. E.	southeast
		i.b.p.	initial boiling point	secs.	seconds
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight			s.g	specific gravity
		imp.	imported	shipt.	shipment
cks.	casks	incl.	included	solut.	solution
c.l.	car lots	indust.	industrial	s.u	standard unit
cns.	cans	kgs.	kegs	synth.	synthetic
col.	color	lacq.	lacquer	tanks.	railroad tankcars
comi.	commercial	lb.	pound		
conc.	concentrated	l.c.l.	less than car lots	tech.	technical
CP.	chemically pure	liq.	liquid	USP.	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
cps.	centipoises	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point		
cryst.	crystal	M c.f.	thousand cubic feet	vis.	viscosity
cs.	cases			VM&P	varnish makers & painters
ctns.	cartons	min.	minimum		
cyls.	cylinders	m.p.	melting point	W	west
dbl.	double	N.	nitrogen	whse.	warehouse
denat.	denatured	nat.	natural	w.w	water white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material

Acid, Oxalic—Alcohol, Isopropyl

Acid, oxalic, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.16½-	—
10,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.16¾-	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.17¾-	—
Palm oil, double dist., dms	lb.	.12¼	.13
Para-aminobenzoic, tech., dms., works	lb.	1.74	1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb lots or more, works	lb.	2.50	—
smaller lots	lb.	2.55	2.60
Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb lots or more, frt. adjusted	lb.	4.00	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	4.05	4.50
Parachlorobenzoic, fib dms., works	lb.	1.59	1.62
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)			
Paranitrobenzoic, dms	lb.	.77	—
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works	lb	.92	1.04
Phenylacetic, bots	lb.	1.45	1.70
tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb	.90	—
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).			
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).			
Phosphoric, food grade, 75% cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.30	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.80	8.30
tanks, works	100 lbs.	5.10	—
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works	lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09	.09½
Picric, NF, bbls	lb.	.55	—
dms, small	lb	31	.37
tech., bbls	lb.	.32	.33
Propionic, synthetic, pure, dms., c.l., works	lb.	258	—
l.c.l., works	lb	263	—
tanks, works	lb.	.19	.243
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol)	lb	2.76	2.99
tech., bbls	works gal.	.38	—
Pyroligneous, dms., incl., l.c.l., whse.	gal.	.504	—

Acid, ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).			
S, bbls., works	lb.	3.25	—
Salicylic, crude, bgs	lb.	.38	—
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.39	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.46	—
dyestuffs grade, bbls.	lb.	.41	—
USP, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.48	—
powder, bbls.	lb.	.53	—
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.80	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.82	—
Soybean oil, double dist., dms.	lb.	.13	.15¾
single, dist., dms	lb.	.14½-	.15¾
Stearic, double pressed bgs	lb.	.11	.12¼
single pressed, bgs	lb.	.10½-	.11¾
triple-pressed, bgs	lb.	.13¼-	.14½
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works	lb	ea	.75
Sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	20	—
Sulphuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.00	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.45	—
tanks, works	ton.	18.60	—
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.25	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.55	3.35
tanks, works	ton.	22.35	—
98%, tanks, works	ton.	23.50	—
99-100%, tanks, works	ton.	23.95	—
CP, NF, consumers cbys, extra, c.l., works, frt equald.	lb.	.09¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼-	.11¾
5 pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works frt equald	lb	.13¼-	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb	14¾-	.20¾
oleum, 20%, tanks, works	ton.	25.00	—
40% tanks, works	ton.	29.00	—
65% tanks, works	ton.	39.50	—
Tallow, dist., dms	lb.	.09½-	.10¾
hydrogenated, dms	lb.	.10½-	.11¾

Acid, tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb	1.59	1.60
smaller lots	lb.	1.65	1.76
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.50	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.51	1.69
tech, dms	lb.	.95	—
Tartaric, USP, dom. 230, 250-lb., dms., c.l	lb.	.37	—
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't	lb.	.37½-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.38	—
100-lb. dms	lb.	.39	—
small dms	lb.	.41	.47
imported, bgs	lb.	.27	—
Thioglycolic, refined, bgs., cbys., basis 100%	lb.	1.60	1.86
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.74	—
Toluenesulphonic, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½-	—
Trichloroacetic, bots	lb.	2.00	2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "T" 2,4,5-T).			
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works	lb	4.30	—
Undecylenic, dms	lb	1.40	—
Aconite leaves, bls	lb.	.35	.40
root, bls	lb.	.45	.90
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots	oz.	27.50	32.50
cryst., potent, bots	oz.	78.00	85.00
Acrolein, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.47	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.47½-	—
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works	lb	.44½-	—
l.c.l works	lb	.45	.47
tanks, works	lb.	.43	—
ACTH, bots	gm.	20.00	—
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).			
Adonis, vernalis herb, bls.	lb.	.22	.24
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).			
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls.	lb.	2.00	2.25
powdered, 30 mesh, fib. dms.	lb.	2.50	2.65
Agaric, white, bls	lb	2.25	Nom.
Agrimony herb, bls	lb.	.25	.30

Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works.	lb.	8.50	11.00
Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls.,	lb.	2.50	2.52
powder, bbls.	lb.	2.54	2.56
tech., cryst., bbls.	lb.	1.05	1.07
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).			
light, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.65	.80
Egg (see Albumen).			
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32½-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.30	—
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.)			
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.16¾-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.17½-	—
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.15	—
fermentation, ref'd., 126°-132°C., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.33¾-	.36
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.31	—
128-132° C., dms., l.c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.33¾-	.36
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35¾-	—
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.42	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.43	—
tanks, works	lb.	.40	—
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.23¼-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.24	—
tanks, frt. alld. E	lb.	.21½-	—
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld E.	lb.	.19¾-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.20½-	—
tanks, frt. alld. E	lb.	.18	—
Benzyl, NF, dms	lb.	.64	.79
tech., dms., dlvd	lb.	.47½-	.49
Butyl, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14¾-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15½-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.13	—
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.13	—
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11	—
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13¾-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12	—
Capryl, 85%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13½-	—
95%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	—
tanks, works	lb.	.15	—
Cetyl, extra, fib., cns., 500-lb. lots or more	lb.	.78	—
smaller lots	lb.	.80	—
NF, fib., cns., 140-lb. lots or more	lb.	.58	.82
smaller lots	lb.	.59	.82
Cinnamic, bots	lb.	2.25	2.75
Decyl, bots	lb.	2.00	2.50
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.61½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd., same basis	gal.	.63½-	.70¼
tanks, dlvd., same basis	gal.	.49½-	—
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.			
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.63	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.67	.72
tanks, same basis	gal.	.51	—
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.			
SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.62½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.66½-	.71¼
tanks, same basis	gal.	.50½-	—
SB2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.61	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.65	.70
tanks, same basis	lb.	.49	—
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.60	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.64	.69
tanks, same basis	lb.	gal.	.48 —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.62½-	.63
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.66½-	.72
tanks, same basis	gal.	.50½-	.51
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.63	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.67	.72
tanks, same basis	gal.	.51	—
SD 29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.60½-	.61¼
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.65½-	.70¼
tanks, same basis	gal.	.48½-	.49¼
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.60	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.64	.69
tanks, same basis	gal.	.48	—
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.63	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.67	.72
tanks, same basis	gal.	.51	—
SD40, dmes., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.61	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.65	.70
tanks, same basis	gal.	.49	—
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12	—
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11½-	—
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies.	gal.	20.55	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	20.59	20.64
tanks, same basis	gal.	20.43	—
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.60	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.64	.69
tanks, same basis	gal.	.48	—
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., l.c., dlvd. E. of Rockies,	gal.	21.65	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	21.69	21.74
tanks, same basis	gal.	21.53	—
Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.29¼-	.29½
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28	—
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.27¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.26¼-	—
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works	lb.	.31	—
dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24	—
tanks, works	lb.	.19½-	—
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, refined).			
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12	—
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.24½-	—
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.53½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.58½-	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.41½-	—
95%, dms., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.55¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.60¾-	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.43¾-	—
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.58	—
l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.63	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.46	—

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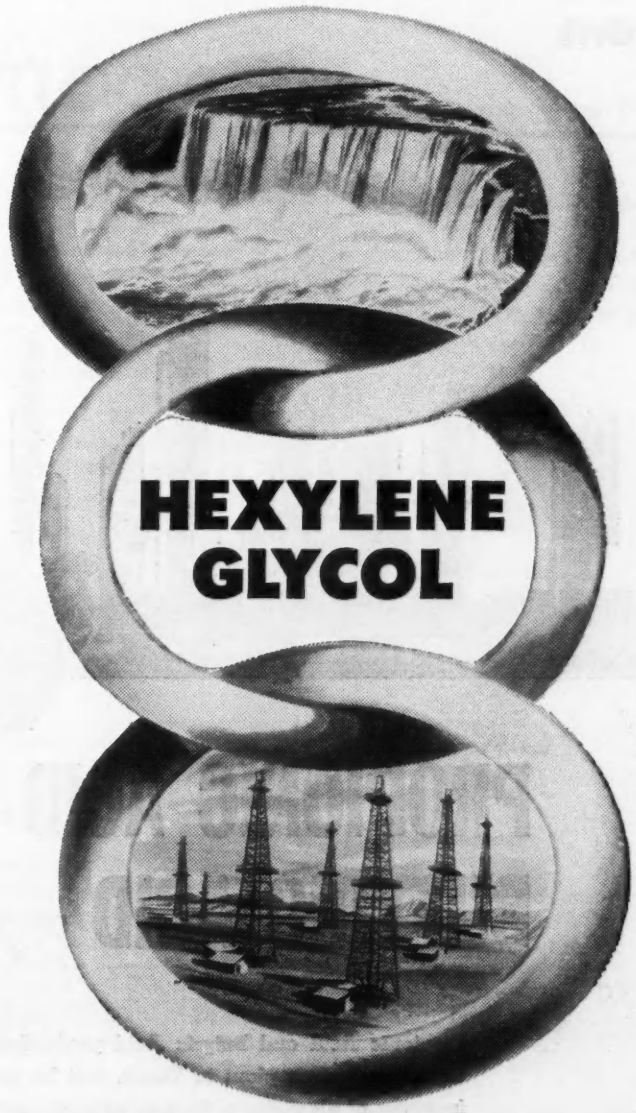
1429 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA 2, PENNSYLVANIA

Alcohol, lauryl, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots..lb. 2.00 - 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).
Pentothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, dms.....lb. 1.57 - 2.15
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .40 - —
Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .72½- .76
smaller lots, works..lb. .77½- .81
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Waverly, N. Y..lb. .54 - —
dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y....lb. .47 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y..lb. .43 - —
industrial grade, dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y..lb. .305 - —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y....lb. .325 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y.lb. .29 - —
Wood (see Methanol).
Aldol, 95%, dms., works.....lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade, dms.....gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, 60% solut., dms., c.l. works frt. alld..lb. .538 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld....lb. .755 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. .35 - .50
Allethrin, 100%, dms., frt., alld lb.32.00 - —
90%, dms., frt. alld.....lb.28.80 - —
solution, 20%, dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. alld..lb. 6.55 - 7.55
2½%, dms., frt. alld.....gal. 6.00 - 6.50
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide, cbys., works.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works.....lb. .52¾- .54¼
solution, 40% toluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½- .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .29 - .32
powdered, cs.....lb. .38 - .45
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .50 - .55
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .25 - .35
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs...lb. 4.25 - 4.70
Alphanaphthol, bbls, frt. alld....lb. .85 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld lb. .41 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.....lb. .44 - —
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots.....kilo.225.00 - —
Acetate, bots.....kilo.225.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls...lb. .20 - .33
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
lump, dms., works....100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
powd., dms., works....100 lbs. 4.70 - 5.10
USP, burnt, dms.....lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms.....lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.03 - —
lump, dms., works....100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.20
powd., dms., works....100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.35
USP, burnt, dms.....lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms.....lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms.....lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0385- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0410- .0510
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .1550- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works...lb. .1030- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1070- —
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works. lb. .0369- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0435- .0660
tankcars, works...100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .1540- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1640- .1890
Aluminum fluoride, in fib. dms., 35. per 100 lbs. higher.
Formate, basic solution, cbys lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 -85.00
light, bgs., dlvd.....lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel., pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib., dms., works lb. .82½- —
contract, works.....lb. .79½- —
powder, tech (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls lb. .44 - —
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb lots, frt., alld lb. .20½- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots frt., alld., lb. .19½- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
crystalline flour classified, 8-240 mesh, dms, frt. alld lb. .14 - .15
kgs., frt. alld.....lb. .12½- —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .13 - .15
238-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .32 - .33
kgs., frt alld lb. .31 - —
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .33 - .37
kgs., frt. alld.....lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .51 - .53
kgs., frt. alld.....lb. .50 - —
Aluminum oxide flour prices W. of Denver ¾c. per lb. higher.
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd...lb. .36 - .38
unclassified, dms., frt. alld. lb. .16 - .17
kgs, frt alld lb. .15 - —
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .50½- —
standard, dms lb. .41 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms.lb. .97½- —
standard, dms.....lb. .68½- —
rubber grade, dms.....lb. .58½- —
unpolished, standard, dms...lb. .54½- —
varnish, standard, dms.....lb. .59 - —
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs or over.
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .27½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less.....lb. .34 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less.....lb. .34 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less.....lb. .34 - —

Aluminum sulphate, com'l, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs....lb. 1.85 - —
ground, bgs., works.....ton.37.00 - —
lump, bgs., works.....ton.40.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.55 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
USP, gran., dms., works....lb. .13 - .15
powd., dms., works.....lb. .14 - .16
Trihydrate heavy (see Aluminum hydrate)
Ambergris, gray, bots.....oz. 8.00 -10.00
Ambrette seed, bgs.....lb. .65 - .66
Aminoazotoluene, bbls.....lb. .94 - 1.03
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .47½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .45 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Aminophyllin, USP, 100-lb. dms..lb. 4.00 - 4.30
Aminopyrine, USP, bots, dms..lb. 6.00 - 6.15
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works..ton.82.00 - —
pure, cyls., extra, zone 1....lb. .17 - .17½
2.....lb. .17 - .18
3.....lb. .17 - .19
4.....lb. .20 - .21
5.....lb. .16 - .19
refrigeration tanks, works..ton.84.00 -84.50
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd., Met. area 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis..ton.86.00 -90.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 8.65 -11.15
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —

Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd. basis ton.90.00 - —
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms.lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms, kgs.. 4.000 lb lots, frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld.....lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works... ton.312.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.375.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse...ton.380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works..lb. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 7.50 - —
imported, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .07¼- .08½
Bichromate, bbls., works.....lb. .34½- .38½
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd.....lb. .2035- .2160
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls.....lb. .38 - .39
dms.....lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb higher
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .17¼- —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
dms.....lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite NF dms...lb 2.40 - —
Iodine, NF, dms., bots.....lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton.72.50 - —
western, 33.5% N., bgs., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.86.84 - —
domestic, bgs., western, works...ton.64.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton.51.00 - —

Ammonium oxalate, fine gan., dms. lb. .26½- .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton.222.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton.285.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton.290.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher
Perchlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .50 - .75
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .38 - —
Phosphate, com'l bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09 - —
dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms lb. .45 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .09 - —
Salicilate, NF, dms., kgs.....lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride dms, works lb .11 - .13
Sulphamate, bbls, dms., works.lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton.44.00 -49.50
synthetic, bgs, c.l., western, works ton.50.00 - 54.50
bulk, works.....ton.47.80 - 49.50
purified, dms, works lb .07½ - .08¼
Sulphide, liq., 40-44%, dms., c.l., basis 100%, frt. equald ton.240.00 - —
l.c.l., basis 100%, works.ton.300.00 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....ton.180.00 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - .23
Thioglycollate, com'l, cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.60 - —
highly purified, cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.70 - 1.98



... for better coupling

IT WAS AN ADAGE with the ancients that oil and water never mix. But, long since, good coupling agents have been developed. Shell Chemical hexylene glycol, for example, effectively couples many such immiscible materials.

That's one reason why it's used in soluble cutting oils, automotive brake fluids and dry cleaning solutions . . . where *stability* is imperative.

Hexylene glycol makes an excellent penetrant in duplicator fluids, vat-dye pastes and printing inks. It is also a superior dispersant and wetting agent in polishes, cleaners and many chemical specialties.

In these applications, hexylene glycol proves to be a low-cost agent, as compared with other commonly used couplers. Find out how hexylene glycol can help you. A letterhead request will bring you a 32-page booklet of technical data.

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Ammonium Thiosulphate—Biphenyl

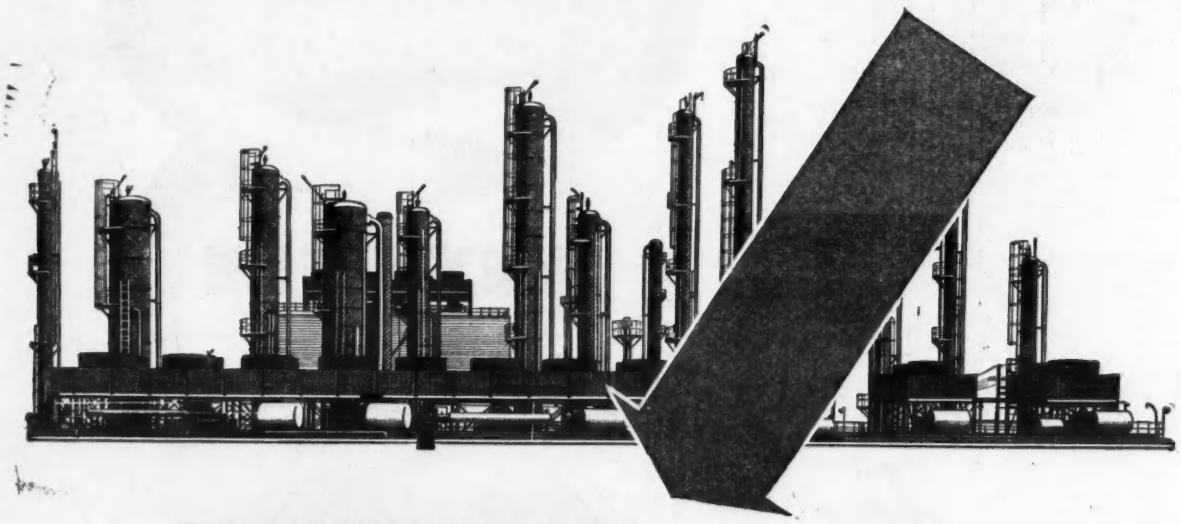
Ammonium thiosulphate, cryst., photo grade, fib dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
60% solution, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Amphetamine hydrochloride dibasic, dextro. bots lb 28.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms lb 6.00 - —
monobasic, dextro. bots lb 28.00 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, dextro, bots lb 28.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms lb 6.00 - —
Sulphate, dextro, dms lb 28.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms lb 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate ex fusel oil, tech., E of Rockies lb. .16¾- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
ex pentane dms. c.l. frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. .20 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb .18 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol amyl).
Butyrate dms lb .90 1.05
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Nitrite, USP, bots lb 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .75 - 1.05
Anethol, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.37
Angelica root dom. bls lb .60 .70
imported, bls lb. .40 - .95
Angostura bark, bls lb. .43 - .48
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb .19 - —
t.c.l., works frt alld lb. .20 - —
tanks, works frt. alld lb. .18 - —
Salt dms. frt alld lb .30 —
Anise, Balkan, bgs lb. .12 - .12¼
Chinese, star, bgs lb. .95 Nom.
Czech, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
Anise, Mexican, bgs lb. .15 - .15½
Spanish, bgs lb. .17 - .17½
Syrian, bgs lb. .14 - —
Turkish, bgs lb. .14 - —
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 2.35 - 2.70
Annatto seed, whole, bgs lb. .26 - —
powdered, dms lb. .28 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .85 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt. alld lb. .85 - .88
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .34½- —
cases, c.l. mines lb. .35 - —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½- .30
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .29 - .30½
Sulphide, 62-64%, bgs. dlvd lb. .30 - .30½
Trichloride, paint, c.l., works lb. .43 - .47
t.c.l. works lb. .45 - .49
solution, cybs., works lb. .29 - .30
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic.
Antipyrene NF, dms lb 2.50 2.60
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 23.40 -23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .18 - .19
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots. tins oz 5.00 5.75
Arginine monohydrochloride, laevo, dms., 1 kilo lots kilo 77.00 - —
Argols, min 50%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos, basis 100% lb. No prices.
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. .70 - .71
root, bls lb 1.45 - —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs lb. .11 - .14
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., prompt ship't. lb. .70 - —
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .06½- .07½
Asafetida, cs lb. .32 - .35
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 1,300.00- —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton 674.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 556.00 - —
3K, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton 436.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 371.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 346.00 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 321.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 173.00 - —
4M, c.l (20 tons), mines ton 173.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 156.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton 156.00 - —
5D, c.l (20 tons), mines ton 122.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 122.50 - —
5M, c.l (20 tons) mines ton 116.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 110.00 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 78.00 - —
7D, c.l., (30 tons) mines ton 68.50 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 65.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 55.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 48.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 40.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 39.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 37.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 40.00 - —
7TF c.l (30 tons) mines ton 40.00 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 27.00 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds. L.c.l. lots, $4 per ton higher.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black, seconds, 300°-390°F fusing point not uniform, bgs., c.l., Craig, Colo.; Heber City, Utah ton 34.00 - —
Asphalt, select, 350°F, fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 38.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 37.00 - —
jet, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 34.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works, lb. .06½- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refinery gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tank-wagon refinery gal. .09½- .10
steam-refd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton. 22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton. 21.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, Acetylsalicylic.)
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 9.35 -10.00
Sulphate, USP, bots oz. 4.50 - 5.00

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units 50,000 units. .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds dried, bgs lb 1.35 1.45
Barberry root bark, bags lb. .28 - .30
tree bark, bgs lb. .40 - .45
Barbital, USP, 100-lb dms lb 5.00 —
Sodium USP dms lb 5.25 5.27
Barium, carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton. 92.50 - —
smaller lots, works ton. 102.50 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. .32 - .36
Chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 158.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 168.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .16 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide)
Hydrate, crystals, bgs ton. 190.00 -200.00
Iodide bots lb. 6.14 —
Monoxide (see Oxide)
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., frt. equald. ton. 255.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 265.00 - —
Peroxide, dms., works lb 16 - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
ton lots lb .38 - —
less ton lots lb. .39 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, dms lb. .14½- —
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works ton. 85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 95.00 - —
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs. mines ton. 25.00 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines ton. 25.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., E. St. Louis ton. 41.60 - —
ex-whse., N. Y. ton. 60.10 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton 9.50 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .32 - .35
root, bls lb. .25 - .40
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh bgs., works ton. 14.00 - —
imported, Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 10 tons to c.l., ex dock ton. 65.90 - —
5 ton-lots, ex whse ton. 80.60 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse ton. 83.10 - —
low gel, bgs., 10 tons to c.l., ex dock ton. 64.40 - —
5 ton-lots, ex whse ton. 78.95 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse ton. 81.45 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys. works lb .22 - .23¼
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .74 - 1.05
tech., cbys., dms lb. .44 - —
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .0085- .0090
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .015 - —
dust dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit, lb. .015 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .020 - —
Benzene hexachloride, dust, wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .025 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .0325- —
Benzidine base, bbls lb. 1.02 - —
Hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld lb. .94 - —
Benzocaine, dms lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzol, pure or nitration, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .42 - —
Birmingham district gal. .40 - —
Chicago district gal. .40 - —
Cleveland district gal. .40 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .40 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .40 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .42 - —
Lone Star, Texas gal. .41 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .40 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .39 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .42 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .40 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .42 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .40 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .41 - —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .42 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .40 - —
Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald. lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- .24½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- .25½
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works. lb 90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .65 - 1.05
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms. lb. .72 - .80
Chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20½- .23½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- .24½
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Formate, cns lb. 1.30 - 2.10
Propionate, bots lb. 1.35 - 1.80
Salicylate, bots lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots lb. 1.68 - 2.05
Benzylisoeugenol, cns lb. 8.60 - 9.10
Berberine bisulphate, cns lb. 35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots lb. 35.00 -36.25
Berberis root, bls lb. .32 - .35
Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - .32½
l.c.l., works lb. .32 - .33
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works lb. .78½- —
tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
Benzoate, fib dms., works lb. 3.00 - —
custom contract lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Salicylate, dms lb 5.00 —
Sulphate, cns lb. 35.00 -36.25
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Betapicoline, 98%, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Beth root, bls lb. .40 - .41
Biotin, cryst., bots gram 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).

from

Celanese at PAMPA



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Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms lb 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs. ton lots lb 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms lb. 2.10 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms lb. 4.47 - 5.03
Oxychloride, dms lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms lb. 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms lb 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
cs, l.c.l. ship't point lb. .20 - .22
Bone, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- .22
Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb. higher
Carbon, channel, heads, bulk, c.l., works lb .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0740- —
l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb. .1225- —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. 10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb. .10 - —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns. l.c.l. whse lb 10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works, lb. .0750- —
bgs. c.l. works lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .122 - .125
high modulus, bgs. c.l., works, lb .0550- —
ctns. l.c.l. whse lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs. c.l., works lb. .04 - —
ctns., l.c.l. whse lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G)
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l. works lb. .16 45
Mineral, bgs. works lb .0160- .0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Blackberry root bark, bls lb. .32 - .35
root, bls lb .15 .16
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw root bark, bls lb 65 - 70
tree bark bls lb. 40 - .42
Black Indian hemp root, bbls. lb. .60 - .61
Blanc fixe, dry, by product, bgs. c.l., works ton.106.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton.116.50 - —
direct process bgs. c.l., works ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.110.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton.140.88 -155.00
pulp, 70%, bbls., c.l., works. ton.105.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.115.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.02 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.52 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs., unit-ton. 5.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bgs., Chicago unit-ton. 5.25 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .16½- .18
l.c.l. lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls lb. .55 - .56
Blue, alkali dry, bbls. dlvd. N of Tenn. and N. C., E of Miss R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.00 - —
toner, bbls. litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.15 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue, ultramarine)
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls. same basis lb 3.85 - —
resinated, bbls, same basis lb 3.40 - —
water dispersable lb 1.54 - —
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA bbls., same basis lb. 2.60 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb 4.05 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis lb. .75 - —
Potash, CP, bbls, same basis lb .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls, same basis lb. .48 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .30½- .35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis. lb. .16½- .18½
regular types, dry, bbls, same basis lb. .22½- .35
Victoria toner, molybdic, PMA, bbls lb. 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls lb. 5.35 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c), Miss. N. C., S. C., Tenn. Tex. (El Paso, 2c.) Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 16c higher. Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago
Blue dyes (see Blue).
Blueflag, root, bls lb. .43 .46
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls lb 11 - .13
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E. ton.70.00 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic)
precipitate, (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF precip.).
Bones, raw, bulk, Atlantic ports ton.60.00 - —
Boneset, leaves and tops, bls. lb. .17 - .20
Borage flowers, bls lb. .65 - .66
Borax, tech, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton.78.00 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chi. ton.125.75- —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.130.75- —
bulk, c.l., works ton.70.00 - —
crystals 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.67.25 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chi. ton.115.00- —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.120.00- —
bbls., c.l., works ton.91.75 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chi. ton.139.50- —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.144.50- —
gran., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.41.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.89.00 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chi. ton.94.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.65.75 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chi. ton.113.50- —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.118.50- —
bulk, c.l., works ton.35.75 - —
powder, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.46.25 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chi. ton.94.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.99.00 - —

Borax powder, 99½%, bbls., c.l., works ton.70.75 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chi. ton.118.50- —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.123.50- —
Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb. .18 - .24
l.c.l. same basis lb. .19 - .26
Borneol, cns lb. 2.85 - 4.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload works lb .62 - —
less truckload, works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract)
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine purified cs. c.l. frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. .25 - —
1,000-lb lots, same basis lb .27 - —
dms. lead lined, dlvd lb .25 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol bots lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder, aluminum (See Al. Gold, litho, cns., dms., works, lb. .75 - .85
mouliding, cns., dms., works lb. .85 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., works lb. 1.05 - 1.25
radiator, cns., dms., works lb. .80 - .85
Broomtop, bls lb. .30 - .35
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .04 - —
Sap, crystals, bgs, works lb 12 - —
powdered bgs lb 13 - —

Brown, Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works lb. .04½- .15½
raw, paper, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- .13
l.c.l. works lb. .04¾- .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .07
Turkey type, bgs., c.l. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
raw, American, bgs, works lb. .06¼- .06½
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .06¾- .07
Vandyke, bbls., works lb. .09½- .12
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 - .35
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .15 - .30
Bryonia root, bls lb .22 .34
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .40 - .42
Buckthorn bark, bls lb .13 .17
cut and sifted, bls lb .18 .23
Berries, bgs lb .80 .90
Burdock root, bls lb. .22 .26
Butadiene, refined, cyls., refinery lb. .22 - —
tanks, refinery lb. .15 - —
Butane, indust, tanks, group 3 gal .05 - —
Butternut bark, bls lb .23 .25
Butyl acetate, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl)

Butyl aldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22½- —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd lb 20¾- —
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .38 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl)
Lactate, dms, c.l., frt alld. E. of Rockies lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .35¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .33 - —
Laurate, dms, works lb. .39 - —
Methacryiate, normal, dms., less truckloads, works lb 70 - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
Phenylacetate, dms lb 4.50 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms, l.c.l., frt. equaid (b. .24 .27½
Butylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-).
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter)
Cadmium iodide, jars lb. 6.75 - 7.05
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb 2.00 - —
Stearate, ton lots lb. 1.42 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.44 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.80 - —
anhydrous, dms lb. 3.00 - —
synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.80 - —
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.00 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.35 - —
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —

CHEMICALS OUTLOOK

June 1953

WYANDOTTE CHEMICALS

This news bulletin about Wyandotte Chemicals products and their applications is published to help keep you posted. Perhaps you will want to route these and subsequent facts to other interested members of your organization. Additional product information, through Wyandotte research and technical service facilities, and trial quantities of Wyandotte products are always available upon request. May we serve you?

PLURONICS FOR COMPOUNDERS OF INSECTICIDES

The Pluronics*, Wyandotte's exclusive new nonionic surfactants, have found commercial acceptance as emulsifiers for toxicants such as DDT, BHC, Toxaphene, Chlordane and Lindane.

Advantages are: low-foaming properties; exceptional stability of the emulsion on standing and in the presence of hard water. Improved results are obtained by a combination of Pluronic L64 with certain anionic surfactants. Excellent emulsion stability is obtained with only 2.5% of the combined emulsifier, resulting in a considerable saving in cost.

The low-foaming, good wetting and dust-laying properties of the Pluronics suggest their use in wettable powders. The stability of the Pluronics in hard water is particularly advantageous.

TO PAINT MANUFACTURERS: PLURONIC F68 PROVES VALUABLE IN LATEX PAINTS

Pluronic F68, the only 100% active-agent nonionic surfactant available in flake form, has been found to be an effective dispersing agent in latex-base paint formulations. At a concentration of 0.5% Pluronic F68 will disperse such hard-to-disperse pigments as Hansa Yellow.

In this application, Pluronic F68 is used in conjunction with casein at a ratio of three parts casein to one part F68.

The color development of paints using this ratio is remarkably superior to the color development of paint formulations using only casein as a dispersing agent. Thus, the use of Pluronic F68 enables more efficient use of pigments, and consequent savings. Address our Development Department for further data.

HELP US TO HELP YOU

When writing to Wyandotte for samples and data, please indicate, if possible, the problem or application you have in mind. In this way we can offer more information and technical assistance to you.

*REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Wyandotte CHEMICALS

WYANDOTTE CHEMICALS CORPORATION
WYANDOTTE, MICHIGAN • OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

SODA ASH • CAUSTIC SODA • BICARBONATE OF SODA • CALCIUM CARBONATE • CALCIUM CHLORIDE • CHLORINE • HYDROGEN • DRY ICE • GLYCOLS • DDT
BHC • SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS • CARBOSE*(Sodium CMC) • ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE • PROPYLENE DICHLORIDE • AROMATIC SULFONIC ACID DERIVATIVES
SOIL CONDITIONERS AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS • OTHER ORGANIC AND INORGANIC CHEMICALS

Calamus Root—Charcoal

Calamus root, dom., natural, bgs. lb. .25 - .30
imported, bleached, bls ..... lb. .70 Nom.
stripped, bls ..... lb. .30 .40
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1 kilo lots, works gram .80 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works, gram .90 - .95
in edible oil dms., 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit .04¾- —
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit .05¼- —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit 05¾- —
Calcium arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse. works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .09 - .10
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - .11
Bromide NF, jars lb .90 .92
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton 134 40 —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst, purified, bbls., jars lb .28 .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l. works, frt equald ton 25 00 - —
liquor, 40%, tankcars, works, frt. alld ton 10 50 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l. works ton 31 25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton 35 65 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt equald ton 23 50 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton 32 00 - 69 00
USP gran, bbls lb. .30 —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .29½ .30
Cyanide dms, dlvd E of Rockies lb. .24 - .50
USP, bbls., dms ..... lb. .70 - .72
..... lb. .63 - .65

Calcium glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.15
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.29 - 4.00
Hydrochlorite, high test, cns., cased (45 lbs.) dlvd. E. of Rockies cs. 21.00 -23.00
dms., 100-lb. lots, same basis, dm. 25.25 -29.85
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars ..... lb. 4.52 - —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt equald lb. .25¾- —
Nitrate, tech., bbls., works lb. .13 - —
fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton. 49.25 - —
Pantothenate, dextro, jars, 100 grams or more, frt. adjusted gram .07½- —
Para-aminosalicylate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt adjusted lb. 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb 7.05 7.50
Phenolsulphonate, dms lb. .70 —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.10 —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.60 7.95
feed grade, bgs. c.l., works ton. 80.00 -90.00
l.c.l., bgs., works ton. 85.00 -95.00
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, works, frt. equald lb. 6.40 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 6.90 - —
tribasic, precip., NF, bgs., c.l., works, 110 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Phylate, bgs., works lb. .28 - —

Calcium resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .27¾- —
Silicate hydrated bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Stearate, etns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
ton lots lb. .36 - —
less ton lots lb. .37 - —
Sulphate (see Gypsum)
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent steel pails, 100 lb. to 999 lb. lots, works lb. 2.60 - 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works lb. 2.65 - 3.75
Calendula flowers, bls lb. .50 - .65
Calomel, USP powd, dms lb. 4.02 - 4.05
Camphene, 46° m.p., dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .1930- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1980- .2115
tanks, same basis lb. .1660- —
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.00 - 3.12
natural, USP, powd., 100-lb. lots, bbls lb. .48 - .50
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs lb. .63 - .65
synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .55½- —
smaller lots lb. .56 - .66
USP gran, powd., bbls, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .57 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
smaller lots lb. .59 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .91 - —
smaller lots lb. .92 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark, bls lb. .25 .33
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs. lb 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs. lb 4.00 - 4.05
powd., bxs. lb 4.35 - 4.40

Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF, from domestic pepper, dms. lb. 4.25 - 5.75
from African pepper, dms. lb. 4.75 - 6.25
Caramel coloring, NF, bbls. gal. 1.05 - 1.30
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs. lb. .09 - .09½
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
steel-dms., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
Carbinol, methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13¼- —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb. .0750- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0850- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1025- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1125- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .0525- —
Dioxide, industrial, wholesale, cyl lb. .08 - —
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works lb. .1097- .1197
NF, chys lb. .17 - .18
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .0847- —
W of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .0897- —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .1047- —
W of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .1107- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .0772- —
W of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .0822- —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, A, cs., afloat lb. 2.60 - 2.65
medium, cs. lb. 2.90 - —
decorticated, Alleppey, cs. lb. 1.95 - —
Guatemalan, cs. lb. 1.74 - —
Mangalore type, cs. lb. 1.90 Nom.
green, Alleppey, bgs. lb. 1.30 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 1.30 - —
seed (see Cardamom fruit decorticated).
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more, dlvd lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 5.65 6.15
Carotene, technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, works gm. .55 - —
in carrot oil 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works, million units .18 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works, million units .33 - —
Carvol, bots. lb. 6.25 - 9.65
Cascara sagrada, bark, bulk lb. .29 - .30
Casein, dom., acid-precip, standard, bgs., 10,000-lb lots or more, ship't point lb. .28 .32
premium bgs., 10,000-lb lots or more, ship't point lb. .35 - .40
imported, Argentine, acid-precip., grd., 100-bg. lots or more, duty paid lb. .16 - .17½
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls lb. .14½- .15
longstick lb. .18 - .18½
shortstick, bls. lb. .16 - .16½
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, select, cs lb. .35 - .35½
broken, bls. lb. .33 - .33½
Honan, Yunnan, scraped, bls. lb. .28 Nom.
unscraped, bls lb. .27½ Nom.
Saigon, broken, bls lb. .43 - .43½
medium, bls lb. .48 - .49
thin, bls lb. .60 Nom.
Cassia, buds, bgs lb. 1.65 Nom.
Fistula, baks lb. .25 - .30
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports long ton. 145.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton. 35.00 - —
Castoreum, artificial, cns lb 9.00 9.25
natural, cns lb. 7.10 -30.00
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
resublimed dms. works lb. 4.29½ —
Catnip leaves, southern, bls lb. .70 Nom.
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .44 - .45
Indian, bgs lb. .26 - .27
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate flake, ctns. dlvd. lb. .40 - .43
extrusion compounds, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .53 - .59
molding, composition, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .49 - .55
reprocessed black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .49
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 16% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .64 - —
17% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .54 - —
27% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .64 - —
38% butyryl content, low viscosity, standard cartons, works lb. .68 - —
medium viscosity same basis lb. .54 - —
50% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .63 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .64 - .71
reprocessed, black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - .53
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100-lb. lots or more lb. .50 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls, bgs., works lb. No prices.
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, works lb. 1.85 - 1.96
smaller lots, works lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l. works lb. .0295- .035
l.c.l., ex whse lb .0395- .05
paint, bgs. c.l. works ton. 40.00 —
papermakers, bgs. c.l. works ton. 42.50 -49.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works ton. 55.00 -60.00
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs. lb. .90 - 1.00
Roman, cs lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
smaller lots, works lb. .27 - .50
Bone (see Black, bone).
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton. 77.00 -88.00
granular, bgs., works ton. 77.00 —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 70.40 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South ton. 43.50 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton. 43.50 -53.50
lump bgs., c.l., works, South ton. 40.00 —
l.c.l., works, South ton. 50.00 -60.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton. 33.50 - —

Red Diamond Dry Ice for INDUSTRY

26 producing plants across the nation to give you "next door service" wherever you are

Fresh dry ice—in any quantity—when you want it!
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THE **LIQUID** CARBONIC CORPORATION
3100 South Kedzie Avenue, Chicago 23, Illinois

Liquid

Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0530- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .0565- —
tanks, works .....lb. .0440- —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works..lb. .1128- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1200- —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.33 - —
100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works..lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., pails, c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .66 - .73
refined, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .76 - .83
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. lb. .14¾- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis.lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .57 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - .62
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .0325- .1125
l.c.l., N. Y. stock points lb. .1025- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
W. of Rockies 100 lbs. 2.82½- —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt.equald 100 lbs. 3.20 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - .182
l.c.l., same basis lb. .192 - .20
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - .171
USP, dms lb. .30 - .35
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls lb. 1.38 - —
Chlorophyll oil, soluble, 4%, not fixed, tins, pails, works lb. 4.25 - —
copper fixed, 6½%, tins, pails, works lb. 4.25 - —
sodium-copper, aqueous sol., 4%, dms., pails, works lb. 3.75 - —
8%, pails, dms., works, lb. 4.00 - 4.80
14%, dms., works... lb. 8.90 - —
concentrated, dom., 50%, dms., works, basis 100% lb.56.50 -60.00
75%, dms., works, basis 100%. lb.60.00 - —
90%-100%, dms., works, basis 100% lb 60.00 -67.00
imported, 60%, dms., basis 100%. lb.58.00 - —
75%, dms., basis 100%. lb.58.00 - —
90%, dms., basis 100%. lb.58.00 - —
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots lb 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs. frt alld lb. .95 - —
100 lbs. same basis lb 97 - —
25 lbs., same basis lb 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 6.85 - —
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted, lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Chromium acetate powd. 72% Cr., bbls., works lb. No stocks.
solut., 7½% bbls. works... lb. .08½ - —
cbys. works lb. .10¼ - —
8½%, bbls. works lb. .09 - —
cbys. works lb. .10¾ - —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide)
Oleate, solid, bbls lb. .49 - —
Trioxide, NF bots lb. .82 - .89
Yellow, (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, USP, bots. lb 6.50 - 8.00
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs. lb. .28 - .30
yellow, broken, bgs. lb. .28 - .30
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns, 100-oz. lots, oz. .65 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100-oz. lots... oz. .37 - .40½
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots, oz. .52 - .57
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .27½- .30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted. lb. 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Aldehyde, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls... lb. .29 - .29½
"0000," bgs. lb. .41 - .41½
Citral, bots., cns lb. 3.20 - 3.75
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 1.50 - 2.00
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 4.75 - 2.20
Civet, artificial, bots lb 13.75 -15.00
natural, bots oz. 4.75 -10.00
Clay, ball, dom., crushed, bulk, Tennessee ton.10.00 -12.00
airfloated, bgs. c.l., Tennessee ton.19.50 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Tennessee ton.20.50 - —
Imported, lump, bulk, Atlantic port..long ton.27.00 -30.00
airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atlantic port, long ton.43.00 -45.00
pulverized, bgs., l.c.l., all ports ton.55.00 - —
97%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia ton.54.00 -56.00
China, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99%, 300 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton 11.50 -14.50
l.c.l., works .. ton 35.30 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 8.50 -11.50
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.13.50 -17.00
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me gross ton 20.00 -40.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse... net ton 60.00 -65.00
Clove, Ceylon, bls lb. 1.51 - 1.52
Zanzibar, bls lb. 1.51 - 1.52
Clover, tops, red, bgs lb. .45 - .50
CMC, purified, high vis. (see Gum cellulose), standard low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt alld.lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt alld lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —
technical, high vis., 58% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .56 - —
2,000 to 20,000 lbs., dlvd. E. lb. .58 - —
less than 2,000 lbs., dlvd E. lb. .62 - —
low vis., 80% purity, bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs. dlvd. E., basis 100%. lb. .41 - —
less than 23,000 lbs. dlvd. E., basis 100% lb. .43 - —
62% purity, bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100%, lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100%. lb. 43 - —

CMC tech., low vis., 58% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. basis, net weight. lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .36 - —
47½% purity, c.l., dlvd., E., basis 100%. lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43 - —
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., basis net weight lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb .20 - —

Prices for technical grades of CMC W. of the Rockies are 1c. per lb. less than dlvd. E. prices.

Coaltar, crude, resale dms., c.l., ex-whse gal. .275 - .3025
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .285 - .3135
tanks, ex-whse gal. .154 - .165
refined, resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .2850- .3135
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .2950- .3245
tanks, ex-whse gal. .1650- .1760
Cobalt acetate 23.7% bbls., dlvd lb. 1.14¾- —
Carbonate, 48%, powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.92¼- —
Chloride, 24.2% Co. kgs., dlvd., lb 1.10½- —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., bbls., dlvd.lb. 2.52 - —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms.lb. 64½- —
liquid, 6% Co. dms lb. 53¼- —
Metal, 97.99%, kgs., ex-whses lb. 2.40 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Co., dms., lb. 42¾- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls. dlvd lb. .99¼- —
Oxide, black, 70-71% Co. kgs. lb 1.76 - —
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.57¾- —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms lb. .27 - —
Sulphate, cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .81¾- —
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms. dlvd lb 1.28½- —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.15.00 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz.11.75 - —

Cochineal, USP gray, bgs lb. .88 - .90
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .16 - .17
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .67 - —
Codeine, NF, cns. 100-oz. lots oz.13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz.11.75 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls lb. .20 - .24
Blue, bls lb. .19 - .24
Colchicine USP, bots., cns oz.65.00 -70.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .45 - .60
Seed, bgs lb. .80 - 1.10
Collodion USP dms lb. .32½- —
flexible, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .25 - .30
Colombo root, bls. lb. .18 - .20
Coltstoot leaves, bgs lb. .25 - .30
Condurango bark, bgs lb. .17 - .18
Copaiba, balsam, cns., dms lb. .85 - 1.15
Copper acetate, bbls. c.l. works lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35¾- —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works lb. .263 - .278
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .41 - —
crystals, bbls., works lb. .27½- —
Cyanide tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .613 - —
less than 1,000-lb. lots lb. .633 - —
Gluconate, cns. dms lb 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate, dms. frt. alld E. Miss. lb. .40¼- .40¾
Metal, electrolytic lb. .29¾- .30
Naphthenate, liquid 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .23¾- —
Nitrate, tech. cryst. bbls. works. lb. .25¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —

Copper oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .39 - .47¼
red, com'l, bbls., works lb. .42½- .49¼
Oxychloride, bls., frt. alld lb. .40 - .50¼
Quinolinolate, fib. dms lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .27¼- —
Stearate, bgs., 5 ton to c.l., dlvd. lb. .37½- —
ton lots, dlvd lb. .38½- —
less ton lots, dlvd lb. .39½- —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.35 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs.10.60 -11.35
CP, gran., bbls., works lb. .1715- —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.17.10 -17.85
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld 100 lbs.22.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.23.00 -24.50
USP, gran., cryst., dms lb. .1715- —
Undecylenate dms. lb 2.90 3.00
Copperas, gran. bgs., c.l., works ton.34.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metro area 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
Copra, Atlantic, Gulf ports, c.l.f. ton.210.00 - —
Pacific ports, c.l.f. ton.205.00 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .13 Nom.
Czech, bgs lb. .07 Nom.
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .07 - .08
Roumanian, bgs. lb. .08 Nom.
Corn sugar tanners, chipped, paper bgs. c.l. 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.31 - —
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l. 100 lbs 7.32 - —
l.c.l 100 lbs. 7.47 - —
Cornsilk, bls lb. .14 - .15

Pennsalt plants in Portland and Tacoma provide western manufacturers with a convenient, dependable source of Liquid Chlorine, Caustic Soda, and Sodium and Potassium Chlorate. These basic chemical building blocks, essential to the petroleum, pulp, chemical, and other industries, are prepared by Pennsalt in all commercial grades and forms for volume shipment throughout the West.

If you have a plant in the West, you will be interested in knowing more about these and many other western-made Pennsalt Chemicals. For complete information, write or call the Pennsalt district office nearest you.

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Pennsalt Chemicals

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF WASHINGTON
2901 TAYLOR WAY, TACOMA 1, WASHINGTON

Corrosive Sublimate—Di-iso-octyl Phthalate

Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lb lots or more lb. 3.68 - —
gran. powd., dms., 50-lb lots or more lb. 3.53 - —
Cottonroot bark bls lb. .24 - .25
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton 1.50 - —
Meal, 41% expeller, sacked, Memphis ton 62.00 -63.00
solvent, same basis ton 60.50 - —
Coumarin cryst, NF, cns lb 2.94 3.15
powd cans lb 3.20 3.25
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb .80 - .90
Cranesbill root, bls lb .40 - .41
Cream of tartar, NF, dom., gran. or powd., dms., c.l lb. .32 - —
bbls., 5,000 lbs one shipment lb. .32½- —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs lb. .33 - .36
imported, kgs lb. .24 - .25
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots., cbys. lb. 2.80 - 2.90
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works, gal. .2068- —
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .3850- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .4510- —
tanks, same basis gal. .2970- —
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms. lb 1.35 1.40
hardwood, bots., cbys lb 1.05 1.10
pinewood, dms gal. .31 .32
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .133 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .136 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1325- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1375- —
tanks, same basis lb. .120 - .1225
Cresol, USP, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .143 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .146 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .140 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .145 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .130 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, l.c.l., works, lb. .24¼- .25
Cryolite, nat., industrial, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.25 -11.50
insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 16.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., works lb. .22 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb. .50 - .51
powd., cs. lb. .58 - .59
Culvers root, bbls lb. .60 - .61
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .14¼- .14½
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .22 Nom.
Syrian, bgs. lb. .17 Nom.
Turkish, bgs. lb. .14 - .14½
Cutch, extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08¼- —
Cyanamide fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton 62.50 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works unit-ton 2.90 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .72 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .28½- .37¾
l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .30 - .38¼
tanks, works, same basis lb. .27 - .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Cyclopropane CP 2 lb. cycls, works, cyl 48.00 - —
6 oz cyls., works cyl 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

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2, 4-D, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - .63
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 - .67
Damiana leaves bls lb 28 .30
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 - .40
DDD, tech, fine grd., fib, dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - .26
smaller lots, same basis lb. .24 - .29
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb 42 .43
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P paper bgs., works ton 49.25 -
18½% P, paper bgs., works ton 62.75 -63.75
Rock, 14½% P, paper bgs. works ton 50.00 -
Degras, common, bbls lb. .17 - .20
neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls lb. .30½- .33
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .30 - .32
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls. lb. .26 Nom.
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dextro, bots lb. 25.00 - —
dextro-laevo, bots. lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., N.Y. 100 lbs 8.95 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.10 - —
canary paper bgs, c.l. 100 lbs. 8.69 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.84 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.79 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.94 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.53 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.68 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs. lb. .10½- .11
Dextrose USP dms lb. .17¾ —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone)
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 - 5.50
laboratory grade, bots 100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech, bots, works lb 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Diamisidin dms lb 1.90 —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs, c.l., Atlantic coast ton 52.00 -55.00
California ton 42.00 -45.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton 85.00 -90.00
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton 65.00 —
California ton 53.00 —
l.c.l., ex whse ton 95.00 -100.00
Atlantic coast ton 95.00 -100.00
imported, Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works lb. .92 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .93¾- —
tanks, works lb. .91 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l. dlvd., E lb. .35¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .34 - .34½
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., works, lb. .81¾- .82¾
l.c.l., works lb. .82¼- .83¾
tanks, works lb. .80 - .81
Tartarate, dms., works, frt. alld. lb. .71 - —
Dibutylamine dms, c.l., dlvd lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .36¾- .33¾
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .37 - .39¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .35 - .37
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .68¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .68¾- —
tanks, works lb. .66½- —
Dichloroaniln, dms., works lb. .75 - .83
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works, lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾- —
tanks, works lb. .04¼- —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
tanks, works lb. .49¾- —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib, dms., c.l., frt, alld. lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .61 - —
Dieldrin, dms., frt, alld lb. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., frt, alld lb. 2.40 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .30¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .27½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .48¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .48½- —
Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb. .41¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .42¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .27¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. .19¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .50¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48½- —
Diethylanilin, dms lb. .48 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l lb. .30½- —
Diethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23½- —
Diethylenetriamine dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41¼- —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .65¾- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo. 110.00 - —
1 kilo lot kilo. 120.00 - —
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 6.50 - 7.00
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .35½- .42
Oleate, dms lb. .28½- .29¼
Stearate, dms lb. .25 - .26½
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .76½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .77½- —
tanks, works lb. .74¾- —
Dihydrazine sulphate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin, either hydrochloride or sulphate, bulk, gram. .17 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, pure, dms lb. 2.80 - 3.00
tech., dms. lb. 1.04 - 1.14
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., dvld lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l dlvd, E lb. .35¾- —
tanks, dlvd., E lb. .33 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works lb. .07½- —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .38¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .39¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —

WITCO
Dibutyl Phthalate

...an outstanding plasticizer for nitrocellulose lacquers

WITCO Dibutyl Phthalate*—a stable, colorless and odorless ester—is compatible in all proportions with cellulose nitrate and has high solvent power for cellulose mixed esters and other synthetic resins. Its high efficiency and compatibility have led to widespread adoption.

Analysis (Typical)

Color (APHA)	50
Acidity, as phthalic	0.01%
Ester content	99.0%
Flash Point (COC)	340°F
Ash	0.005%

Shipped in 55-gallon drums equipped with Tri-Sure Closures.

Write for Technical Service Report E-4.

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Aluminum Octoate
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- Automobile Undercoatings
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Calcium Resinate
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Copper Linoleate
Copper Oleate
Copper Naphthenate
Driers
- Naphthenic Acid Driers
  - Lead-Cobalt-Calcium

Driers—*Continued*
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- Octoic Acid Driers
  - Lead-Cobalt-Zinc
- Witall* (Tall Oil) Driers
  - Lead-Cobalt-Manganese-Iron

Esters
- Butyl Oleate
- Butyl Stearate
- Dibutyl Adipate
- Dibutyl Phthalate
- Methylcyclohexyl Stearate

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Lead Oleate
Metallic Stearates
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Metallic Stearates—*Continued*
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*Trade-Mark

WITCO CHEMICAL COMPANY

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Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .49¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs. lb. .11¼ - .12
natural, bgs lb. .11 - .11½
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns lb. 5.25 - 5.75
Chloroacetal dms., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .51 - —
Hydroquinone, dms. lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb 1.31¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.32¾ - —
tanks, works lb. 1.30 - —
Sulphate 55 gal. ret., dms., c.l., works lb. 18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
10-gal. ret, drums, l.c.l., works lb. .16½ - —
Dimethylamine 25-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .37 - .38
l.c.l. works basis 100% lb. .37½ - .38½
tanks, works, basis, 100% lb. .33 - —
Dimethylanilin dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. frt alld lb. 27 - —
tanks, frt alld lb. .25 - —
Dimethylethanolamine, anhydrous, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 1.40 - —
70%, dms. c.l., dlvd., basis 100%. lb. .54 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .55 - —
tanks dlvd lb. .52¼ - —
Dimethylformamide, dms., works. lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Dinitroanilin dms frt equald lb. .57 - —
Dinitrobenzene crude, dms lb. .20 - —
purified, dms lb .22 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .15¼ - —
l.c.l. frt alld E lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
Dinitrophenol, bbls lb. .34 - —
Dinitrotoluene oily dms. lb .10 - —
refined, dms. lb. .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works lb. .44¾ - .47¾
l.c.l., works lb. .45¾ - .48¾
tanks, works lb. .43 - .46
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .38¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .37 - —
Diorthotolyiguanidin dms. ton lots, dlvd lb. .54 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .55 - —
Dioxane, dms. c.l., works lb. .28¾ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .29¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .27 - —
Dip oil (see tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .37 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .49 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .50 - —
ex-whse. gal. .68 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .63 - .72
dlvd., N. Y. gal. .82 - .86
tanks, works, South gal. .50 - .60
Diphenyl, bbls, c.l. works cn. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .54 - .61
Phthalate dms c.l., works lb. .51¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .53¾ - —
Diphenylamine refined, gran., bbls., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
tech, tanks, works lb. .24 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots lb. .44½ - —
smaller lots lb. .45¼ - —
Diphenylhydantoin sodium, USP, dms. lb 5.30 - 5.60
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¾ - .17
l.c.l. same basis lb. .17¾ - .18
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Methylether, dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20¾ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .21¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19¼ - —
Di-secondary amylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .28¼ - —
Di-tertiary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .28¼ - —
Di-tertiary butylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .32 - —
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
Di-tertiary butylparacresol, dms. c.l., works lb. .92 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .93 - —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock ton 70.00 - 72.00
Divinylbenzene 20-25%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
40-50%, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., basis 100%, works lb. 1.15 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - —
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls lb. .26 - .28
imp., cut, bls lb. .26 - .28
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls lb .11 - .13
Dragon's blood, mass, cs lb 1.25 - 1.30
reeds, cs lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb and 1-lb lots dlvd:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 - 17.60
No. 2, cns lb. 17.00 - 17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 17.00 - 17.60
No. 2, cns lb. 22.20 - 22.85
No. 3, cns lb. 35.25 - 35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 3.65 - 3.75
No. 2 cns lb 4.65 - 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 4.55 - 7.85
No. 2, cns lb 4.00 - 4.10
No. 3, cns lb. 22.20 - 22.85
No. 4, cns lb 7.20 - 7.50
No. 32 cns lb 5.30 - 5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 - 17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 10.50 - 11.05
No. 3, cns lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 4, cns lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 5, cns lb 4.00 - 4.10
No. 6, cns lb 4.00 - 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd.:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.95 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns lb. 16.10 - —
No. 6, cns lb. 16.10 - —
No. 7 cns lb. 14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 4, cns lb. 20.05 - —
No. 5, cns lb. 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 20.70 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns lb. 2.85 - —
No. 9, cns. lb. 2.85 - —
No. 10, cns. lb. 2.30 - —
No. 11, cns. lb. 1.85 - —
No. 12, cns. lb. 2.65 - —
No. 17, cns. lb. 10.95 - —
No. 18, cns. lb. 24.00 - —
No. 19, cns. lb. 15.45 - —
No. 21, cns. lb. 3.60 - —
No. 22, cns. lb. 10.95 - —
No. 28, cns. lb. 24.65 - —
No. 33, cns. lb. 17.45 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd.:—
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 10, cns lb 13.50 - —
No. 11, cns lb. 13.50 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb lots works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb 16.10 - —
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 13.50 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C No. 1 cns lb. 10.95 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd., No.
20 Chrysoidine Y lb. .74 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb. .90 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .74 - —
36 Yellow 2G lb. .83 - —
40 Orange R extra, conc lb. 1.06 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.06 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .81 - —
151 Orange AD lb. .55 - —
161 Orange RR lb. .66 - —
176 Fast red A lb. .99 - —
179 Rubine XX, conc lb. 1.14 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. .92 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. .93 - —
202 Chrome blue black, conc lb. .75 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .78 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. .91 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. .84 - —
234 Brown Y lb. .98 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. .95 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb. 2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc lb. 1.19 - —
299 Black F, conc lb. 1.54 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc., 200-lb. lb. 2.01 - —

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd., No.
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.64 - —
332 Bismarck, brown, RX, conc. lb. .95 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc lb. 2.57 - —
382 Scarlet B lb. 1.82 - —
401 Diazo black, BHD lb. .69 - —
408 Blue 2B, extra conc lb. 1.07 - —
419 Red FC conc lb. 1.12 - —
420 Brown M lb. .98 - —
448 Red 4BX, conc lb. 1.30 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc. lb. 1.50 - —
561 Brown B lb. 2.03 - —
581 Direct black EB lb. .94 - —
593 Green BY, conc lb. .72 - —
596 Yellow Brown K extra lb. .91 - —
620 Yellow 2G lb. 1.01 - —
639 Fast yellow 2G lb. 1.79 - —
640 Yellow XX lb. 1.61 - —
655 Yellow OX lb. 2.04 - —
657 Green V lb. 2.10 - —
662 Brilliant green G lb. 2.79 - —
667 Brilliant milling green 6B, conc. lb. 3.68 - —
671 Blue, EG lb. 1.70 - —
661 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —
698 Violet 4BXN lb. 1.74 - —
720 Brilliant blue, BBG lb. 1.88 - —
729 Blue, B, conc lb. 2.79 - —
749 Red BX lb. 4.33 - —
814 Yellow, NN, Conc lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc., lb. 3.19 - —
865 Nigrosine, WSJ lb. .75 - —
922 Blue GXX lb. 1.71 - —
978 Black GXCF conc lb. .32 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd., No.
1034 Alizarine red SC lb. 2.59 - —
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX lb. 2.91 - —
1078 Alizarine green CG, extra, lb. 2.72 - —
1085 Alizarine blue, black, B lb. 2.33 - —
1096 Golden orange, GFD, single paste lb. 1.99 - —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste, lb. 1.75 - —
1101 Jade green N, double paste, lb. 2.36 - —
1106 Blue RS, double paste lb. 2.96 - —
1113 Blue BLFD double paste lb. 2.25 - —
1150 Olive R, single paste lb. 1.10 - —
1151 Brown R, single paste lb. 1.76 - —
1171 Indigo, synthetic, 20% paste lb. .28 - —
1217 Orange RD single paste lb. 1.65 - —
p-4 Brown, PG lb. 2.30 - —
p-24 Gray L lb. 1.60 - —
p-14 Brown, EB lb. 1.51 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb. 2.79 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc lb. 1.74 - —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN lb. 1.31 - —
p-313 Naphthol SWF lb. 2.42 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb dms., sellers' works.
Black blue No. 550 lb. .81 - —
Jet, No. 551 lb. .89 - —
Brown R, conc. lb 1.72 - —
Orange R, brilliant lb .90 - —
Red 4 B, conc. lb. 1.37 - —
Yellow C lb 1.18 - —
FN, conc. lb. 1.22 - —

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YOU CAN SAVE 6% ANNUALLY *NOW* BY SWITCHING FROM 50% TO 73% CAUSTIC SODA

A careful review of Columbia-Southern's files reveals some striking information of interest to every user of 50% caustic soda.

It discloses that the average customer who changed from 50% to 73% liquid caustic realized an annual saving of 6% on the delivered price of the higher concentration.

A case in point is a Columbia-Southern customer located in the Southeast. In 1952, this customer purchased 636 tons of 73% liquid caustic. The delivered cost was $42,783.72.

If this customer had taken 50% concentration, the delivered cost of the same amount of NaOH would have been $45,590.24.

This saved the customer $2,906.52 or 6.36%.

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Contact our Pittsburgh office now for further information.

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Dyes, Coaltar, for Stains, Spirit-Soluble—Fluorspar

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms. sellers works:—			
Auramine, O	lb	1.85	—
Black, basic blue	lb	1.21	—
Jet	lb	1.21	—
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc	lb.	1.71	—
Brown Bismarck R, conc	lb	.86	—
Chrysodine, R, extra	lb.	.60	—
Y extra	lb	.64	—
Fuchsine, conc	lb	3.08	—
Green, malachite conc	lb	2.10	—
Rhodamine, B	lb.	4.33	—
Safranine Y conc	lb	2.90	—
Violet, methyl B	lb	1.10	—
Dyes, coaltar for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb dms. sellers works:			
Azo rubine R extra conc	lb	1.04	—
Black, acid blue B, extra	lb	.86	—
Fast light, 3 G, extra	lb.	2.04	—
Methanil conc	lb	.91	—
Orange Acid Y conc	lb	.47	—
Scarlet croceine, MOO	lb	1.45	—
Yellow azo conc	lb	.90	—

Oil soluble, spirit-soluble, water soluble dyes in kegs, 3c higher; tins, 10c higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb.	.90	Nom.
Egg albumen (see Albumen).			
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls.	lb.	1.18	- 1.20
tanners bbls	lb.	.06	- .06½
Elder flowers, bright, bls	lb.	.30	- .40
Elecampane root, bls	lb.	.23	- .25
Elm bark, grinding, ols	lb.	.38	- .39
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.46	- .47
select, bundles	lb.	.60	- .61
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots.,	oz.	35.00	-42.85
Ephedrine synthetic, USP, anhydrous bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.98	- 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.92	- —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.75	- —
Sulphate cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.72	- —
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.73	- —
Epichlorohydrin dms. c.l. works	lb.	.38¾	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.39½	—
tanks works	lb.	.37	- —
Epinephrine synth. USP, bots., 100 grams	gram	.45	- .55
Epsom salt tech, bgs., c.l. works, 100 lbs		2.15	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.90	- 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		2.35	- —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs	3.10	- —
smaller lots	100 lbs	3.35	- —
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst	kilo	150.00	- —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb.	2.75	- 3.10
Eserine, bots	oz.	45.00	-50.00
Salicylate USP bots	oz.	32.50	-34.00
Sulphate bots	oz.	34.50	-35.50
Ether acetate (see Ethyl acetate).			
Butyl, dms., c.l., works	lb	.31½	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.32	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.30	- —
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).			
Ether dichloroethyl, refd., dlvd., dms., c.l., E	lb.	.14	- .14½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	- .16
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	- —
technical, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.12	- —
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms	lb.	.37	- —
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns	lb.	.89	- —
½ lb cns	lb.	.97	- —
¼ lb cns	lb.	1.05	- —
solvent, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¾	—
c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13¾	—
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.1575	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1675	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.1375	—
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.0675	- .0850
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0750	- .0936
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.05	- .075
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100-lb. tots	lb.	1.28	- 1.35
Vinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots, 50 cc, hospitals	bot.	1.12	- —
75 cc, hospitals	bot.	1.56	- —
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation 85-88%, dms., c.l. frt. alld.	lb.	.12¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¾	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11	- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¾	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11¼	—
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13¼	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	14	- —
tanks, frt alld	lb.	.11½	—
NF, dms., frt, alld	lb.	.24	- .25
Ethyl acetate, synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.12¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11	- —
85-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¾	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11¼	—
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11½	—
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.55	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.56½	—
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truck load, works	lb.	.45½	—
less than truckload, works	lb.	.46	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.42¾	- —
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine)			
Benzoate cns., dms	lb.	.74	- .90
Bromide, tech., 96%, dms	lb.	.43	- .47
Butyrate, works	lb.	.80	- 1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane).			
Chloride tech, dms, c.l., works	lb.	.18	- .20
cyls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	- .22
tanks same basis	lb.	.10	—
USP bbls, cyls	lb.	.22	- .24
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	2.28	- 2.53
Formate, dms	lb.	.60	—
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots	lb	3.90	- 4.40
Iodide, cbys., works	lb.	3.30	- —
Lactate, dms., works	lb.	.47½	—
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works	lb.	.50	- —
less than truckload, works	lb.	.50½	—
Nitrite (see Ether nitrous).			
Oenanthate, dms	lb.	1.00	- 1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	No prices.	
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).			
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl-orthosilicate).			
40% available SiO, dms, works,	lb.	.60½	—
Ethylalphanaphthylamine (see Monoethylalphanaphthylamine).			
Ethylamine (see Mono-, Di-, or Tri-)			
Ethylanilin (see Monoethylanilin)			
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l	lb.	.14	- .20¼
l.c.l.	lb.	.15	- .21¼
tanks	lb.	.13	- .18½
Ethylbutylketone, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.35½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.36	- —
tanks	lb.	.34	- —
Ethylcellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000 lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.70	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.72	- .80
vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.65	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.67	- .75
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.11¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	- —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c per lb. higher.			
Oxide, cyls., c.l., works	lb.	.26	- —
l.c.l. works	lb.	.27	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.19	- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).			
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, basis 100% dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.46	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.47	- —
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.44	- —
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.18¾	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.19¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	- —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21½	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.22½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.20	- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.20	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21	- —
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.18½	—
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.18¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.19¼	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.16½	—
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21½	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.22½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.20	- —
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.28¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.29¼	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.27	- —
Monostearate, dms.	lb.	.30	- .31
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. Miss	lb.	.42	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40	- —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	11.85	- —
Ethylorthotoluidin (see Monoethyl-orthotoluidin).			
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots	lb.	6.75	- 7.30
smaller lots	lb	7.35	- 7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms	lb.	1.45	- 1.75
Eucalyptus leaves, bls	lb.	.10	- .11
Eugenol, pure, USP, bots	lb.	2.70	- 2.85
Euphorbia herb, bls	lb.	.12	- .14

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	20.00	-22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works	ton.	11.75	-12.50
Pottery, bgs., ton lots, works	ton.	20.00	-22.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	18.00	-20.00
Fennel seed, Czech, medium, bgs.	lb.	.15	- .15½
light, bgs.	lb.	.25	- .26
French, bgs	lb.	.34	Nom.
Syrian, light, bgs	lb.	.31	- .31½
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.06	- .06½
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see Iron ammonium citrate)			
Ferric cacodylate (see Iron cacodylate)			
Ferric glycerophosphate (see Iron glycerophosphate)			
Ferric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite)			
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate ferric)			
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms	lb.	.88	- .87
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns	gal.	34.00	-35.00
Oregon, bbls.	gal.	3.25	- 3.30
Fishberries, bgs	lb.	.17	- .21
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).			
Fishmeal ground, domestic, 60% protein, bulk, Balto area	ton.	135.60	Nom.
Fishscrap, dried 60% protein, bulk, Balto area	ton.	129.60	- —
Fluorspar, dom., acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine	ton.	60.00	- —
ceramic grade, 93-96% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine, c.l.	ton.	57.50	- —
85-92% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine,	ton.	47.00	- —
metallurgical grade, briquetts, pellets, 65%, CaF_2, bulk, works	ton.	34.00	- —
lump, 50-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l.	ton.	40.00	- —
washed gravel, 50-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l.	ton.	40.00	- —
60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine	ton.	40.00	-41.00
65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l.	ton.	42.00	- —
70% or better, effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l.	ton.	43.00	- —

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Available immediately in tank cars and 55-gallon drums, or in samples for your preliminary investigations. (Address inquiries to Department A.)

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Ethylene Oxide
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Morpholine
Ethylene Carbonate
Propylene Carbonate
Diethylethanolamine
Hydroxyethyl Morpholine

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260 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

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Briefs

From recent literature

No. 4 in a Series

Corrosion of steel by natural oil field brines containing hydrogen sulfide has been reduced in tests by the addition of corrosion inhibitors including the reaction product of diethanolamine and formaldehyde, and the reaction product of monoethanolamine and formaldehyde. The concentration of the inhibitors in the tests was 62½ ppm.

Thermo-plastic synthetic polymers which are free flowing, have a high dry solid content, stability on standing, and which, upon evaporation, yield a continuous tough and adherent film with a low degree of opacity free from hydrophilic colloids may be prepared by employing an emulsifying agent such as the ethanolamine salt of a sulphate of a fatty alcohol. The emulsifying agent is used in conjunction with a stabilizer and a surface tension reducer in dispersing the monomeric substance in an aqueous medium.

Textile lubricant suitable for use as a single application lubricant for cellulose acetate staple fibers and similar cellulose materials consists of a partial ester of phosphoric acid with a long chain aliphatic acid, an ethanolamine, such as diethanolamine or triethanolamine, an alkylolamine ester of a long chain aliphatic acid, and an alkyl phenol all mixed into mineral oil in suitable proportions.

Silver containing germicides which are water-soluble, non-toxic and non-staining can be prepared for use in ointments, unguents, etc., or for incorporation in latex products, bristles, textiles, resins, etc., to make them essentially self-sterilizing. The germicide can be prepared by reacting silver chloride with monoethanolamine.

These developments are abstracted from recent publications or U.S. patents. They may suggest applications of Jefferson Ethanolamines in your products or processes.

Formaldehyde, NF (inhibited), dms., c.l., E., works lb. .066 - —
l.c.l., E. works lb. .071 - —
tanks, E. works lb. .0420- —
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works lb. .0395- —

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware, in states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.

Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .60 - .61
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., Fla., mines ton.21.25 - —
Georgia mines ton.17.00 -18.00
Texas mines ton.16.00 - —
spent, f.o.b. shipt. pt. ton. 4.50 - 5.00
imported, bgs., c.l. ton.42.00 - —
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .115 - —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- .17¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- .18
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - .15½
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .43½- —
Fustic extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld lb. .73 - —
Galangal root, bls lb. .20 - .25
Gammapicoline, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. 3.00 - —
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 80 octane tanks gal. .1075- —
N. Y. Harbor, 86 octane, tanks gal. .1285- .136
Group 3, 82 octane, tanks gal. .10375- .1062
Gulf coast, 82 octane, tanks gal. .1125- .1150
Penn., western U. S. motor, 86 octane, tanks gal. .1275- .129
natural, group 3, 26-70 octane, tanks gal. .0550- —
Gelatin, edible pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, c.l. lb. .52 - —
150 Bloom test, c.l. lb. .61 - —
200 Bloom test, c.l. lb. .67 - —
225 Bloom test, c.l. lb. .70 - —
275 Bloom test, c.l. lb. .78 - —
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .26 - .27
Gentian root, bls lb. .17 - .20
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .23
powd., bbls, bxs lb. .23 - .24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.85
standard, cns., dms lb. .60 - .75
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 1.30 - 1.95
Ginger, oleoresins, NF, from African roots, bots. lb. 4.00 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bls. lb. 5.00 -12.75
Root, African, bls lb. .13 - —
Cochin, unbleached, bgs lb. .19 - .19½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs lb. .20 - .21
No. 2, bgs lb. .15 - .15½
No. 3, bgs lb. .13½- —
Rhattoon, bgs lb. .12½- .13
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .10½- .11
Ginseng root, cs lb.16.50 -17.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. see Sodium sulphate)
Glue, bone, extracted 66 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25½- —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26½- —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .27 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .28 - —
Glue, hide, packers' 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .22½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .24 - —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26 - —
185 jellygrams, same basis lb. .27 - —
renderers' 110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
150 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23 - —
190 jellygrams, same basis lb. .24 - —
bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .26 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- .28
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - .29½
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - .31
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - .32
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - .33
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - .34
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - .35
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - .36
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - .37
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .38
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .39
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - .41
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - .43
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .42 - .45
hide glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks, dlvd lb. .33½ Nom.
coaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd lb. .30½ Nom.
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .43¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .44¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .43¼- —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .43½- —
Glycerin, refined BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .46¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .45¾- —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .44¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .44 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .43¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .44¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .43¾- —
Glycine, USP (see Acid aminoacetic)
Glyoxal, 30% dms., c.l. works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots. oz.22.50 -23.00
acid-yellow, bots oz.20.00 -20.50
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 2.80 - 2.85
powd., bxs lb. 3.10 - 3.15
Grains of paradise, bgs lb. .30 - .31
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, brown, tanks, dlvd lb. .02¾- —
house, tanks, dlvd lb. .03¼- —
white, choice, tanks, dlvd lb. .05 - —
yellow, tanks, dlvd lb. .03⅜- —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb. 6.30 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .38 - —
16-30%, bbls., same basis. lb. .39 - —
31-45%, bbls., same basis. lb. .40 - —
45-49%, bbls., same basis. lb. .43 - —
50%, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .18 - —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth 1¼c; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .95 - 1.20
pure, c.l., bgs., frt. alld lb. .37½- .44
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.80 - —
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works lb. 4.40 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 4.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb. 1.35 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .38 - .40
Guaiac resin, NF, cs lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, cs lb. .49 - .51
Guaiacol, cryst., tins lb. 1.90 - —
liquid, NF, bots., cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Carbonate, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.20
Guarana, powd., cs lb. 2.00 - —
Gum accroides (see Gum yacca).
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac tears, cs lb. .33 - .65
Arabic, amber sorts, bgs lb. .13½- .15
powdered, USP, bbls lb. .19 - .21
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .38 - .42
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, bgs., 23,000 lbs. or more, works, frt. alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots same basis lb. .62 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bgs lb. .14 - .16
No. 3, bgs lb. .13 - .14
Manila, C, bgs. lb. .31 - .33
CBB, bgs. lb. .22½- .24½
DBB, bgs. lb. .16½- .18
DK, bgs. lb. .13 - .15
dust, bgs. lb. .11 - .12½
soft, MA, bgs. lb. .14½- .16
ws, bgs. lb. .27 - .35
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs. lb. .16½- .19
nubs, bgs. lb. .29 - .32
seeds, bgs. lb. .15 - .16
sorts, bgs. lb. .15 - .16
Pontianak, chips, bgs. lb. .20 - .22
nubs, bgs. lb. .30 - .32
dammar, Batavia, A/E, bgs. lb. .25 - .26
dust, bgs. lb. .14 - .16
E., bgs. lb. .18 - .20

Formaldehyde—Gum, Olibanum

Gum, East India, batu, bold, bgs. lb. .12 - .14
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08 - .10
black, bold bgs lb. .14½- .16
unscraped, bgs. lb. .11 - .13
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .11 - .13
pale, chips, bgs lb. .13 - .14
nubs, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .35 - .38
No. 2, bgs. lb. .28 - .30
No. 3 bgs. lb. .16 - .17
dust, bgs. lb. .15½- .17
seeds, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .14 - .14½
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l. divo., fill., Ind., etc lb. .14 - —
Euphorbium, cs lb. .55 - .60
Galbanum, cs lb. .75 - .90
Gamboge, pipe, cs lb. .90 - 1.00
powd., bbls lb. .90 - 1.20
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs lb. .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs lb. .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, NF, powd., No. 1, bbls lb. .30 - .35
No. 2, bbls lb. .28 - .29
No. 3, bbls lb. .18 - .21
Kauri, bgs. lb. .30 - .50
Kino, cs lb. 1.50 - 2.40
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .30 - .32
Mastic, cs lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Myrrh, cs lb. .35 - .40
Olibanum siftings, cs lb. .14 - .22
tears, cs lb. .26 - .30

The DuPont Company pioneered the development of alkyd resin finishes during the twenties, and for many years has used Glycerine alkyds in its popular "Dulux" finishes to provide gloss and color retention, durability, and relatively fast dry. Dulux's unusual combination of properties makes it a favorite in applications ranging from house shutter and trim paints to automotive finishes... from refrigerator and appliance coatings to marine paints.

When alkyd resins were first introduced, they virtually revolutionized the paint industry. E. I. duPont de Nemours & Company has used Glycerine alkyds since the twenties to formulate many of its famous finishes for the industrial, automotive, and trade sales fields.

Glycerine-derived alkyds improve color retention and film toughness in air-drying coatings for metal equipment. They contribute flexibility and adhesion to baking finishes—where their compatibility with other resins like ureas and melamines is essential.

America's leading paint makers have also found Glycerine easier to work with in the critical resin-making operation. For light-colored alkyds, Glycerine is available to meet the exacting standards of the color-conscious paint industry.

"Why Glycerine for Alkyd Resins and Ester Gums?" tells the story of these applications with detailed information on the chemical and physical properties of Glycerine. For your copy, write Glycerine Producers' Association, 295 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

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Gum, Opium—Kaolin

Gum, opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca)
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks. lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Scammony, cs. lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum karaya).
Taiba, bgs. lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs. lb. 2.35 - 2.50
No. 2, cs. lb. 2.45 - 2.50
No. 3, cs. lb. 1.60 - 1.70
powdered, USP, bbls. lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Yacca, bgs. lb. .06 - —
Gypsum, anhydrous filler paper bgs., c.l., Medicine Lodge Kan ton. 19.00 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore, frt. equald ton. 18.30 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 17.30 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton. 16.00 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge Iowa, frt equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, terra alba,dom., paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore ton. 14.40 - —
Harlem River, N. Y. ton. 14.40 - —
imported, English, paper bgs., ex dock ton. 48.00 - —
ex warehouse ton. 53.00 - 56.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .30 - .32
Heliotropine, cryst., cns. lb. 3.10 - 3.65
Helonias root, bls. lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .60 - .65
imp., black, whole, bls. lb. .25 - .30
ground, bxs lb. .30 - .35
powder, bxs. lb. .32 - .37
white, whole, bls. lb. .25 - .30
powder, bxs. lb. .35 - .45
Hematine extract, cryst. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
No 5, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .37 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20½ - —
Henbane leaves, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Henna leaves, bls. lb. .18 - .20
powd., bbls., bgs. lb. .26 - .28
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .18 - —
group 3, tanks gal. .1375 - .1405
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., works lb. 50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms. lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N. Y. C. lb. .232 - —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .249 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .40½ - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½ - —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .18 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .145 - .148
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works. lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 2.25 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylenegiycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., dlvd., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 14.00 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 14.50 - —
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots. kilo. 450.00 - —
Histidine hydrochloride, laevo, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works. kilo. 80.00 - 85.00
1-5 kilo lots works kilo. 90.00 - 95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots. oz. 13.75 - —
Hydrochloride, bots. oz. 20.00 - 22.00
Methylbromide, USP, bots. oz. 10.50 - 13.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.25 - —
Hops, NF, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Horehound herb, bls. lb. .14 - .15
Hydrangea root, bls. lb. .22 - .25
Hydrastine, bots oz. 29.50 - 31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots oz. 29.50 - 31.00
Sulphate, bots oz. 35.00 - 37.00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots ... bot. 1.93 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Niagara Falls lb. 3.00 - 3.30
Hydrate 100% ret. dms., Niagara Falls lb. 1.75 - 1.93
85%, same basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Hydroturamide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Hydrogen chloride anhyd., 50-lb cyl., works lb. .55 - .60
Peroxide USP bbls. dlvd lb. .03¾ - .05
35%, cbys., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .205 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .213 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .201 - —
Hydroquinone photogrd. bbls. dms. lb. .98 - 1.00
tech. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .77 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .78 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 5.35 - 5.80
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots oz. 15.75 - 16.00
Hydrobromide, bots oz. 16.50 - 18.00
Sulphate bots oz. 12.00 - 13.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .27 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs. lb. .35 - .36
Leaves, bgs. lb. .50 - .51

I

Iceland moss, bgs. lb. .30 - .35
Ichthammol, NF, dms. lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).
Indol, CP, bots lb 17.00 - 21.00
Inositol, dms., dlvd. lb. 4.50 - 4.75
bots., dlvd. lb. 5.00 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs lb. 1.84 - 2.04
resublimed, USP, bots., jars lb. 2.80 - 2.82
Iodochlorohydroxyquin, USP, dms. lb. 5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs. lb. 4.90 - 5.00
Ionone, alpha, cns. lb. 4.00 - 8.25
Beta, cns. lb. 4.30 - 11.25
Methyl, dms., cns. lb. 4.05 - 4.65
Ipecac root, bgs. lb. 5.50 - 6.00
powd., bbls., bxs lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .30 - .35
Iron acetate liquor, 25°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾ - —
solut., USP, IX, cbys. lb. .16 - —
dms. lb. .17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots lb. 13.00 - 14.00
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
cryst., indust., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.75
USP, dms., works lb. .07½ - .09
solut., 42° Be, basis 100%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - 10.75
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Citrate, gran., dms lb. .77 - .80
Gluconate, NF (see Ferrous gluconate, NF).
Glycerophosphate, NF, powd lb 4.45 - 4.55
Hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 2.80 - —
Iodide bgs. lb. 3.66 - 3.73
Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld lb. .23¾ - —
Oxalate, gran., dms lb. .85 - .87
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., pearls, dms lb. .78 - .81
Resinate, 6.75% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .26¼ - —
Stearate, dms., c.l. lb. .37 - —
ton lots lb. .36 - —
less ton lots lb. .39 - —
Sulphate, ferric, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton. 31.75 - 33.75
l.c.l., works ton. 34.75 - 40.75
ferrous, tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst, bbls., dms lb. .09½ - .10
Iron-ammonium citrate, brown, N.F., gran., dms lb. .55 - .60
green, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .55 - .59
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½ - .28¼
Iron-potassium, oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½ - .33½
Iron-sodium, oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½ - .28¼
Isoborneol, cns. lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns. lb. .65 - .95
Formate, dms. lb. .80 - —
Propionate, dms. lb. 1.15 - 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns. lb. .75 - .97
solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¼ - —
Methacrylate, dms., works lb. .60 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., dlvd. lb. .50 - —
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 3.65 - 3.95
Isoniazid, bulk, powder, 25-kilo lots or more kilo. 30.00 - 32.00
smaller lots kilo. 30.00 - 32.00
Isopentane, dms., works lb. .43 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .22½ - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene)
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).
Isopropylamine (see Mono-, Di- or Tri-)
Isopropylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Isoquinolin, dms., works lb. .65 - 1.25

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls. lb. .17 - .18
Jalap root, NF, bls. lb. .38 - .48
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .45 - .55
Juniper berries, bgs. lb. .18 - .22
Tar, NF, dms. lb. .42 - .50

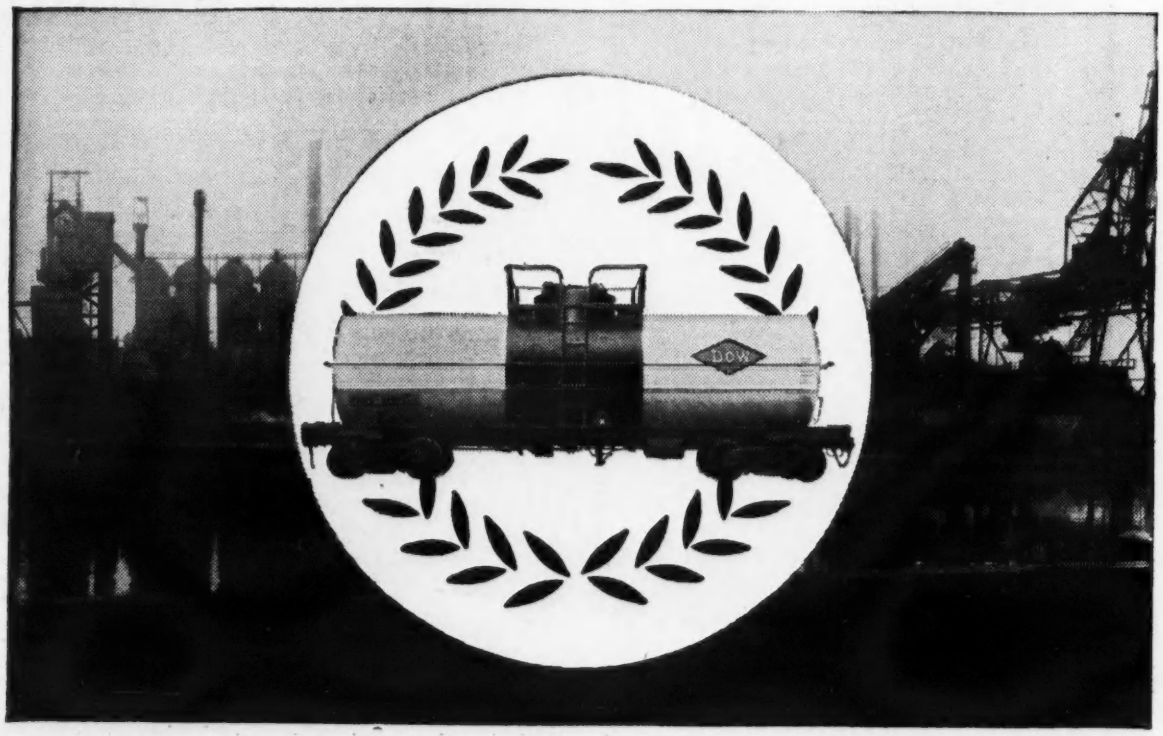
K

Kamala, powd., cns. lb. .60 - .65
Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. .08 - .16¼
colloidal, fib. dms. lb. .15 - .15½

DOW

DOW CAUSTIC SODA GIVES THE PROCESSING RESULTS YOU WANT

The uniform, high quality of DOW CAUSTIC SODA can be depended upon to greatly benefit your plant operation



Once your processing methods and materials are set, you have to be certain that the standards are maintained to assure the same efficient results every time.

If you use caustic soda, you can benefit your processing operations by ordering from Dow. Dow caustic soda is quality controlled through all stages of production so that you can always depend on consistency of product. The shipment you receive tomorrow, a month from tomorrow, a year from tomorrow will all be uniform, will all produce the same results you require.

This consistent high quality factor in Dow caustic soda is extremely important to the efficiency of your plant. And, it is the same regardless of what form you buy. Dow can meet your requirements for 71-73% solution, 48-50% solution, solid, flake and ground flake.

The next time you order caustic soda, order from Dow for dependability of product, dependability of service. Dow's famous distribution network will meet your needs wherever you are. Send for the DOW CAUSTIC SODA HANDBOOK, a valuable addition to your files. THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, Midland, Michigan.

you can depend on DOW CHEMICALS DOW

Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w., tanks, gal. .06875- —
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w., tanks, gal. .144 - .148
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks, gal. .0970- .1015
N. Y. Harbor, 43-44 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .1025- .1075
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .0875- .093
Penn, Western, 45 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .1125- .1193
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .08 - .09

L

Lady's slipper root, bls lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .38½- .48½
USP, anhydrous, dms., works lb. .35½- .36½
hydrous, dms., works lb. .34½- .35½
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago lb. .09⅞- —
Larkspur seed, bg? lb. .20 - .25
Laurel berries, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Greek, bls lb. .09 - .10
Portuguese, bls lb. .10 - .10½
Turkish, bls. lb. .14 Nom.
Yugoslavian, bls. lb. .09 - .09½
Lauryl chloride dms., works, frt. equald lb. .72 - —
Methacryiate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb. 1.00 - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls fb. .55 - .60
ordinary, bls lb. .16 - .20
select, bls lb. .90 - —
Lead acetate, white crystals, bbls. lb. .22 - —
gran. bbls lb. .23 - —
powd., bbls lb. .23 - —
NF cryst., gran., powd lb. .31 - .32
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more lb. .27½- —
t.c.l., frt alld lb. .28½- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb. .41½- —
l.c.l. lb. .42½- —
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, dms lb. .45 - —
Iodide, NF, V jars lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate, fused, 28.5% dms lb. .32½- —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y. lb. .13½- —
St. Louis lb. .1305- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works lb. .34¼- —
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis, lb. .34¾- —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis, lb. .35¼- —
200-2,000 lbs., same basis, lb. .35¾- —
Prices ex whse, Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .1440- —
l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .1540- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .17¼- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .23¼- —
solid, 37% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .30½- —
Nitrate, bbls. lb. .22¼- —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .29¾- —
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works lb. .32¾- —
60% PhO dms. works lb. .31¼- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls lb. .45 - .47
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works, lb. .41 - —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd lb. .28½- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works lb. .46 - —
Stearate, dibasic, ton lots lb. .54 - —
precip., bbls., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ton lots lb. .40 - —
less ton lots lb. .41 - —
Sulphate (see Lead blue; Lead white; basic sulphate).
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms. lb. .15 - —
24% Pb, dms. lb. .20 - —
White, basic, carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .15¼- .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- .18
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached dms., non-ret., c.l., works. lb. .15½- .16
t.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- .19
unbleached, c.l., same basis lb. .14½- .15
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .18
Lemon peel, bls lb. .20 - .26
Leucine dextro-laevo, dms., works. lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns lb. .21¼- .40
powd., bbls lb. .31¾- .50
Root, bls. lb. .05½- .08
5-lb. bundles, cs lb. .50 - .55
powd., bbls lb. .11 - .13
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03¼- .06½
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works ton. 14.50 - —
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass. ton. 12.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton. 11.50 - —
Austin, Texas ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton. 11.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton. 14.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton. 11.50 - —
Duluth, Minn. ton. 12.50 - —
El Paso, Texas ton. 14.00 - —
Farnams, Mass ton. 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 12.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton. 10.00 - —
Keystone, Ala ton. 10.25 - —
Kimballton, Va ton. 10.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton. 10.50 - —
Lee, Mass ton. 12.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark ton. 10.00 - —
Los Angeles, Cal ton. 25.10 -26.84
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va ton. 11.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ton. 10.75 - —
Nelson, Ariz ton. 14.50 -23.63
Quincy, Ill ton. 10.00 -13.00
Reddick, Fla ton. 13.50 - —
Scotrock, Ala ton. 10.25 - —
Springfield, Mo ton. 12.25 - —
Winooski, Vt ton. 15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 11.50 - —
York, Pa ton. 15.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bags, Adams, Mass ton. 15.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton. 14.50 - —
Austin, Texas ton. 13.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton. 14.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y ton. 16.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa ton. 14.50 - —
Chicago, Ill ton. 15.00 - —
Duluth, Minn ton. 14.00 - —
El Paso, Texas ton. 17.50 - —
Lime, hydrated, paper bgs., Engle, W. Va ton. 14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ton. 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 16.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton. 12.00 - —
Keystone, Ala ton. 13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va ton. 13.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton. 13.00 - —
Lee, Mass ton. 15.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton. 14.00 - —
Limedale, Ark ton. 12.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton. 13.50 - —
McNeil, Tex ton. 13.00 - —
Meneminee, Mich. ton. 14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ton. 13.00 - —
North Tazewell, Va ton. 12.75 - —
Quincy, Ill ton. 10.00 -12.00
Reddick, Fla ton. 16.00 - —
Scotrock, Ala ton. 13.50 - —
Springfield, Mo ton. 12.25 - —
Winooski, Vt ton. 15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 14.50 - —
York, Pa ton. 14.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass ton. 17.00 - —
Annville, Pa ton. 17.00 - —
Austin, Texas ton. 13.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton. 17.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 11.00 - —
Duluth, Minn ton. 15.00 - —
Engle, W Va ton. 14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ton. 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 16.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton. 13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va ton. 13.50 - —
Lee, Mass ton. 17.00 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton. 16.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton. 16.00 - —
McNeil, Tex ton. 16.00 - —
Meneminee, Mich ton. 14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ton. 13.00 - —
North Tazewell, Va ton. 12.75 - —
Reddick, Fla ton. 16.00 - —
Rockland, Me. ton. 10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo ton. 12.25 - —
Lime, spray, paper bgs., Scotrock, Ala ton. 13.50 - —
Winooski, Vt ton. 17.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 16.50 - —
York, Pa ton. 15.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd. bgs. works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose, dms lb. 5.75 - 6.10
ex lignaloe wood, dms lb. 6.75 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms. lb. 5.75 - 6.05
96-98%, dms. lb. 6.25 - 7.10
ex petitgrain, bots lb. 4.35 - 5.05
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, cns., works lb. 2.20 - —
dms., dealers, dms lb. 2.10 - —
99%, tech., dealers, dms., works. lb. 2.75 - 3.35
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .34 - .35
without leaves, bls lb. .40 - .41
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills ton. 62.50 - —
extracted, 36%, same basis ton. 60.00 -61.50
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
Lithium benzoate, dms lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Carbonate, tech., dms lb. .90 - 1.10
Chloride, cryst., dms lb. .95 - 1.25
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Fluoride, bbls. lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 12.00 -14.00
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms lb. .91 - 1.05
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.70

Kerosene—Magnesia

Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08¼- .08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls lb. .65 - .66
Lobelia herb, bls lb. .38 - .40
Leaves, NF lb. 75 - 76
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works oz. 33.00 -34.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., t.c.l lb. 41 - —
No. 2, bbls., t.c.l lb. 39 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., t.c.l. lb. 19 - —
No. 3, bbls., t.c.l. lb. 18½- —
solid, No. 1 lb. .35 - —
Lovage root, imported, bls lb. .65 - .75
Lupulin, tins lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Lycopodium, cs lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo, bots kilo 145.00 -149.00

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls lb. 1.05 - —
West Indian, No. 1, bls lb. .96 - —
broken, cs lb. .70 - .72
Magnesia, calcined, tech., etns. works lb. .32 - .34½
synth., rubber grade, etns., works lb. .31 - —
USP, light, etns lb. .34 - .36
heavy, bbls. lb. .36 - .38

ANIMAL EXTRACTS

FOR THE

PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY

IMPORTED FROM

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY

The animal extracts produced in the Montevideo, Uruguay plant of Industrias Bio-Quimicas Reunidas S.A. are products on which you can rely. They conform accurately and faithfully to their stated contents and grades and to USP and other governmental standards. Here advanced laboratory studies, skilled production techniques and the highest standards of sanitation are routine. Yet unflagging care is constantly exercised to guard the correctness of the formula of every shipment. Order with confidence! Write for our newest price list.

- HL Heparin Sodium Salt USP
- HD Heparin Crude
- Liver Extract Solutions, USP, Injectable, Refined, Painless
- FA Whole Liver Extract
- FE Liver Fraction 1
- FM Liver Fraction 2
- FD Liver with Stomach
- FU Liquid Extract of Liver
- FH Whole proteolyzed liver extract
- FP High Vacuum dried liver powder
- FR Whole Liver Substance powder
- OP Ovarian Substance powder
- CP Cerebrine
- VR Peptones
- EA Whole Spleen Extract
- KP Stomach powder (pork)
- SP Suprarenal Vacuum dried powder
- GP Orchitin
- TG Super-Iodinated fraction thyroglobulin
- TE Thyroidin
- Insulin.

Laboratory, Uruguay plant

H. R. JACOBY, Inc.

150 Broadway New York 38, N. Y.

Exclusive U.S. Agents for

INDUSTRIAS BIO-QUIMICAS REUNIDAS, S.A.

Montevideo, Uruguay

Magnesite—Methyl Methylcellulose

Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton 72.50 - —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash ton 38.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars lb .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb .09¼- —
l.c.l., frt alld lb .10½- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb .11¾- —
kgs. c.l., frt. equald lb .12 - —
l.c.l., frt alld lb .13 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb .12¼- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb .12¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb .14 - —

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county, Pa. Frt equald with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

Chloride, anhyd., lump., 95-98%, drums, c.l., works, frt. equald lb 12¾- —
l.c.l., same oasis lb .14 - .15
powd., bbls., works ton 50 00 - —
hydrous, flake, dms., l.c.l., works ton 49.00 - 51.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb 1.30 - 1.37
Glycerophosphate, dms., works ca 5.10 - 5.20
Hydroxide, NF, medicinals, bbls., dms., kgs lb .26½- .30
Hypophosphite, dms lb 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls lb .46 - .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb .27 - —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb .45 - —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb .31 - —

Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb .09 - .10
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Stearate, ctns., cs. lb .38 - —
ton lots lb .39 - —
less ton lots lb .40 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb .40 - —
100-lb. lots lb .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb .38 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride W of Rockies, 1½c. higher.
Malva flowers, black, bls lb .90 Nom.
blue, bls lb 1.65 - 2.00
Mandrake root, bls lb .29 - .30
Manganese acetate, bbls, dlvd lb .32½- —
Arsenate, bgs lb .16 - —
Borate, tech., bbls lb .24 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb .21 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb .20 - .22
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., gross for net, works ton 88.00 - —
paper-lined burlap bgs., works ton 91.50 - —
dms., works ton 94.00 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.

Manganese, gluconate, dms., cns. lb 1.86 - 1.98
Glycerophosphate, NF, bb. dms. lb 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb .33¼- —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms. lb .30½- —
solid, precip., 6.2% Mn., bbls lb .33½- —
Metal, cs, dlvd. East lb .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb .25 - —
Oleate, precip., bbls lb .33½- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms lb .21¾- —
precip., dms lb .24½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb .33 - —
ton lots lb .39 - —
less ton lots lb .40 - —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E ton 75.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., S. E ton 82.50 - —
feed grade, 75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S.E ton 87.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E ton 94.50 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms lb .21¾- —
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton 79.00 - 80.00
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton 58.50 - 60.00
Manna flake, large, cs lb 1.25 - 1.30
small, cs lb .80 - .95
Mannitol, cont'l, dms., works lb .40 - .43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works lb .85 - —
Marjoram, Bohemian, bls lb .22 - .24
Chilean, bls lb .19 - .19½
French, bls lb .26 - .27
Peruvian, bls lb .19 - .19½
Matico leaves, bls lb .25 - .35
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb lots, works lb .33½- —
less than 500-lb. lots, works lb .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots gram .06 - .06½

Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cs. lb 5.85 - 6.00
Japanese, cs lb 7.15 - 7.35
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns lb 4.95 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb 4.00 - 4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., nb, dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb .34 - .35
less ton lots, same basis lb .36 - .37
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulphide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb .42 - .42½
less ton lots, same basis lb .44 - .45½
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitated).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb 5.29 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms lb 6.47 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms lb 6.72 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate), tech. (see Red, mercury oxide), yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms lb 4.64 - —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .13¼- .14¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb .14 - .15
tanks, dlvd lb .11½- .12¼
Metaldehyde, dms., works lb .95 - 1.25
Meta-aminophenol, distilled, dms., ton lots lb 2.05 - —
less than ton lots lb 2.50 - —
Metachloroanilin, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .80 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb .73½- —
l.c.l., works lb .74½- —
Metanitroanilin, dms., frt. alld lb 1.05 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls lb 1.54 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb .90 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld lb .78 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .80 - —
tankcars, same basis lb .76 - —
Metatolylenediamine, fib. dms., frt. alld lb .94 - 1.00
Methanol, natural, denaturing grade, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal .78 - —
l.c.l., frt alld gal .79 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal .70 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss., 3c. higher.
synthetic, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .44 - .45½
l.c.l., dlvd. gal .49 - .50½
tanks, dlvd. gal .32 - .33½
Zone 2, dms., c.l., dlvd gal .49½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. within established whse. delivery zone gal .54 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal .35½- —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt alld. 50-lb or more lb 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib., dms., same basis lb 3.00 - —
97%, fib. dms., same basis lb 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms. cs., frt. alld lb .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .20 - —
hydrogenated, non-ret., dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .20½- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal .58 - —
tanks, same basis gal .45 - —
Natural methyl acetone prices W of Miss. 3½c. per gal. higher.
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E gal .66½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E gal .72¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E gal .54½- —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is all States West of those four.
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload works lb .45½- —
less than truckload works lb .46 - —
tanks, works lb .42¾- —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, cns lb 2.35 - 2.60
extra, cns lb 2.65 - 4.45
Benzoate, cns., dms lb .53 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works lb .47 - .61
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb .18 - —
tanks, multi-unit works lb .14 - —
single-unit, works lb .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb .40 - .42
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb .57 - —
Cinnamate, cns lb 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb .35½- —
l.c.l., works lb .36 - —
tanks, works lb .34 - —
Formate, refd., dms lb .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb .08 - —
tanks, works lb .07 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works lb .33 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, frt. equald., with Belle., W. Va., and Arlington, N. J. lb .36½- —
less than truckload, same basis lb .37 - —
tanks, same basis lb .35 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms lb 1.90 - 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, NF, fib. dms. lb 5.40 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs. lb .53 - —
cns., 50 lbs. lb .58 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms. gm .98 - —
Methylal, refined, 97%, dms., c.l., works lb .12¾- —
l.c.l., works lb .13½- —
tanks, works lb .11 - —
tech., 92%, dms., c.l., works gal .85 - —
l.c.l., works gal .90 - —
tanks, works gal .70 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .14¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb .13 - —
Ketone, dms., works lb 1.05 - —
Methylcellulose, special, vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb .78 - —
2,000 lbs., and more, same basis lb .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb .85 - .97
standard vis. (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., alld lb .66 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb .68 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb .72 - .88

Vulcanization Accelerators
In the manufacture of thiuram sulfide type of accelerators as well as dimethyldithiocarbamic acid metal salts.

Fungicides & Insecticides
In the manufacture of the zinc and iron salts of dimethyldithiocarbamic acid which is used in the form of its zinc and iron salts as agricultural fungicides.
In making the new systemic insecticides, such as octomethylpyrophosphoramide.

Fuel

Dyes, Drugs, Pharmaceuticals
In the synthesis of caffeine, aminophylline, theophylline, and vasoconstrictors.
In the manufacture of anti-malarials and long-chain quaternary ammonium compounds.

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CSC METHYLAMINES

CSC Monomethylamine CH_3NH_2, Dimethylamine $(CH_3)_2NH$ and Trimethylamine $(CH_3)_3N$ represent the most economical source of the amine group because of their low equivalent weights and moderate prices. Look how you can put these versatile amines to work for you.

Herbicides
As a neutralizing and solubilizing agent in preparation of concentrates, solutions of 2,4-D salts and mixtures of 2,4-D with 2,4,5-T.

Textiles
To improve affinity of cellulose acetate rayon for direct cotton dyes.
In the manufacture of long-chain quaternary ammonium compounds for use as softeners, lubricants, and water proofing agents.

Catalysts & Accelerators
As catalysts where alkaline conditions are required for polymerization.

Polymerization Inhibitor
Inhibits polymerization of unsaturated hydrocarbons during distillation.
Used as a stabilizer for certain types of resins.
Used to reduce webbing of natural and synthetic rubber latexes during dipping operations.

Surface-active agents
In the manufacture of amide and sulfonated amide-type detergents and surface-active agents.

Leather
For use in unhairing hides.

Other Uses
In the manufacture of photographic chemicals, the explosive ethyl amide-type plasticizers, and ion-exchange resins.
Useful as activators for paint and varnish removers based on chlorinated hydrocarbons.

INCREASED AVAILABILITY IN 1953! You are assured of a constant, dependable supply—whatever your requirements. Marketed anhydrous, and in aqueous solutions. Available in tank cars, compartment tank cars, 55-gallon drums, 5-gallon drums and in 1-gallon glass bottles.

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Methylene blue, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots, kgs., same basis lb. 3.40 - 3.60
Chloride, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½ - —
Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾- .13¾
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- .14½
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11 - .12
Methylethylpyridin, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .48 - —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Methylheptincarbonate, bots lb. 35.00 - —
Methylionone, A, cns lb. 6.55 - 8.30
D, cns lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns lb. 4.55 - 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (See Carbinol methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Methylnaphthyl, ketone, cans lb. 3.00 - 3.15
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone, 250-lb dms., dlvd lb. 1.70 - —
less than 250 lbs., dms., dlvd lb. 2.00 - —
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., biotite, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - .04
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt alld. E lb. .08½- —
wet-ground biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher; W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .10½- .14
spray bbls., c.l. lb. .14½- .16½
whole, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. No prices.
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .32 - .35½
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
edible, bgs., works, 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb lots, works lb. .25¼- —
Edible milk sugar in fib dms., 1c. higher.
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29 - —
2,000-lb lots, works lb. .29¾- —
200-1,800-lb lots, works lb. .30¼- —
USP milk sugar in bgs. 1c. lower
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .10¼- .11
New York gal. .12½- —
Molybdenum metal, 99% Mo. powd., kgs lb. 3.00 Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.40 - —
technical, kgs. works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.15 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 55¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Monochlorobenzene dms., c.l., frt. alld or dlvd. E. lb. .10½- .11½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- .12½
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - .10
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¼c. higher
Monoethanolamine dms. c.l. dlvd. E. lb. .29¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .23 - —
Monoethylanilinonaphthylamine, dms., works lb. .83 - —
Monoethylamine 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .33 - —
tanks dlvd. E lb. .30¼- —
Monoethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - .57
l.c.l. frt alld lb. .52 - .58
tanks, frt alld lb. .50 - .56
Monoethylorthotoluidin bbls lb. .80 - —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —
Monomethylamine 25%-40%, dms., c.l. works, basis 100%, lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .35½ - .36
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary butylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks works lb. 48 - —
Morphine cns oz. 12.40 - 12.60
Acetate anhyd cns oz. 9.95 - 10.00
Hydrobromide cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride NF cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulphate USP cns oz. 9.90 - 10.05
Morpholine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .53 - —
Mullein flowers, cs lb. 2.00 - 2.05
Leaves bls lb. .18 - .21
Musk, natural tonquin grains, bots. oz. No stocks.
synthetic, ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 5.35 - —
25-lb lots cns lb. 5.40 - —
5-lb lots, cns lb. 5.55 - —
ketone, 100-lb lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.30 - —
25-lb lots cns lb. 5.35 - —
5-lb lots cns lb. 5.50 - —
xylol, 100 lb lots, fib. dms lb. 1.50 - —
25-lb lots cns lb. 1.55 - —
5-lb lots, cns lb. 1.70 - —
Mustard seed, Calif brown bgs., f.o.b source lb. .12 - —
Danish, yellow, bgs lb. .10 - .10½
Dutch, yellow, bgs lb. .10 - .10½
English, yellow, bgs lb. .11½- .12
German, yellow, bgs lb. .10 - .10½
Japanese yellow bgs lb. .10 - .10¼
Montana, brown, bgs., Sept.-Oct., f.o.b. source lb. .07 - —
oriental, bgs., Sept.-Oct., source lb. .05½- —
yellow, bgs., Sept.-Oct., source lb. .08¾- —
Myrobalans J1 ord bgs. ex dock ton 47 00 - —
assorted ex dock ton 48 50 - —
crushed bgs ex dock ton 65 00 - 66 00
Extract, Indian, solid, 53% tannin, ex dock plus duty lb. .07¼- —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see 5).
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74° tanks, frt. equald lb. .0625- —
78°, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .0765- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0790- —
tanks, same basis lb. .0675- —
imported, 78°, large lots lb. .03¼- .03½
refined, dom., industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .14½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
1-lb. pkgs. c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 100-kilo lots, basis, activity gm. .60 - —
1-kilo lots gm. 1.20 - —
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, works ton. 14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, works, N Y ton. 18.25 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .75 - .83½
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .71 - .78
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .37 - .45
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .64 - .65
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works. lb. .60 - —
Nickel nitrate, bbls., works lb. .36 - .37
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .69 - —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- .37
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 - 12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted, kilo. 11.50 - 11.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, 500-lb. dms., manufacturers, frt. alld lb. .925 - —
50-lb., dms., dealers, frt. alld. lb. 1.11 - —
10-lb tins, 6 to a case, dealers, frt. alld., on 200 lbs lb. 1.20 - —
Niger seed, bgs., afloat lb. .11½- .11¾
Nikethamide, cbys lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .10½- .11½
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11½- .12½
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09½- .10½
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .36
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - .38
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., same basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .43 - .45
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - .48
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .45 - .47
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, 37-40.8% N, basis 100% ton. 123.00 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage bulk, works unit-ton. 3.75 - —
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.75 - .50
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitropropane 1, dms., dlvd E of Rockies lb. 23¼- —
2, dms. dlvd E. of Rockies lb. 25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. 33¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. 33¾ - —
tanks, works lb. 32¼ - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo bgs lb. 38 - —
Chinese, bgs lb. .36 Nom.
Istrian bgs lb. 31 - —
Nutmeg, East Indian, whole, cs lb. .32½- .33
shrivels, bgs lb. .31½- .32
West Indian, bgs lb. .26 - .26¼
Nux vomica, bls lb. .08 - .10
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .12 - .14

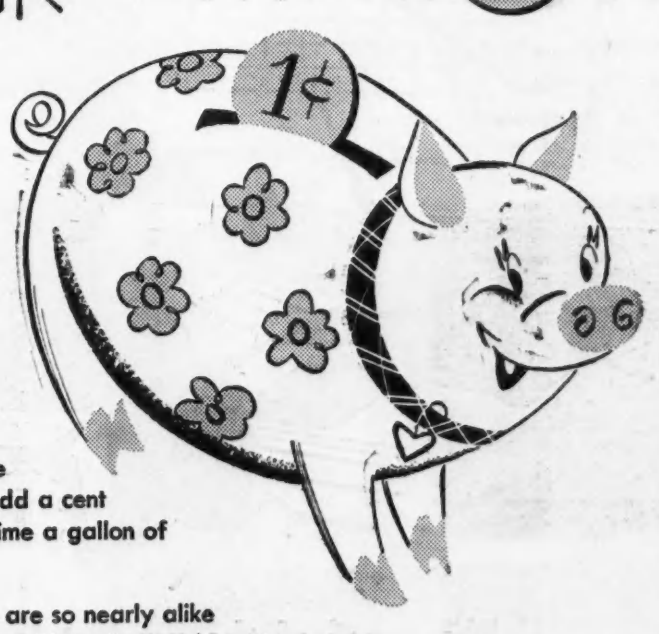
O

Octane, 100° 140°C., industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l gal. .19 - —
l.c.l. gal. .21 - .69
tanks gal. .15½- —
100° C. b.r., Bayonne, N. J., tanks. gal. .18 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —

EASTMAN
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

isobutyl acetate

OPERATION PIGGY BANK



A total or even a partial replacement of normal butyl acetate with Eastman isobutyl acetate can add a cent or two to your profit column every time a gallon of lacquer moves through your plant.

The properties of these two solvents are so nearly alike that, in most instances, they can be used interchangeably. At some plants we're making deliveries of isobutyl acetate by pumping it right into the normal butyl storage tanks.

If you're interested in that cent or two—get in touch with your Eastman sales representative.

Eastman
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE

Sales representative for TENNESSEE EASTMAN COMPANY, division of EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn.; New York—260 Madison Ave.; Framingham, Mass.—65 Concord St.; Cleveland—Terminal Tower Bldg.; Chicago—360 N. Michigan Ave.; St. Louis—Continental Bldg.; Houston—412 Main St. West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co., San Francisco—333 Montgomery St.; Los Angeles—4800 District Blvd.; Portland—520 S. W. Sixth Ave.; Seattle—821 Second Ave.

Octyl Methacrylate—Oil, Snakeroot

Octyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .83 - —
Octylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
tanks, works lb. .25¾- —

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers' views.)

Oil, abies siberica, cns lb. 2.40 - 3.00
Almond, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 3.40 - 3.75
NF, bots lb. 3.25 - 3.30
sweet, USP, dms., cns lb. .85 - .90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms lb 1.65 - 1.90
Angelica root, bots lb.70.00 -120.00
seed, bots lb.55.00 -95.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, dms lb. 1.90 - 2.75
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms lb. .45 - .48
Avocado, cns., dms lb No prices.
Babassu, crude, tanks lb. No stocks
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.45 - 1.90
55-60% cns lb 1.65 2.10
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms lb. 1.45 - 2.25
Bergamot, artif., cns lb 2.90 - 3.00
natural, NF, Italian, cns lb.11.25 -14.50
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.00
rectified, NF, cns lb. 2.50 - —
Bois de Rose, Brazil, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works lb. .65 - .70
Cajeput, redist., USP, cns lb. 2.10 - 2.85
tech., cns lb. 1.70 - 1.90

Oil, calamus, cns lb.10.00 -20.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms lb. .25 - .40
white, dms lb. .26 - .40
Cananga, native, cns. lb.10.75 -11.50
rectified, cns lb.12.10 -13.75
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.30
Cardamom, NF, bots lb.32.00 -40.00
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).
Castor, blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2700- —
l.c.l. lb. .2750- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l., lb. .3010- —
l.c.l. lb. .3060- —
tanks lb. .2910- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2860- —
l.c.l. lb. .2910- —
tanks lb. .2760- —
hydrogenated, bgs. lb. .3260- .3380
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .21½- —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. lb. .2550- —
tanks lb. .2400- —
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l lb. .2650- —
l.c.l. lb. .2700- —
tanks lb. .2550- —
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. lb. .2525- —
tanks lb. .2375- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., l.c.l lb. .16½- .17
75% (60-62% fat), dms., l.c.l. lb. .22 - .22½
Cedarleaf, cns., dms lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Cedarwood, cns., dms. lb. .50 - .75
Celery seed, bots lb.16.50 -21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots lb.175.00 -260.00

Oil, chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms. lb. .55 - .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, USP, bots lb.23.00 -60.00
leaf, cns. lb. 1.40 - 3.25
USP, cns., dms., (Cassia) lb. 5.50 - 7.50
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms. lb. .52 - .90
Java, true, cns lb. 1.10 - 1.90
Java-type cns. lb. .53 - 1.00
Clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms. lb. 9.50 -10.75
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y. lb. .15¾- —
Pac. Coast lb. .14¾- —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., ref. dms., l.c.l. lb. .24 - —
deodorized, tax incl., non-ret. dms., c.l. lb. .25½- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms lb. .10 - .10½
Codliver, USP, dms gal. 1.55 - 1.65
Copaiba, cns lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots lb.17.00 -23.50
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .14⅝- —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .06 - —
refined, dms. lb. .19 - .19½
tanks lb. .17½- —
Costus, bots oz.12.50 -25.00
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-East lb. .15 Nom.
Valley lb. .15 Nom.
Texas lb. .14⅝- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y lb. .02½- .02¾
raw, 50% tanks, same basis lb. .01½- —
salad, dms. lb. .19½- .20
tanks lb. .18 - —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Croton, cns lb. 4.30 - 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum crude).
Cubeb, cns lb. 4.50 - 7.25
Cumin, bots lb. 4.25 - 5.50
Cypress, bots lb. 5.30 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots. lb. 2.80 - —
Dillweed, dom., dms., bots lb. 4.00 - 5.25

Oil, dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns. lb. 5.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 70-80%, dms. lb. .70 - 1.00
80-90%, dms lb. .85 - 1.25
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns lb. 2.30 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns lb. 2.65 - 3.10
Fish, refined, alkali, dms lb. .1410- —
kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1610- —
light-pressed, dms lb. .1260- —
tanks lb. .1100- —
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units. .12 - .13⅛
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .12⅛
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .12⅛
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .13
100,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units. .12 - .15
200,000 A units per gm. dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .15
300,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .15
400,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units. .12 - .15
500,000 A units per gm. dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .15
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.
Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots oz. 9.00 -10.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns lb.10.00 -11.00
Bourbon, cns lb. 9.75 -11.75
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots lb.12.50 -14.00
Grapefruit, dms lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Grease, No. 1, dms lb. .11¼- .11¾
extra, winter, strained, dms lb. .12½- .13
prime, burning, dms lb. .14 - .14½
Guaiacwood, cns. lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Hemlock, cns lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots lb. 2.75 - 3.25
twice rectified, bots lb 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns lb. .42 - .50
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel leaf, dms., cns. lb. 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns lb. 3.00 - 5.00
38-40% ester, cns lb. 5.25 - 7.25
40-42% ester, cns. lb. 6.00 - 7.35
Spike, Spanish, cns lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 6.25 - 6.75
Messina, cns. lb. 6.00 - 9.00
terpeneless, bots lb.32.00 -85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms. lb. 1.05 - 1.45
Lignaloe wood, Mexican, cns. lb. 3.25 - 4.25
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns. lb. 6.10 - 6.85
West Indian, cns lb. 6.60 - 7.25
expressed, West Indian, cns. lb. 7.85 - 9.50
terpeneless, bots lb.45.00 -90.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .1760- —
l.c.l., dms. lb. .1820- .1860
tankcars, f.o.b., Minneapolis lb. .1470- —
New York lb. .1595- —
tankwagon, N. Y lb. .1625- —
Boiled, linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Mace, dist., cns., dms lb. 2.90 - 4.25
Mandarin, Floridian, dms lb. 3.00 - 5.35
Italian, cns lb. 6.50 - 8.50
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto. lb. .07 Nom.
Gulf ports lb. .07 Nom.
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, nat., dms lb. .16½- .16¾
synthetic, cns., dms lb 1.60 - 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15°, cold test, dms. lb. .33 - .34
20°, dms. lb. .32 - .33
30° dms. lb. .30 - .31
Neroli, NF, French, bots lb.200.00 - —
petale, bots lb.40.00 -150.00
Nutmeg, USP dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb. 3.10 - 3.65
West Indian, cns., dms. lb. 2.60 - 3.65
Ocotea cymbarum, dms. lb. .70 - 1.00
Oiticica, liquid, dms. lb. .25 - .25½
tankcars lb. .23¼- —
Oleo, extra, dms. lb. .13 - .13½
Olibanum, bots lb. 5.50 - 7.65
extra fine, bots lb 8.00 - —
Olive, commercial, dms gal. 2.25 - —
edible, dms., duty paid lb. 2.75 - 2.80
foots, dms. lb. .15 - .15¼
Orange, sweet, dist., cns lb. .40 - .80
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns., dms lb. .75 - 1.25
Florida, cns., dms. lb. .75 - 1.25
Messina, cns lb. 3.85 - 4.50
West Indian, cns lb. 2.75 - 4.60
sesquiterpeneless, bots lb.135.00 -150.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns lb. 2.15 - 3.05
Palm kernel, in bond, tanks lb. .15¾- —
Palmarosa, cns lb. 5.75 - 6.50
Palm kernel, in bond, tanks lb. .15¾- —
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F. tanks, East Coast refinery gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, dms lb. 7.25 - 8.25
Peach, kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .23½- —
refined, dms. lb. .28¾- .29
tanks lb. .27 - —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.40
Peppermint, natural, dms lb. 5.50 - 6.75
redist., USP, dms lb. 5.75 - 7.75
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Pimento berry, NF, dms lb. 4.60 - 5.75
leaf, cns. lb. 2.65 - 3.00
Pine, dest., dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .75¼- —
l.c.l. gal. .76½- —
ex whse gal. .95½- —
steam dist., dms., ex whse., N.Y.C. lb. .143 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .17¼- —
Red (see Acid, oleic).
Rice, bran, clarif., dms lb. .16½- .17
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14 - .14½
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots oz.55.00 -62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms lb. .65 - .95
USP, cns., dms lb. .80 - .95
Rue, bots lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Safflower, dms., c.l., Atlantic coast. lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Sage, clary, bots lb.20.00 -25.00
Dalmatian, cns lb. 6.75 - 7.50
Spanish, cns lb. .90 - 1.25
Sandalwood, NF, cns lb. 9.75 -11.50
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No stocks.
Sassafras, artificial, dms lb. .47 - .70
natural Brazilian (See Oil, ocotea cymbarum).
domestic, USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.25
Savin, cns lb. 2.75 - —
Savory, cns. lb No stocks.
Sesame, refd., dms lb. .36 - .37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .23 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns lb.29.50 -33.00

The proof of the product is in the USAGE!

More than 80% of all lemon oil used in the U. S. is EXCHANGE Brand! An amazing endorsement! The reasons are simple. Only carefully selected lemons from the groves of sunny California are used to make EXCHANGE Oil of Lemon. This fine fruit, plus skillful processing, gives you lemon oil with superior flavor, consistent aroma and clarity with no cloud or sediment. For complete satisfaction, just specify EXCHANGE Oil of Lemon when you order.

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Sunkist Growers
Products Dept., Ontario, California
Produced by
Exchange Lemon Products Co.
Corona, California

Exchange
OIL OF LEMON U. S. P.

Oil, soybean, crude, tanks, mills	lb.	.12	—
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.06¾	—
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.03	—
refined, alkali, dms., c.l.	lb.	.15¾	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16¾	.16¾
tanks	lb.	.14¾	—
clarified, dms., c.l.	lb.	.15¾	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16½	.16½
tanks	lb.	.14½	—
salad, dms.	lb.	.16¼	.16¾
tanks	lb.	.14½	—
Spearmint, USP, dms	lb.	8.25	9.25
Sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, dms.	lb.	.1420	.1470
tankcars	lb.	.1270	—
natural, winter, 45°, dms.	lb.	.1300	.1350
tankcars	lb.	.1150	—
Spruce, cns., dms.	lb.	2.10	2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns.	lb.	4.95	9.50
Southern cns	lb.	2.00	3.25
Tall, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.02¼	.02½
refined, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼	.07¼
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½	.07½
tanks, works	lb.	.05	.06
Tallow, acidless, dms.	lb.	.11	.11½
Tansy, dms	lb.	8.25	9.00
Tar, pine, com'l., dms., extra, c.l., works	gal.	.44	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	.50½	—
wlse.	lb.	.0678	—
tanks, works	gal.	.35	—
rectified, NF, l.c.l., dms. extra, works, South	gal.	.90	—
wlse N.Y.C.	gal.	1.00	—
Tar acid (see T)			
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter)			
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms.	lb.	1.70	3.75
white cns	lb	2.25	4.00
tech., white, cns	lb.	.40	1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y.	lb.	.30	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.31	—
tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.28½	—
mills	lb.	.27½	—
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated)			
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms.	lb.	.20	.45
Veviter, Bourbon, cns	lb.	19.00	21.50
Haitian, cns	lb.	15.00	22.50
Java, cns	lb.	25.00	35.00
Wheat germ, crude dms	gal.	44.00	53.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.51¼	.54½
l.c.l.	gal.	.56½	.57½
65-75 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.52½	.55½
l.c.l.	gal.	.57½	.58½
NF, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.53½	.56½
l.c.l.	gal.	.58½	.59½
125-135 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.59½	.62½
l.c.l.	gal.	.64½	.65½
145-155 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.66	.68½
l.c.l.	gal.	.71	.71½
175-185 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.69½	.73
l.c.l	gal.	.74½	.76
USP, 200-210 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.72½	.75
l.c.l.	gal.	.77½	.78
345-355 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.77	.80
l.c.l.	gal.	.83	.85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns.	lb.	7.15	14.50
Southern, cns	lb.	3.20	19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate)			
Wood (see Oil, tung).			
Wormseed, cns	lb.	8.25	9.50
Wormwood, cns.	lb.	5.65	6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots	lb	18.00	30.00
extra, bots	lb.	30.00	40.00
Madagascar, bots	lb	No stocks	
Oleostearin, bbls.	lb.	.06	.08¼
Olivine aggregate, c.l., mines crushed 8 mesh, bulk, c.l. works	ton.	7.00	9.50
paper, bgs, c.l., works	ton.	12.00	10.00 —
Opium, USP, cns	lb.	19.20	19.45
gran., USP, cns	lb.	21.65	21.90
powd., USP cns	lb.	21.65	21.90
Orange, cadmium, lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.20	—
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn. and N. C. E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul	lb.	.31	—

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

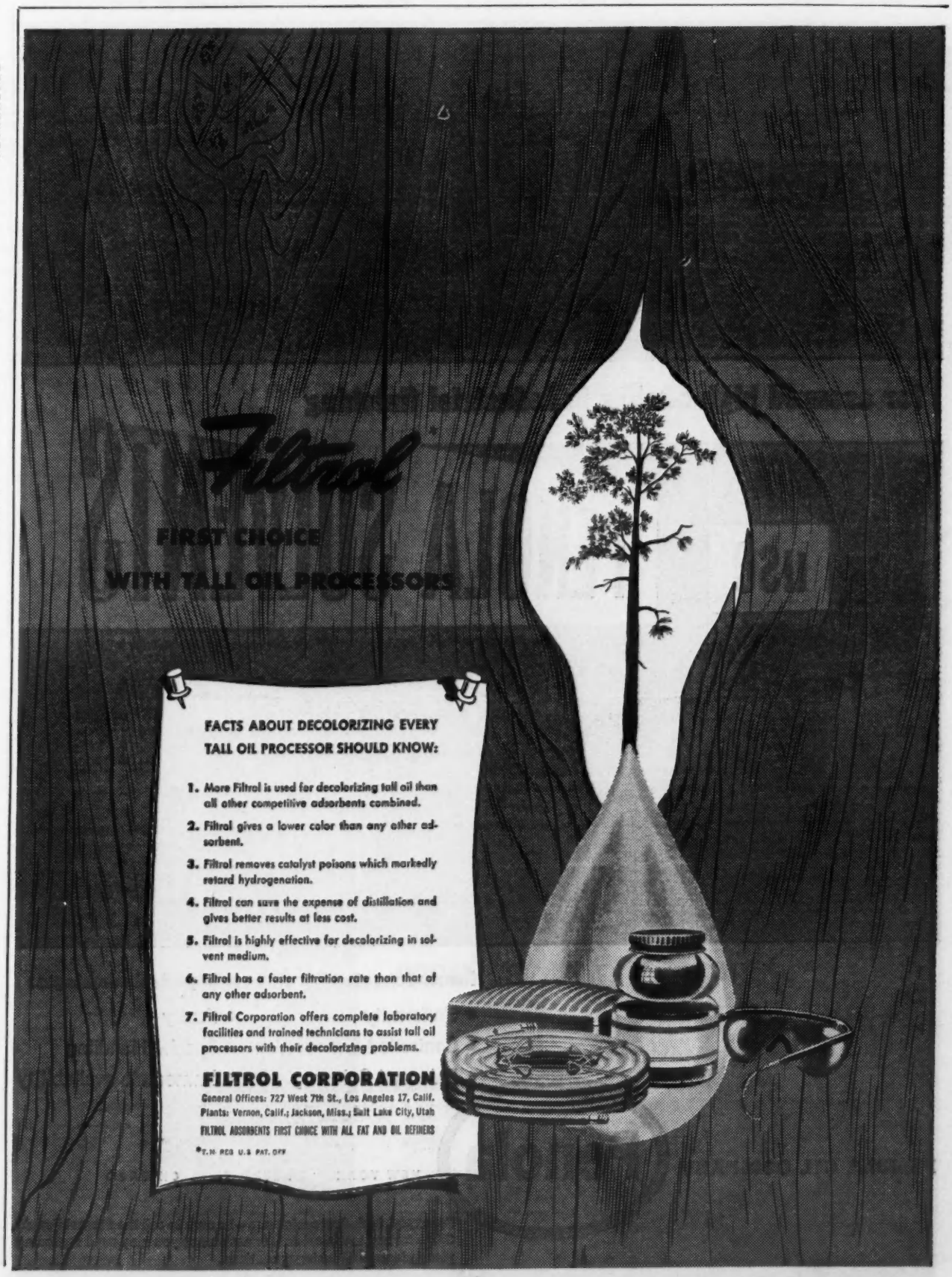
Dinitroanilin toner	lb.	1.30	—
Mineral, American, bbls, l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.1935	—
Molybdated, bbls	lb.	.44	—
Orthonitroanilin toner, kgs	lb.	1.15	—
Persian, bbls	lb.	.65	—
Orange flowers, bls	lb.	.55	.56
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls	lb.	.12	.14
sweet, bls	lb.	.16	.18
Oregano, Italian, bgs	lb.	.24	Nom.
Mexican bgs	lb.	.35	Nom.
Syrian, bgs	lb.	.18½	.19
Orris root, Florentine, bls	lb.	.29	.30
powdered, bbls., bxs	lb.	.35	.38
Verona, bls	lb.	.17	.18
powdered, bbls., bxs	lb.	.22	.23
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.37	—
Orthoanisidin bbls	lb.	.68	—
Orthochloroanilin, dms., c.l.	lb.	.70	—
l.c.l	lb.	.72	—
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works	lb.	1.20	—
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., dlvd	lb.	.55	—
Orthochlorophenol dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.34½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35½	—
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C., non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.173	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.176	—
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	—
29°C., ret. dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	—
35-29°C., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.153	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.156	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.140	—
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.11¼	.13¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12¼	.14¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09¾	.11¾
Orthoisopropyl N phenylcarbamate (See IPC).			
Orthonitroanilin dms	lb.	.50	.56
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms	lb.	.20	.21
Orthonitrobiphenyl tech. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13	—
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns	lb.	.75	—
Orthonitrophenol bbls, works	lb.	.94	—
Orthonitrotoluene dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.09	—
Orthophenetidin dms, works	lb	1.00	—
Orthophenylphenol fib dms., works.	lb.	.20	.44
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.43¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.46¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.41¾	—
Orthotolidin (see Tolidine Base).			
Orthotoluidin dms, c.l., works	lb.	.23	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.24	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.22	—
Osage orange, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.40	—
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.19	—
Ouabain, USP, bots	gram.	3.00	4.00
Ox bile, extract, powdered, USP 5-lb. lots or more	lb.	6.00	—
not extract, powdered, 5-lb. lots or more	lb.	4.35	—
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works	lb	4.75	5.00
smaller lots, works	lb.	4.92	5.17

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots., 5-lb. lots or more	lb.	5.75	—
Pancreatin, USP bots	lb.	2.50	3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust.	kilo	90.00	—
Papain, powdered, African, fib. dms.	lb.	6.50	7.50
Ceylon, ordinary, fib. dms	lb.	5.00	5.50
white, fib. dms	lb.	6.50	7.00
Papaverine, natural or synthetic hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25 oz. to 100 oz., lots	oz.	5.00	—
smaller lots	oz.	5.65	5.20
Sulphate, cns	oz.	7.10	7.35
Paprika, Algerian, bgs	lb.	.27	.28
Czech, bgs	lb.	.34	.35
Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	.24	.25
Spanish, bgs	lb.	.42	.46
Para-anisidin, dms., works	lb.	.97	—
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	17.50	21.00
Para-aminophenol dms. frt. alld	lb.	.97	.98
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld., E. of Miss	lb.	.75	—
Parachlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works	lb.	1.33	1.36
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.73	.83
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.34½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb	.35½	—
Paracresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	49	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb	51	—
Methylether, cns	lb	2.15	2.50
Paracymene, dms., 50-gal. lots or more, works	gal	2.50	—
smaller lots	gal	3.00	—
Paradibromobenzene, bgs. 500-lb lots	lb.	.55	—
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.14½	.16½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	.19
USP X, fib dms., c.l.	lb.	.198	—
10,000-lb lots	lb	.198	—
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.198	—
smaller lots	lb	.208	—
Paraffin, crude scale, white, 121°-123°F. ASTM, solid, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.055	—
fully refined 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., rfy	lb.	.0745	—
125°-127°F. ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0745	—
130°-132°F. ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0755	—
132°-134°F. ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0755	—
135°-137°F. ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0755	—

Prices for paraffin in bags and cans c.l. 7 10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.

Paraformaldehyde tech., 91%, powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.15½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17	—
flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13½	—
Paraldehyde, tech., 98% 55-gal. dms. c.l., works	lb.	.1385	.1650
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1485	.1750
tanks, works	lb.	.1200	.1500
Paranitroanilin, dms. c.l. works, frt. alld	lb.	.50½	—
l.c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.53½	—
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs. works	lb.	.26	.27
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works frt equald	lb.	.50	—
Paranitrotoluene, kgs. frt alld	lb	36	—
Paraphenetidin, dms., works	lb.	1.00	—
Paraphenylenediamine redistilled, dms. works	lb	2.00	—
tech. refd., dms., same basis	lb.	1.10	1.35
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.67½	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.42	—
Para-tertiary butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.27½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28½	—
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, tins	lb.	.53	.59
tech., dms., works	lb	1.50	—
Para-tertiary amylphenol, etns., c.l., works	lb	.26	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.27	—
tanks, works	lb	.25	—
Paratoluenesulphonamide, flake, bbls. frt. alld	lb	.64	.68
powd bbls works	lb	.70	—
solid, bbls., frt. allo	lb	.61	—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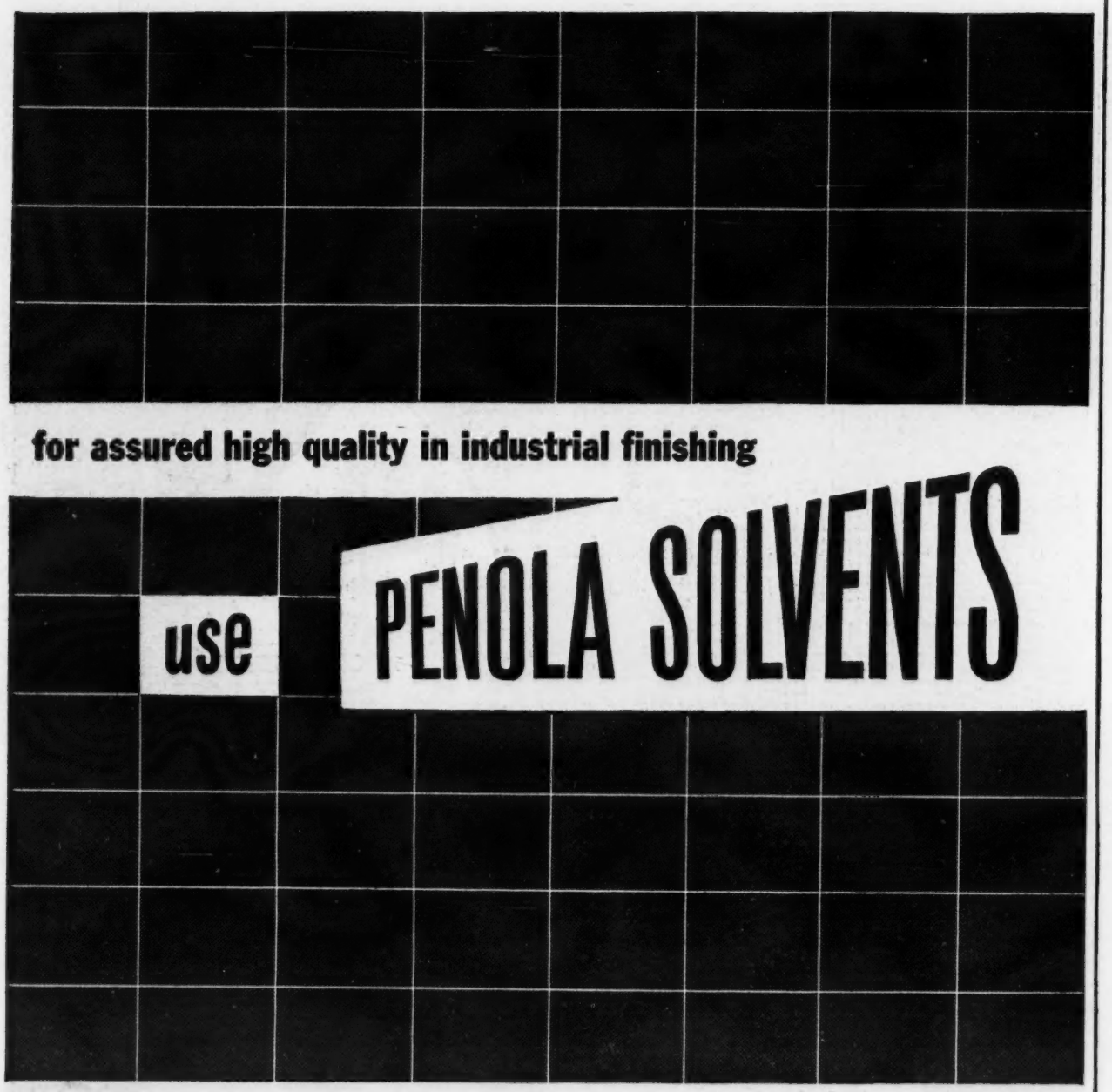
Paratoluidin Flake—Phenylethanolamine

Paratoluidin flake, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .64 - —
solid, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .60 - .61
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 50 lbs. or over lb. .36 - .40
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .53
Passion flower herb, bls lb .25 - .29
Peanut meal, 45%, old proc., sacked, mills ton 67.00 -76.00
solvent, same basis ton 64.00 -65.00
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls lb 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls lb 1.50 - —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units .09 - —
Procaine, bulk, 1,000,000 units .09 - —
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units .09 - —
Pennyroyal herb, bls lb .45 - .50
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .29
truckload, 20,000 lbs. min. same basis lb. .21¼ - —
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - .36
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, industrial, tanks, group 3, gal. 19 - .13½
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs. lb. 1.41 - 1.42
red, Carolina, long, bgs lb. .44 - .45
Gondar, bgs. lb. .22 - .23
Japanese hontakas, bgs lb. .45 - .46
birdseyes, bgs., afloat lb. .68 - —
Louisiana longs, bgs lb. .45 Nom.
Mississippi sports, bgs., source, new crop lb. .45 Nom.
Mombasa, bgs., ship't lb. .52 - —
Pepper, red, Nigerian, bgs lb. .30 - .32
Turkish, bgs lb. .28 - .29
Unganda, bgs lb. .36½ Nom.
Zanzibar, bgs lb. .50 - .52
white, bgs lb. 1.44 - 1.45
Peppermint leaves, USP, bls., dms lb. .65 - .66
imported, bls. lb. 1.05 Nom.
Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000, bulk lb. 3.75 - 3.90
Perchloroethylene, dms. c.l., or truckloads, works lb. .11 - —
dlvd. E lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11¾ - —
dlvd. E lb. .12½ - —
tanks, works lb. .10½ - —
Peru balsam, dms. lb. 1.30 - 1.65
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .04¾ - .05¾
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .06½ - —
tanks, refy lb. .03½ - .04⅛
cream, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06 - .07⅛
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08¼ - —
tanks, refy lb. .04¾ - .05⅛
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05 - .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .06¾ - —
tanks, refy lb. .03¾ - .04⅛
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06¾ - .07½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08⅝ - —
tanks, refy lb. .05½ - .06
soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¾ - .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08¼ - —
tanks, refy lb. .05⅝ - —
snow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06⅞ - .08
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .09¼ - —
tanks, refy lb. .05⅝ - .06½
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05 - .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .06¾ - —
tanks, refy lb. .05⅛ - —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California bbl. 1.42 - 3.53
Illinois bbl. 2.44 - 2.87
Kentucky bbl. 2.42 - 2.53
Louisiana-Arkansas bbl. 2.08 - 2.90
Montana bbl. 1.28 - 2.755
Oklahoma-Kansas bbl. 2.16 - 2.65
Penna., lower field bbl. 3.91 - —
Upper field bbl. 4.40 - —
Texas, East bbl. 2.65 - —
Gulf coast bbl. 2.38 - 2.95
North, North-Central bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
Panhandle bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
West bbl. 2.10 - 2.65
Wyoming bbl. 1.28 - 2.65
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California heavy tanks, refinery bbl. 1.80 - 2.10
eastern, tanks, Baltimore, Md. bbl. 2.16 - —
Boston, Mass. bbl. 2.17 - —
Charleston, S. C. bbl. 2.08 - —
Jacksonville, Fla. bbl. 2.05 - —
New York Harbor bbl. 2.13 - —
Norfolk, Va. bbl. 2.11 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. bbl. 2.13 - —
Portland, Me. bbl. 2.17 - —
Providence, R. I. bbl. 2.14 - —
Savannah, Ga. bbl. 2.08 - —
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California gal. .1025- .133
Pennsylvania gal. .0925- .1025
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2 gal. .08375- —
No. 3 gal. .08 - —
N. Y. Harbor, No. 2 gal. .0925- .0975
group 3, No. 1 gal. .0775- .0875
No. 1, straw gal. .09 - .09375
No. 2, straw gal. .0725- .0775
range gal. .0875- —
Pennsylvania, western, No. 1 gal. .1075- .1135
No. 2 gal. .1075- .1120
No. 3 gal. .1025- .1050
Petroleum, lacquer diluent, California, 170-225°F., b.r., tankwagon, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles gal. .183 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery gal. .18 - —
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery gal. .13125- .13625
toluol-type, tanks, refinery gal. .12125- .12375
Mineral spirits, regular, California, tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco gal. .174 - —
East coast, tanks N.J., N.Y. gal. .16 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .10875- —
tankwagon, Baltimore gal. .155 - —
Boston gal. .165 - —
Buffalo gal. .185 - —
Newark gal. .17 - —
New York gal. .165 - .17
Philadelphia gal. .155 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Providence gal. .165 - —
Rochester gal. .20 - —
Syracuse gal. .21 - —
Washington, D. C. gal. .195 - —
specially refined, tanks, f.o.b. Watson, Calif. gal. .244 - —
f.o.b. Borgentown, Tex., gal. .24 - —
f.o.b. Houston, Texas, gal. .24 - —
f.o.b. Wood River, Ill. gal. .2625 - —
tank transport, f.o.b. Carteret, N. J gal. .336 - —
tankwagon, N. Y. and N. J. gal. .37 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery gal. .16 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11375- —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .17 - —
New York gal. .17 - —
Philadelphia gal. .165 - .17
high flash, 140°, group 3, refinery, tanks gal. .134 - .1425
high-solvency, 200-285 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or East Coast gal. .25½ - —
25-26° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - .30½
270-370 b.r., 78-81°C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .29 - —
49°C, m.a.p., tank, same basis gal. .32 - —
26-27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - .31
300-400 b.r., 28°-32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - .30½
340-410 b.r., 36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - —
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - .30½
27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .34½ - —
350-425 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .30½ - —
V.M.&P., tanks, ref'd California, 245-360 b.r., Los Angeles gal. .168 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .174 - —
San Francisco gal. .173 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .174 - —
East coast N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. .17 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .175 - —
Newark gal. .185 - —
New York gal. .185 - —
Philadelphia gal. .165 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .21 - —
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .173 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11875- —
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles gal. .173 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. .16 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11375- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks, gal. .14 - .15
tankwagon, Boston gal. .18 - —
Newark gal. .17 - —
New York gal. .17 - —
Philadelphia gal. .165 - .17
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Syracuse gal. .21 - —
Sulphonate, oil soluble, 70%, sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .2040- —
l.c.l., works lb. .2065- —
tanks, works lb. .1850- —
oil-soluble, 60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works. lb. .175 - .20
l.c.l., works lb. .185 - .202
tanks, works lb. .145 - .185
50-55% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works lb. .155 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .165 - —
tanks, works lb. .125 - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.00 - —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.00 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½ - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), non-ret. drums, c.l., same basis, lb. .18¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½ - —
39° or above, tar distilled, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .19¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks lb. .17½ - .18
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½ - .18
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .50 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .52 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis. lb. .54 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100 lb. lots. works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see SaloD
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots lb. 2.40 - 2.70
100%, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetamide 125-lb. dms., works, lb. 1.10 - —
smaller dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.19
Phenylalamine dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 27.00 -37.50
Phenylcarbethoxy pyrazolone, 250-lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.60 - —
less than 250-lb. dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.00 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .41 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .69¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .70 - —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Phenylethyl acetate, bots. ..... 1.35 - 1.95
Phenylethylpheny acetate, bots lb. 4.05 - 4.50
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, commercial, kgs., works lb. 2.75 - —
purified, bots., works ..... lb. 5.12 - —
Phenylmethylpyrszolone (see Methylphenylpyrazolone).
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb 6.40 - —
C.P., bots., fib. dms ..... lb. 17.00 -17.25
tech., fib., dms works ..... lb. 10.45 - —
Phosgene, 150-lb cyls., works .. lb. 27½- —
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D)
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports ton. 45.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 4.88 - —
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 5.48 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 6.48 - —
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 7.48 - —
finely ground, 65%, b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, bulk, c.l., mines short ton. 5.15 - —
68%, b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum, mines, short ton. 5.35 - —
70%, b.p.l. basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum, mines, short ton 5.70 - —
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble 50c. per long ton higher.
Phosphorus, red, amorphous cs., fb. dms. ..... lb. 46 - 47
yellow, cns., works ..... lb. 44 - 45
dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .48 - .50
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .40 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., dms., works ..... lb. .14 - —
tankcars, works ..... lb. .17 - —
Pentasulphide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dms., works ..... lb. .11½- —
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - .13½
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- —
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .16½- —
dms., export ..... lb. .29 - —
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - .36
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14 - —
tankcars, works ..... lb. .17 - —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald ..... lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .23 - —
Phthalic anhydride in bags., ½c. per pound higher. .21½- —
Phthalimide, 97%-98% dms. works, frt. alld lb. .65 - —
Phthalylsulphacetamide, fiber dms., lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Pichi leaves, bgs ..... lb. .16 - .17
Picoline (See Alpha, Beta and Gamma Picoline).
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots. oz. 5.25 - —
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials ..... oz. 5.10 - —
Pimento, Guatemala, bgs ..... lb. .20 Nom.
Jamaica, bgs ..... lb. .28 - .29
Mexican, bgs ..... lb. .21 - .21½
Pinetar, retort, dms., incl. c.l., works lb. .0511- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .0563- —
whse. ..... lb. .0678- —
Pinkroot, bls ..... lb. 2.95 Nom.
Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codextro, bots. kilo. 8.00 - 8.50
Piperidine, 98%, dms., frt. equald. lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E lb 5.00 - 5.30
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E ..... lb. 4.20 - 4.50
Pipsissawa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms., mc., c.l., l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 9.80 -10.25
Coaltar, 140°-150° F., m.p., dms., c.l., works ..ton. 41.20 -42.09
Cottonseed, dms., works ..... lb. .02¼- .03
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02 - —
Linseed, dms. ..... lb. .06 Nom.
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Pine, dms., inc., l.c.l., works, South 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Soybean, dms., works ..... lb. .05 Nom.
Tall, dms., works ..... lb. .03¾- .04½
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works ..... oz. 90.00 -93.00
Pleurisy root, bls ..... lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms .... lb. 9.00 -11.00
Pokeroot, bls. ..... lb. .20 - .22
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .45 - —
lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, works ... lb. .48 - .50
Polyoxyethylene tristearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works .lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. smaller lots, works .... lb. .48 - .50
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 20,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .35½- .36
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .36 - .36½
5,000-9,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .36½- —
standard, bgs ..... lb. .35½- .36
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., c.l. lb. .34 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .34½- —
standard, bgs., c.l. ..... lb. .32½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .33 - —
Polystyrene in non-returnable fib., dms., ½c. per lb. higher.
Pomegranate root bark, bgs ..... lb. .75 - .76
Poppy flowers, bgs ..... lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Seed, Dutch, bgs. ..... lb. .15¾- .16
Polish, bgs ..... lb. .15 - .15½
Turkish, bgs. ..... lb. .12½- .13
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.625 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.125 - —
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
l.c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 10.15 - —
Potash caustic, regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
liquid, 43% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.875 - —
l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
solid, 88-92% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
l.c.l., same basis, works.. 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Potassium abietate, dms., works lb. .25 - .28
Acetate, NF, dms ..... lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
powd. dms ..... lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works .. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15½- .16¾
Potassium bichromate in drums ½c. higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).

Potassium bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more .. lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb. lots ..... lb. .55 - .57
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .34 - —
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... 100 lbs. 9.30 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms .... lb. .16½- .18
powd., bbls., dms ..... lb. .21 .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .10 .11
powd., dms., c.l., works .... lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb .10¾- .11¾
export, dms., 1 to 10 tons, works lb. .13 - .13¾
NF, gran., dms ..... lb .32 - .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms ..... lb. .21 .23
gran., dms ..... lb. .15 .17
powd. dms ..... lb .24 .26
Chromate, tech., bgs ..... lb. .33½- .36
Citrate, USP, gran., dms ..... lb. .37½- .38½
powder dms ..... lb. .40½- .41½
Cyanide, dms. 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. .55 - —
less than 500-lb. lots, works lb. .57 - —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .31 - —
Fluoride, dms., works ..... lb. .32 - —
Gluconate dms ..... lb. 75 79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys lb 2.15 2.25
Guaiacsulphonate, NF, dms .... lb. 2.10 - 2.30

Potassium hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic), USP, pellets 100 lb dms 1 to 100 dms lb. .28½- .33
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, fib dms lb 1.00 1.03
Iodide, dms ..... lb. 2.40 - 2.42
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite gran., dms lb. .20 - .21
powd., dms. ..... lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom. 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlshad, N. M. unit-ton. .43 - —
Trona, Cal. ..... unit-ton. .53 - —
50-51% K_2O paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M ton. 25.75 - —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., rms lb. .30 - .32
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 184.00 - —
ton lots, bbls., ex whse ton. 261.00 - —
less ton lots, bbls. ex whse ton. 266.00 - —
Powdered Potassium pentoborate, $10.25 per ton higher
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .15½
Permanganate tech., dms., works. lb. .22½ .23½
USP dms. works ..... lb. .24¾- .30¼
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - .19
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .20 - .22
Phosphate tetrabasic bbls. works. lb. .16½- .18½
Prussiate red, kgs ..... lb. .60 - .62
yellow, dms. ton lots ..... lb. .22½- —
smaller quantities ..... lb. .23 - —
kegs ..... lb. .28 - —

Potassium silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.70 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 15 20 —
solution, clarified, 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.50 5 65
l.c.l., 5 dms or more, works 100 lbs 6.25 6.65
tanks, works 100 lbs 5.15 5.30
tech., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.85 —
l.c.l., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
tanks works 100 lbs 4.50 —
32.5° Be., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
l.c.l works 100 lbs 5.45 —
tanks works 100 lbs 4.60 —
40.5° Be., 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.45 6.70
l.c.l. 5 dms., works. 100 lbs 5.95 7.85
tanks works 100 lbs 5.10 6.35
Silicofluoride, bbls., works .. lb. .09 - .09¼
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .699 - .755
Sulphate, agricultural, 49-51% K_2O, bulk, works ..ton. 37.25 - —
NF VII cryst. dms lb 31 33
gran. dms lb 18½ —
powder, dms. ..... lb. .16½- .17
Sulphocyanide cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., 100-lb. lots or less lb. .87 - .94
tech., works ..... lb. .79 - —
Titanate, ctns, c.l., works .... lb 12½ —
5-ton lots, works ..... lb. 12¾ —
1-ton lot or less works lb. 13 —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate bulk, works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO ton 16.00 - —

Potassium-Sodium Tartrate—Rosemary Leaves

Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Oxalate, bbls., dms lb. .85 - .95
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l. works lb .52½ .55
Pregnenolone, bots gm. .85 - —
Acetate bots gm. .75 - —
Prickly ash bark, bls lb. .55 Nom.
Berries, bgs lb 70 - 75
Prince s pine herb, bls lb. .60 - .61
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms. frt. alld lb. 3.10 - 3.40
Progesterone, UPS, 100 gms., bots. gm. 1.05 - —
Propane, commercial grade tanks, group 3 gal. .04 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., 5,000 lbs or more, custom contract lb. .60 - —
Propyl acetate, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .125 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .135 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1075 —
Aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde).
Gallate, dms., 2,000 to 100 m. lots, works lb 3.90 - 4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.20 - 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .0545- .095
l.c.l. same basis lb. .0950- .1050
tanks same basis lb .07 - .08
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- .20½
l.c.l dlvd E lb. .20½- .21½
tanks, dlvd E lb. .17½- .18½
Propyleneglycol, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19¼- .21¼
l.c.l. same basis lb .20¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis lb .17½- .18½
Propyleneglycol, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20¼- .21½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- .19½
Methylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Propylthiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo 55.00 - —
smaller lots kilo 55 10 -55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb. .26 - .27
blonde, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
husks, bgs lb. .48 - .52
Pulsatilla herb, bls lb. .52 .53
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3 bgs., ton lots lb. .03½- .04¼
smaller lots lb. .03⅞ .04½
Pumice, Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bags, ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs. ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried coarse, bgs ton lots lb. 02½- 04
fine, bgs., ton lots lb 02½ .04
Pumice in bbls is ½c per lb higher
Pumpkin seed bgs lb. .18 .20
Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd. 0.9% pyrethrins bbls works lb. .50 - —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .71½- —
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc, odorless base, bbls., works gal. 9.75 -10.50
(30 to 1) basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc. odorless base, bbls., works gal. 15 75 - —
oleoresin dewaxed 20% for aerosol bombs, dms., works lb. 11 00 -12.00
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald. gal. 2.77 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.15 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram. bots gram. .55 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, works long-ton. 3.00 - 5.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF lb. 3.25 3.43
Pyrophyllite, insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bgs. c.l., mines ton 13.00 -13.50
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton 11.00 - —
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs. c.l., mines ton 11.50 -12.00
standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton 12.50 - —
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton 13.50 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton 16 75 - —
Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs. $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, dms., works lb. .15 - —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, dms., works. lb. .11 - —
white, china, ivory, dms., works lb. .12 - .15
dense, dms., works lb. .12 - .15
translucent pastels, cs., works lb. .14 - —
transparent, colorless, dms., works lb. .25 - —
colors, dms., works lb. .14 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .11 - —
mixed colors, dms., works. lb. .11 - —
USP, bots. lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .16½- .16¾
liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works, tanks, same basis lb. .08¼- —
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra lb. .12½- —
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11 31/64 —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Quercitron extract, crystals, No 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs. net) flask 194.00 -196.00
Quinidine, NF, V cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.17 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .87 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .37½- —
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns oz. .54 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63½- —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns oz. .47½- —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .47½- —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. .61 - —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. .55 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. .42 - —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cans oz. .56 - —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, basis, 100%, dms., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
powd., basis, 100%, frt. alld lb. .88 - —
Raspberries, dried, bbls lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls. lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 1.50 - —
arylid, deep shades, bbls lb. 3.60 - —
light shades, bbls lb. 2.75 - —
maroon, bbls lb. 3.60 - 5.90
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.30 - —
light shade, same basis lb. 4.00 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.25 - —
medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.05 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. NP - —
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.93 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.70 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.05 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
medium-light shade, bbls, same basis lb. 1.77 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.64 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c per lb higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Dyes (see Dyes coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .12¾- —
Iron oxide, pure, 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
natural 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis lb. .06 - —
Lake C, toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol, toner, bbls., works lb. .79 - —
rubine, toner, pure, bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Virginia-type, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., works. lb. 3.60 - —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .02¾- —
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide)
Persian gulf, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
Para toner, bbls lb. .95 - —
Chlorinated, kgs lb 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA., kegs lb. 5.35 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs, lb. 6.35 - —
Spanish, oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidin toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .60 - —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .24½- .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350- .037
20%, bgs., works lb. .0475- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .0550- —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls lb .32 - —
Quicksilver, ctns. lb. 3.62 - —
Watchung-type, bbls. lb. 1.95 - —
Red KB base (see Chloro (4)-2-toluidine).
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. 4.37 - 4.41
Red saunders, NF, powd., bbls lb. .35 - —
Rennin, NF, powder lb. 6.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .77½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms. lb. 3.25 - 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 30.00 -36.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs. lb. .65 - .85
powd., bbls lb. .75 - .90
India, whole, bgs lb. .30 - .35
powdered, bbls. lb. .38 - .40
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd kilo. 100.00 - —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo. 100.00 - —
Rice bran, concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga. lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., dms., c.l. lb. .32½- —
5,000-lb. lots, dms., c.l. lb. .32½- —
smaller lots lb. .33½- .36⅛
Rose flowers, pale, bls lb. .55 - .65
Rosemary flowers, bgs lb. .95 - .96
Leaves, French, bls lb. .11 - .11½
Portuguese, bls. lb. .07 - .07½
Spanish, bls lb. .09 - .09½

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U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

June ★ A Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1953

Change in Cooking Agents Solves Pollution Problem

What is termed by its authors as the "complete answer" to the problem of stream pollution by pulpmill wastes was revealed at a recent technical society meeting. The new process hinges about the use of magnesium bisulfite as the cooking agent in woodpulp production instead of the present calcium bisulfite. In this way, the digester residual liquor (the crux of the present problem) can be satisfactorily evaporated and disposed of by burning. Chemicals can be recovered and used again, and heat from the combustion of the organic matter can be used for the efficient generation of steam and power.

Experiences with a commercial mill set up to study and use the process are said to have definitely established the economic soundness of the idea.

Wounds Show Affinity for S^{35} from Tagged Methionine

Results of recent research with methionine, tagged with radioactive sulfur (S^{35}), are seen as further positive proof that methionine is involved in the healing of wounded tissue. By injecting radioactive methionine into wounded rats, investigators were able to follow the course of the S^{35} through the body. Within five days of injection, they found twice as much radioactive sulfur in regenerating wound tissue as in normal unwounded skin tissue. This concentration continued to increase, with the rate of increase corresponding to the rate at which the wound healed.

Analysis showed most of the radioactive sulfur in the wound tissue to be associated with cystine. In addition, there was more cystine in the wound tissue than in normal tissue. This indicates that scar tissue produced during wound healing is different from normal tissue protein. The experiments showed that most of the sulfur in the regenerating tissue was supplied from the tagged methionine.

Al-Sb New Semiconductor

Scientists recently reported the development of a new low-cost compound of aluminum and antimony which they think may one day compete with germanium and silicon as a semiconductor for transistors, rectifiers, and other electronic devices. The compound is one of a number of combinations of aluminum, gallium, and indium with arsenic and antimony now being investigated for possible uses.

The researchers explain that aluminum-antimony has essentially the same diamond-like structure as silicon and germanium. Work to date has shown that the material can be used to convert light to electrical energy, suggesting its possible use in photo-electric cells. Rectifiers have been made in the laboratory with the material, and transistors are said to be a distinct possibility in the future.

Aroflat Alkyds Found Superior In Controlling Paint Consistency Over All Temperature Changes

Low-Temperature Studies of Viscosity Changes Show Aroflat 3025 And 3050 Unique in Keeping Alkyd Flats Brushable at All Practical Painting Temperatures; Film Properties Also Improved

The solution to an important problem encountered by both manufacturers and users of interior flat paints is seen in data recently made available on viscosity-temperature changes of alkyd-type flat paints and their resin ingredients.

The now common practice of finishing interiors at all seasons of the year, together with the rapid growth in preference for alkyd finishes, has made the relationship between temperature and viscosity in these paints an important consideration. Now, a paint's brushing characteristics and other properties during *cold and warm weather* conditions are as important to its over-all satisfactory performance as its behavior at *normal* temperatures.

Consistency Change Factor the Criterion

The most important change that occurs in alkyd flat paints as the temperature drops is an increase in viscosity. If the viscosity changes rapidly with temperature, the paint is said to have a large "consistency change factor." In a cool atmosphere, such a paint becomes thick, ropey, and difficult or impossible to brush without considerable thinning. And thinning, in turn, reduces the non-penetrating and non-ghosting properties (sheen and color uniformity) of the paint. Temporarily heating the room with space heaters can be resorted to, but practical paint technicians are quick to point out that this does not appreciably heat the wall surfaces. Since paint is applied in a thin film, it cools almost instantaneously on a cold wall, regardless of its temperature in the can. If the paint has a large consistency change factor, it will be almost as difficult to apply as in an unheated room.

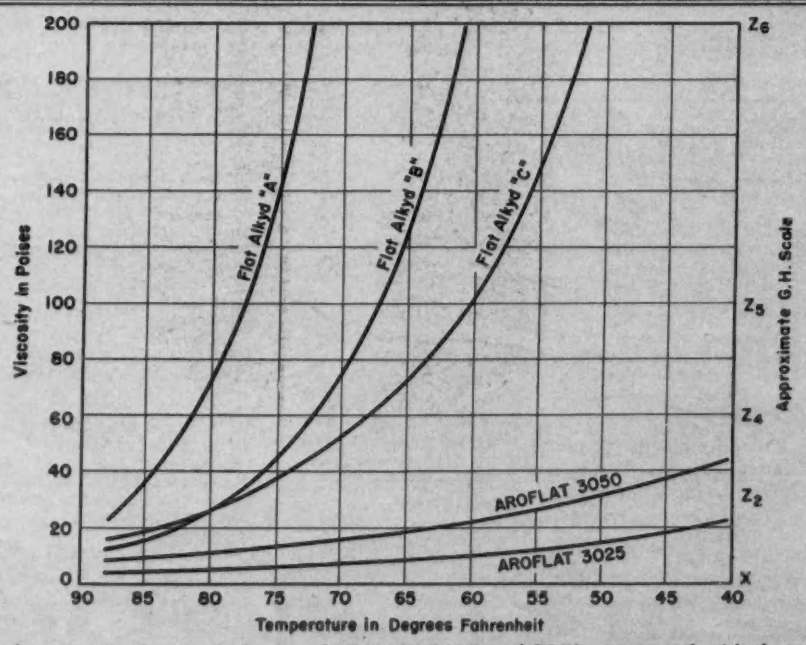
AROFLAT Alkyds Furnish the Answer

In pioneering alkyd resins for better flat and semi-gloss wall finishes, U.S.I. laboratories were aware of these viscosity problems and developed AROFLAT alkyds with unique and inherent qualities to overcome them. Data demonstrating the low consistency change factors imparted to paints by these resins was obtained recently in an independent study which paint manufacturers can verify easily in their own laboratories.

Resin Viscosities Compared

In this study, viscosity determinations were made on various resins at temperatures within and beyond the range likely to be encountered in year-around decorating. U.S.I.'s AROFLAT

MORE



Curves showing the viscosity behavior of AROFLAT 3025 and 3050, contrasted with that of three conventional-type alkyds, as the temperature decreases from 90° to 40° F. The steep curves of the conventional flat alkyd resins mean that paint formulations containing them will be difficult or impossible to brush in cool weather, or after they have been stored in a cool place.

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U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

June ★ 1953

CONTINUED

Viscosity Studies

3025 and AROFLAT 3050 were included, as well as a number of conventional alkyd resin solutions of other companies. All of the resins were tested in the form in which they are offered to paint manufacturers.

The paint on the right is formulated with AROFLAT 3025, that on the left is a commercial flat containing a conventional alkyd. Both were held at 40° F. prior to this demonstration.

Representative curves showing how the viscosities of these resins changed with temperature are plotted below. The flat curves of the AROFLAT resins over the full temperature range offer a sharp contrast to the steep curves of three conventional alkyds, all of which are incorporated in flat paints now on the market.

Paints Show Same Effect

Further tests showed that the viscosity characteristics of these resins carried over into their respective paint formulations. For example, in a comparison of finished paints, all with consistencies of 80-81 Krebs units at 78° F., the AROFLAT formulations increased to only 86-88 units when the temperature was lowered to 63°. Over the same temperature drop, consistencies of conventional alkyd paints jumped to 140 units or more. Most authorities agree that paints with consistencies greater than 100 Krebs units are too thick to apply satisfactorily.

Film Properties Also Affected

Tests on the films of these paints at reduced temperatures, as well as at prolonged elevated temperatures, showed that they lose flexibility in a comparable manner to their sharp consistency changes. Films of AROFLAT paints applied to Morest charts remained flexible at both extremes of temperature while those of conventional paints cracked when the Morest charts were folded.

AROFLATS Yield Fool-Proof Paints

To the paint manufacturer, the results of these tests mean that with the AROFLATS he can formulate his paints to be much more "fool-proof." U.S.I. technicians point out that spring and autumn seasons bring sufficient temperature changes to produce application difficulties. While the summer ahead supplies temporary relief, now is the time to correct any fundamental faults so that stocks on dealers' shelves will not be a source of future trouble during cool weather.

New Rub Test Instrument Seen Aiding Ink Research

Rub-resistance, the property of an ink which preserves the sharp, clean appearance of printed matter throughout its useful life, is becoming more and more important, particularly in the packaging field. To fill the need for a standard test of this property, an independent research organization recently announced the development of what it describes as a new and better portable rub tester.

The characteristic motion of the instrument is planetary, i.e., a one and one-half inch square piece of paper or print is rubbed in a circle at 25 rpm over the print under test while the square piece undergoes a slow rotation of its own. Three pressures are available, and the machine can be set to turn off automatically after 1 to 50 cycles. Test conditions are entirely reproducible, directional effects of the stock are averaged, and the instrument eliminates streaks and deep gouges, it is claimed.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Information about manufacturers of these items may be obtained by writing U. S. I.

Gluing operations in confined spaces and on small objects are said to be easier with a line of adhesives now packaged in collapsible tubes with hypodermic needle tips. Adhesives are nitrocellulose, vinyl, and rubber types. **(No. 930)**

The flat, non-divergent, knife-like ribbon of air, water, or steam emitted by a new cleaning nozzle makes it suitable for descaling, de-barking wood, cleaning buildings and equipment, and many other uses, according to the manufacturer. **(No. 931)**

A new chemical resistant lab coat, made of lightweight vinyl fabric, is claimed to be virtually immune to spotting and acid holes, to outlast ordinary lab coats many times, and to retain a neatly tailored appearance through hard wear and launderings. **(No. 932)**

For stabilizing latex emulsion paints, a new dry-form casein has been announced which dissolves easily at the point of use, provides improved viscosity, brushability, mechanical ability, and helps prevent hardening of paint pigments. **(No. 933)**

New stainless steel-vinyl plastic coatings, now available in all colors, are said to be impervious to moisture, resistant to most chemicals, quick-drying, and capable of withstanding constant dry heat up to 300° F. **(No. 934)**

Clear, clean ice flakes, freed of sediment and trapped gases, can now be made directly in the laboratory with a fully automatic machine which produces up to 300 pounds of ice daily. Ice is said to remain flaky for days if kept in an insulated bin. **(No. 935)**

A new molybdenum-base lubricant in the form of an enamel can be applied "on any type of surface including plastics, glass, and ceramics" to yield a thin, hard coating which is greasy-feeling but clean, the manufacturer states. **(No. 936)**

Spot determinations of pH to within one-half a unit over the full pH scale can be made, it is claimed, with a series of six new indicator papers with color scales printed on the containers. **(No. 937)**

A new fire blanket for labs and homes is made of plastic-coated glass cloth, weighs two and one-half pounds, is resistant to acids, alkalies, and most solvents, and stays flexible in below zero temperatures. **(No. 938)**

New plastic acoustical ceiling tile, lined with fiber glass, is said to be easy to apply by the home owner or industry, to be easily cleaned, and to be stain-, peel-, and chip-proof. **(No. 939)**

PRODUCTS OF U.S.I.

ALCOHOLS
Amyl Alcohol (Isoamyl Alcohol)
Butanol (Normal-Butyl Alcohol)
Fusel Oil—Refined
Propanol (Normal-Propyl Alcohol)

Ethanol (Ethyl Alcohol)
Specially Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Completely Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Pure—190 proof U.S.P., Absolute—200 Proof
Solox*—proprietary solvent—regular and anhydrous

ANTI-FREEZE
Super Pyro* Anti-Freeze
U.S.I. Permanent Anti-Freeze

ETHERS
Ethyl Ether, U.S.P.
Ethyl Ether, Absolute—A.C.S.

ACETONE—A.C.S.

ANSOLS
Ansol* M
Ansol* PR

ACETIC ESTERS
Amyl Acetate—Commercial and High Test
Butyl Acetate
Ethyl Acetate—all grades
Normal-Propyl Acetate

OXALIC ESTERS
Dibutyl Oxalate
Diethyl Oxalate

PHTHALIC ESTERS
Diamyl Phthalate
Dibutyl Phthalate
Diethyl Phthalate

OTHER ESTERS
Diatol*
Diethyl Carbonate
Ethyl Chloroformate

RESINS (Synthetic and Natural)
Arochem*—modified types
Arodure*—urea-formaldehyde resins
Arofene*—pure phenolics
Aroflat*—for special flat finishes
Arofint*—room temperature curing phenolic
Aroplaz*—alkyds and allied materials
Aropol*—copolymer modified alkyds
Ester Gums—all types
Natural Resins—all standard grades

INSECTICIDE MATERIALS
Allethrin
CPR Concentrates: Liquid & Dust
Piperonyl Butoxide
Piperonyl Cyclonene
Pyrenone* Concentrates: Liquid & Dust
Pyrethrum Products: Liquid and Dust
Rotenone Products: Liquid and Dust

INSECTIFUGE MATERIALS
Indalone*
Triple-Mix Repellents

INTERMEDIATES
Acetoacetanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-chloroanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-toluidide
Acetoacet-para-chloroanilide
Ethyl Acetoacetate
Ethyl Benzoylacetate
Ethyl Sodium Oxalacetate

FEED PRODUCTS
Calcium Pantothenate (Feed Grade)
Choline Chloride
Curbay B-G*
DL-Methionine (Feed Grade)
Niacin, U.S.P.
Riboflavin Concentrates
Special Liquid Curbay*
U.S.I. Vitamin B_{12} and Antibiotic Feed Supplements
Vacatone* 40

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CIPC
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Metallic Sodium
Methionine (Pharm.)
Nitrocellulose Solns.
Propionaldehyde
Propionic Acid
Sulfuric Acid
Urethan, U.S.P.

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Division of National Distillers Products Corporation

120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 5, N. Y. BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works ..... lb 20.00 - —
tech., bbls., works ..... lb 16.50 - —
Rottenstone (see Tripoli)
Rue herb, bls ..... lb. .35 - .40
Rutin, NF, 25-kilo lots, fib. dms kilo 25.00 -30.00
10 to 25-kilo lots, fib. dms. kilo 27.50 -30.00
1 to 10-kilo lots, fib. dms. kilo 30.00 - —
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., works lb. .20 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls ..... lb. .60 - —
activated, ground with lime, bbls. lb. .35 - .36
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1000-lb lots lb 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb 1.70 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb 1.65 - —
smaller lots lb 1.75 1.95
Saffower, Egyptian, ols ..... lb. .60 - .65
Saffron, Mexican bls ..... lb 95 96
Spanish, USP, tins ..... lb. 22.00 -23.50
Safrol, dms ..... lb. .72 - 1.20
Sage, Cretan, bls ..... lb. .10 - .11
Cyprus bls ..... lb 09 - .09½
Dalmatian, bls ..... lb. .49½- .50
Greek, bls ..... lb. .10 - .11
Italian, Officinalis, bls ..... lb. .25 - .25½
Spanish, stemless, bls ..... lb. .11½- .13
Syrian, bls ..... lb. .10 - .10½
Turkish, bls ..... lb. .10 - .11
Sago flour, raw, bgs ..... lb. .07¾- .08
refined, bgs ..... lb. .09 - .09¼
Sal soda (see Soda sal)
Salol NF gran. bbls., kgs. ..... lb. 1.10 - —
Powdered salol, 25c higher
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. .... 100 lbs. .93 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.12 - —
Saltcake, dom. bulk works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton. 19.00 - —
Saltpeter, cryst, bbls, 10-ton lots 100 lbs 14 40 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs 14 65 -14.90
powd., bbls, 20-ton lots 100 lbs 10 75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs 12 00 -12.50
gran., bbls, 20-ton lots 100 lbs 9 75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs 11 10 11.50
NF gran dms lb 09¾ .17¾
Saltpeter in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs. less; in kegs $1 more
Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs., lb 65 .66
powd., dms lb 75 .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots oz 4.75 5.50
Santonin, NF, dom., dms, cryst, powd., cns lb. 76.50 -80.00
imported, cryst, powd, cns lb. 76.50 -80.00
Saponin, No 1, 100-lb dm lb 2.75 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom, bls lb 45 .50
Honduras bls lb 38 .40
Mexican, bls lb. .17 - .25
Sassafras, root bark, ord., bls ... lb. .35 - .42
select, bls lb. .60 - .65
Savory, French, bls ..... lb. .21 - .24
Spanish bls ..... lb. .14 - .16
Saw palmetto berries, bgs ..... lb 32 .38
Scammony resin, lump, cns ... lb 1.95 2.20
powd., cns lb 2.05 2.30
Schaeffers salt paste dms, frt alld lb .77 - —
powder bgs, frt alld lb .80 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 13.00 -14.50
Seidlitz mixture bbls, 5,000 lbs lb 30½ - —
smaller lots lb 31 .32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd ..... lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Senega root, bls ..... lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls lb. .17 - .18
sifting, bgs. lb. .15 - .18
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls ..... lb. .18 - .20
No 2, bls. ..... lb. .16 - .18
No 3, bls. ..... lb. .13 - .15
powdered, bls., bxs ..... lb. .17 - .19
Pods, bls. ..... lb. .24 - .25
Serpentaria root, bls ..... lb. 4.85 - 5.00
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, hulled, bgs lb. .19 - .22
natural, bgs ..... lb. .13 - .13½
Turkish, bgs ..... lb. .15 Nom.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .43 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .44 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .46 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .53 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .54 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .56 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb lots, 1c per lb higher for all packages
Lemon, No. 1, bgs ..... lb. .30 - .32
No. 2, bgs. ..... lb. .28 - .32
Superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots .... lb. .26 - .29
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots ..... lb. .25 - .27
Shellac in 1 to 9 bg. lots, 1c. more
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill., works ton. 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 30.00 -40.00
Silica, hard-quartz, 99½, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - .28½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs ..... lb. .85¼- —
Cyanide fib dms., 2,500-oz lots oz. .77¾- —
1,000-oz. lots ..... oz. .77⅞- —
500-oz. lots ..... oz. .77⅞- —
100-oz. lots ..... oz. .78⅛- —
Nitrate, CP, crystal, bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .54¾- —
1,000-oz. lots ..... oz. .56 - —
500-oz. lots ..... oz. .56½- —
250-oz. lots ..... oz. .57 - —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher
Proteinate mild USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz lots oz 1.05 - —
strong, NF bots., dms. 1,000-oz. lots oz 1.00 - —
Simaruba bark bls lb 90 Nom
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls lb .50 .65
Western bls lb .30 .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls ..... lb. .50 - .60
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works ton 9.55 -13.00
l.c.l., ex whse ..... ton. 21.00 -27.35
Sloe berries bgs ..... lb 24 .28
Smalt, black, ctns ..... lb 15 - —
Blue ctns ..... lb 18 - —
Snakeroot, Canada bls ..... lb 75 .80
Soapbark, bls. ..... lb. .22 - .24
crushed, bls., bbls ..... lb. .27 - .29
powd., bbls. ..... lb. .30 - .35
Soda ash, dense, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs 2.85 - 4.62
bbls. c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.12
bulk, c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 1.45 - —
light, 58% paper bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs 2.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs 3.25 - 5.02
bulk, c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
Soda caustic, flake, powd., 76%, c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 4.95 - 6.77
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis .. 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
50%, rayon type tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
70% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
solid, 76% dms. c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
l.c.l. stock points .. 100 lbs. 4.55 - 5.05
Sal, bgs. c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l. works ..... 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Soda-lime, USP, dms ..... lb. .23 - .25
Sodium acetate anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dms lb. 12¾- —
NF, gran., dms., works .... lb. .10 - .16½
Alginate, refined, bbls., works lb. .83 - —
NF, white, powd., dms., ton lots, works lb. .87 - 1.30
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .29 - —
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. dms., works ..... lb. .13¾- .14¾
Arsenite, dms. c.l., works .. lb. .13½ —
l.c.l. dms works ..... lb. .14¼ 15¼
solution, dms., works ... gal. 70 1.10
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 21.00 - —
10-kilo lots ..... kilo. 21.35 - —
5-kilo lots ..... kilo. 21.75 - —
1-kilo lots ..... kilo. 22.00 - —
500-gram lots, bots ..... kilo. 22.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more ..... lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms. 100 lbs. or or more .. lb. .46 - —
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works ... lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .12 - .13¼
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1375- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1415- —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.85
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.65
Bisulphite anhyd. bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. 4.90 - —
solut. 35° bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide USP, bbls, kgs., works, lb. .34 - .35
Cacodylate, NF, dms., jrs ..... lb. 8.52 - —
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash), crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda sal), monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100lbs. 3.30 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Chlorate, cryst, dms, c.l., works. lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .08¾- .09¾
Chloride, tech. (see Salt), USP, dms. ..... lb. .05 - .12
Chlorite, tech, dms., works lb. .58 - .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .25 - .26
Chromate, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .13¾- .15

Rosin—Sodium Hydrosulphide

Sodium citrate, anhyd., dms ..... lb. .60 - .65
USP VIII, gran., dms ..... lb. .22½ .29¼
USP XIV, gran., dms ..... lb. .28 - .34
Sodium citrate USP powd prices ½c higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb 85 1.10
smaller lots, works lb 1.00 1.25
Cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .178 - —
over 1,000 lbs ..... lb. .188 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .198 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Diacetate 33-35% acidity, 250 lb. dms., works lb 14 —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .14¾- —
anhydrous, dms., c.l., works lb .17 —
l.c.l ..... lb .17¾ —
Fluoride, white, 97%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1250- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1290- —
Fluoracetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works lb. 12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case, works lb 12.00 16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works lb 16.50 21.00
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd, E .. 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Gentisate, 100-lb fib dms lb 8.50 —
Gluconate, technical, bgs. .... lb. .35 - —
refined, dms. ..... lb. .80 - .83
Glutamate, monobasic, dms, c.l lb. 1.70 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. 1.80 - 1.93
powder, bbls ..... lb 1.85 2.00
solution, 75%, cbys ..... lb. 1.06 1.21
Hydride, dms., works ..... lb. 2.00 - 3.00
smaller lots, dlvd ..... lb. 1.66 - —
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).

Can any of these ☑

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NAME_____
ORGANIZATION_____
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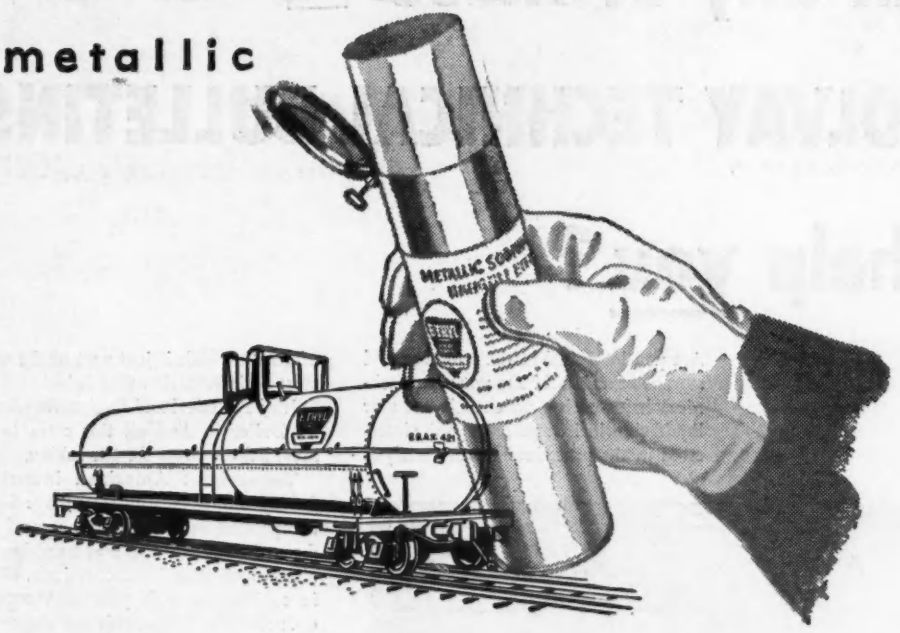
CITY_____ ZONE_____
STATE_____ BC-6

Sodium Hydrosulphite—Sorbitol

Sodium hydrosulphite, c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
t.c.l., frt alld to .25 - —
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda caustic).
NF, pellets, 100-lb dms., l to 100 dms lb. .18½ .23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms, ton lots or less lb. .93 .98
Hyposulphite, photo grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.05
pea crystals, bgs 100 lbs 4.50 —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
tech, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - 6.90
Sodium hyposulphite crystals in bbls. 50c. higher.
NF (see Sodium thiosulphate)
Iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.88 - 2.92
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., chys., works lb. 21½- —
60% dms chys works lb. .26½- —
tech, 50% dms., chys., works, lb. 16½- —
Laurysulphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .23 - —
Metabisulphite, see sodium bisulphite
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton.124.50 129.50
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher.
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works. ton.199.50 - —
Sodium, metallic, tanks, wors lb. .18 - —
bricks, bbls., works lb. .17 - .19
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.45
dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 5.30 5.55
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.15 - 4.55
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.20 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
Molybdate, crystals, bbls., works lb. .75 - .85
powd., anhy., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works ton.51.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.47.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac. whse ton.57.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton.53.50 - —
Nitrite, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¾- —
USP, gran., dms lb. .17 - —
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works lb. .1040- —
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.40 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Sodium para-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.80 - 4.25
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- .28¼
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - 28
powdered, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - 27
Pentachloropnenate 20,000 lbs. min. truckloads ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .193 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .198 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .1860- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1910- .2010
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - .45
powd., dms lb. .47 - .48
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt., equald 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
frt., equald 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.90 - —
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
Sodium phosphates in dms., 60c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., 10-ton lots. lb. .13½- —
smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Sodium pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt: equald. 100 lbs.10.75 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .32 - —
tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms. lb. .68 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.10
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.65
zone 4 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport) Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala. La and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W of 98° Kan. Neb W of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D. Tex., W of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.
bbls., c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Sesquisilicate, anhy., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
hydrated bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - 5.00
Silicate, liquid, 40° 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - 2.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. .90 - .95
47°, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - 1.90
l.c.l., dms., works 100 lbs. 2.15 2.35
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.45 - 1.55
52°, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works lb. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - 2.85
tanks, works 100 lbs 1.75 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton.52.50 - 55.00
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .070 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .075 - .075
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 4/10c. higher.
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .528 - .581
Stearate, tech., dms. works lb. .43 - .44
USP, dms., works lb. .70 - .75
Sulphanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. allowance to $16. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis. 100 lbs. 2.50 3.00
rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works. ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.33.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .17½ .18
gran., fib. dms lb. .17½- .18
Sulphide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald. lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald. lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
Sulphite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
powder, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls lb. No prices.
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l. lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
liquid, 40-44%, tanks, works, basis 100%. ton.110.00 - —
Tetraborate (see Borax.)
Tetrasulphide, liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .04 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms. works lb. .30 - —
Thiosulphate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns., c.l. works lb. .10½- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .10¾- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .11 - —
Trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt adjusted E lb. .39½- —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld., E. lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —
Prices West of the Rockies are 1¼c. per pound higher.
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - 8.90
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.90 - 9.30
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works lb .38 - .40
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 2.90 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose. See CMC.
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, c.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
Sodium sulpha. drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .28 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, refined, tanks, works gal. .31 - .32
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .32
petroleum, 100°F., flash tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .31 - —
Bayonne gal. .35 - —
150°F., flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .31 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
ton-lots to 5 tons, works lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms., ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .38 - .39
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
less ton lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots, works lb. .16¾- —
less ton lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —

SODIUM

metallic



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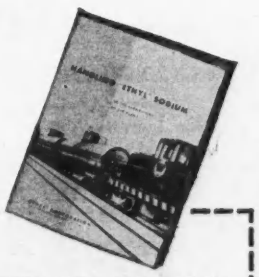

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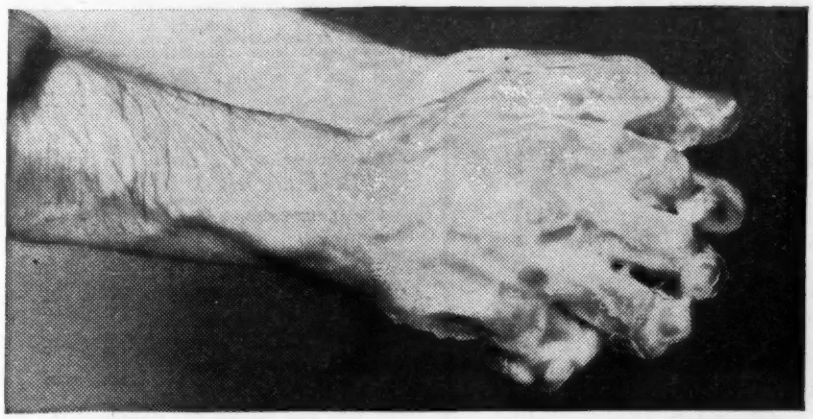

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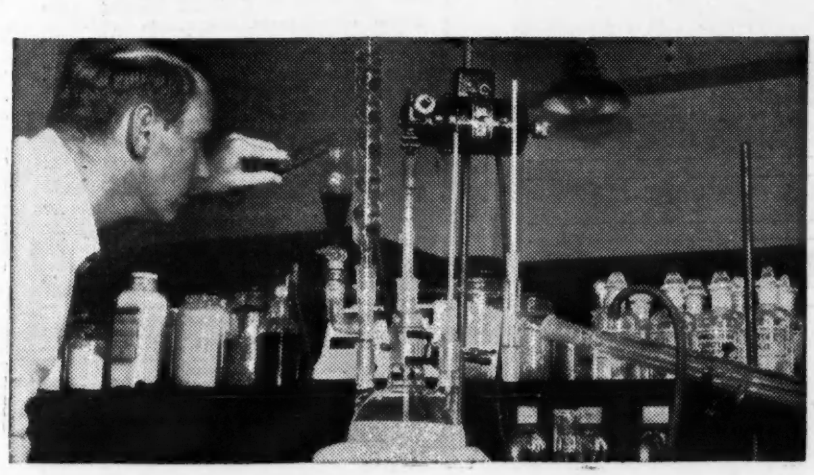
THE LOW PRICE OF ACTAMER permits manufacture of *popular-priced* deodorant soaps, bacteriostatic shampoos and shaving creams. Monsanto's trade and consumer advertising of Actamer will benefit your sales.



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Chloramine-T
Ferric Phosphates
Glycerophosphates
Magnesium Phosphates
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Salicylic Acid, U.S.P.
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Santophen 1
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Soybean Meal—Thiamine

Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur, ton 65.00 - —
protein chemically isolated 40,000 to 60,000 lbs., dlvd lb. .23½- —
20,000 to 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .23¾- —
100 to 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24¼- —
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0605- —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0620- —
smaller lots same basis lb. .0635- —
Sparteine sulphate, cns oz. .85 1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls lb. .60 - .65
Spikenard root, bls lb. .45 - .46
Spruce extract liq. reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd. super bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾- —
Squaw vine leaves bls lb. .45 - .46
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., boxes lb 1.60 - —
white, bls lb. .12 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .18 - .21
St. John's bread edible, bls lb .10 13
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride stannous)
Star root (see Helonias root)
Stargrass root (see Aletris root)
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y. 100 lbs. 7.14 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.29 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 7.26 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.32 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 25c per 100 lbs higher.
Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½ Nom.
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., spot lb. .0875- .0950
Rice, l.c.l., bgs lb. .16 - .17
Wheat, bgs. lb. .0755- .0780

Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls lb. .30 - .31
Stomach substance, not USP, fib. dms. lb. 2.95 - 3.10
Stoneroot, bls lb. .07½- .08
Storax, USP, cs lb. .85 - 2.05
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .17 - .19
Streptomycin, either hydrochloride or sulphate, bulk, gram. .17 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .77 - .78
Carbonate, pure, 5-ton lots or more, dms., works lb. .33 - —
1-ton lots, dms., works lb. .37 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Chromate, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.42 - —
Nitrate, bbls., cs., works lb. .11 - .12
Oxalate, bbls, works lb. No prices.
Salicylate NF dms lb. 1.65 - —
Sulphate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh bgs., works ton 56.70 -66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide phosphorescent, dms., works lb. 2.80 - 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots oz. 25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.25 - —
Strychnine, NF, powd., cans., 100 ozs oz. 1.10 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cans, 100 ozs oz. .85 - —
Styrene monomer, dms., c.l., works lb. .22¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grd., 100-200-lb. bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —

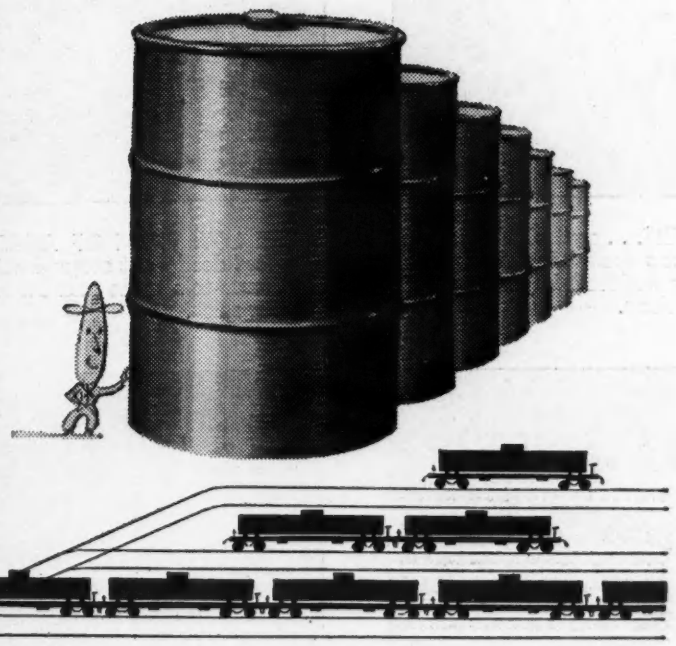
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamide, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium, dms lb. 4.10 - 4.60
Sulphacetamide, fiber dms lb. 4.00 - 4.20
Sodium, fib, dms lb. 5.00 - 5.20
Sulphadiazin, USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 10.60 -11.10
powder, dms lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP, dms lb. 11.25 -11.75
micro crystals, dms lb. 10.60 -11.10
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals, lb. 10.65 -11.15
Sulphamerazin-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powder, dms lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulphanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powder, dms lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins, lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP, micro crystals, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.30
powder, dms. lb. 2.80 - 2.95
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 3.05 - 3.20
Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.65 - —

Sulphur, crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long ton 25.50 -27.50
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, long ton 28.00 -30.50
domestic and Canada, f.o.b. vessel Gulf port, long ton 27.50 -30.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
virgin block bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
rubbermakers, com'l., regular bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
refined, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04½- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .03½- —
Dioxide liquid, com'l. cyls., works lb. .09 - —
multi unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration cyls., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03½- —
washed, NF bot. lb. .11 - —
Sumac leaf, 28%, bgs., ex-dock, short-ton 120.00 - —
ground, ex-dock short-ton 120.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Baltimore unit-ton. .86 - —
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .86 - .89
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .91 - —
Sweet basil, imported, bgs lb. .90 - —

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Isopropyl ester dms. c.l., works. lb. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.50 - 1.57
Talc, dom., ordinary, Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 32.00 -38.50
Vermont off color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 25.00 -30.00
l.c.l. ton. 28.00 -35.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 27.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 30.00 -32.00
99.95%, micronized, bgs., works, ton. 36.00 - —
imp. Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 15.25 -35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .07¼- —
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd lb. .03⅜- —
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd. lb. .04⅛- —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .03⅜- —
special, tanks, dlvd lb. .03¾- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .05½- .05¾
50%, dms., c.l lb. .06¼- .06½
Tamarind, W.I., bbls lb. .11 - .12
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammo, bulk unit-ton. 5.00 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 5.50 - —
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, ex whse, bgs lb. .14½- .17
Java, AAA, bgs., ex whse., bgs. lb. .09½- .10
AA, bgs, ex whse lb. .09¼- .09¾
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .47 - .49
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .51
tanks, same basis gal. .39 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .54 - .56
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .70 - .72½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½- .74½
tanks, same basis gal. .62½- —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tarragon herb, bgs lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs lb. .65 - .70
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs lb. .56 - .59
dms. lb. .57 - .60
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs lb. .61 - .63
Terpin hydrate com'l bbls., c.l lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., fib. dms lb. .60 - .62
powd., b. dms lb. .65 - .69
Terpineol, alpha (see A).
commercial, dms., c.l., South lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South lb. .14 - —
extra, dms lb. .41 - .60
prime, dms lb. .30 - .45
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .55 - .75
prime, dms lb. .55 - .70
Propionate, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. .98 - —
Propionate, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. .98 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .12½- —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20½- .21½
smaller, dms., works lb. .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., works lb. .71 - —
l.c.l. lb. .72 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .69 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .57½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .58½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .56 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate, (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd lb. 12.50 -15.00
Salicylate, fib. dms lb. 4.25 - —
Sodio-salicylate, fib. dms lb. 2.90 - —
Sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd lb. 10.50 -13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.00 - —
And sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 3.60 - —
Salicylate, fib. dms lb. 4.00 - —
Sodio-salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 2.90 - —
Theophylline, anhydrous or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms kilo. 135.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo. 135.00 - —

BUY POLYOLS ON FACTS



Sorbitol is plentiful . . .

Sorbitol's supply is unaffected by the factors which often limit the availability of other polyols. It's made from a natural raw material—corn sugar or other refined sugars—of which some 20 billion pounds are available each year. Atlas manufacturing facilities can produce millions of pounds of sorbitol annually, and this capacity can be increased quickly and economically. Sorbitol is a major product of Atlas . . . not a by-product.

Sorbitol costs less today than ever

Despite inflation, sorbitol costs less today than it did six years ago. Its price has dropped steadily . . . while other polyols have fluctuated widely. This has been accomplished through expansion and refinement of the Atlas process.

COMPARE ALL POLYOLS

before you buy . . . and choose the one that proves superior on *every count*. To help you utilize sorbitol's unique characteristics in your product, Atlas offers full technical information and research service.

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT
ATLAS POWDER COMPANY
WILMINGTON 99, DELAWARE
offices in principal cities
ATLAS POWDER COMPANY, CANADA, LTD.
BRANTFORD, CANADA

Write for this free booklet, "The Sorbitol Story."

Thiocarbanilide, dms..... lb .44 - .51
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiophene, dms., c.l., works.....lb. 1.99¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 2.00 - —
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .48½- —
Thorium nitrate, purified, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
Threonine dextro laevo, bots., 1-kilo lots..kilo.600.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs.....lb. .21 - .25
Spanish, bls.....lb. .09 - .09½
Thymol, fib. dms.....lb. 3.10 - —
Iodide, NF, dms.....lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride stannous anhyd., dms., works..lb. .891 - 1.098
Crystals, hydrous, dms., bbls., works..lb. .78 - .88
Metal.....lb. .94½- —
Oxide, dms.....lb. .97 - .98
Sulphate, stannous, bbls.....lb. .947 - .967
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works. lb. .771 - .781
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd.lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22 - .22½
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22 - .22½
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
metallurgical, natural granular, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla..ton.110.00 - —
c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. ton 127.50 - —
5 tons, same basis ton.132.50 - —
ton lots, same basis ton.137.50 - —
Milled titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - .23½
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .24 - .24½
Titanium hydride, cns., works..lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .08 - .08½
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher, Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd. L.c.l., ex whse., ½c. higher.
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .48½- .56½
tankcars, works.....lb. .44½- —
Tolidin base, distilled, kgs.....lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 3.85
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol, coaltar, industrial or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa.....gal. .32 - —
Birmingham dist.....gal. .30 - —
Chicago dist.....gal. .33 - —
Cleveland dist.....gal. .32¾- —
Geneva, Utah.....gal. .26 - —
Hamilton, Ohio.....gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa.....gal. .30 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y...gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex.....gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio.....gal. .31 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia Pa.....gal. .33½- —
Pittsburgh dist.....gal. .30 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .32 - —
Terre Haute, Ind.....gal. .33½- —
Wyandotte, Mich.....gal. .34¼- —
Youngstown Ohio..gal. .30½- —
Petroleum, industrial, 2° tanks, works, Albany, N. Y..gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J.....gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex.....gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill.....gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich.....gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.....gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I.....gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill.....gal. .33 - —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls. lb. .60 - .65
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks... lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. 1.19 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz lots, cns..... oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., works...lb. .17 - —
truckloads, works.....lb. .17 - —
ton to truckloads, works...lb. .20 - —
less than ton, lots, works...lb. .23 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .47¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .48¼- .49¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .45½- —
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .40½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .41½- —
tanks .....lb. .39 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51¾- .63½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .52¾- .64½
tanks .....lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .73½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .75 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .72 - —
Trichlorobenzene dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. equald. lb. .11¼- —
dlvd. E..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .13½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald.....lb. .10¼- —
dlvd. E. .....lb. .11 - —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .11½- —
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted. lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .35¾- —
tanks dlvd.....lb. .33 - —
petroleum dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .35¾- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .33 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .27¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .24½- —
Triethylamine dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E. lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .46½- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .43¾- —
Phosphate dms., works, c.l.....lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .49½- —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .47 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .39½- —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .40 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —

Tripoli, air floated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .0165- —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works....lb. .0175- —
Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .27¼- —
tanks, frt. alld .....lb. .24½- —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic).
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80, dms., works lb. 4.00 - 5.50
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. ctns works kilo.165.00 - —
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal powd. 99.9%, dms. works lb. 7.75 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs....lb. .30 - .31
Haitian, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09½
Madras, bgs.....lb. .16 - —
Turpentine, gum and wood (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots.....gram. .75 - .85

U

Urethane, USP dms .....lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root false (see Helonias root) True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs .... lb 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs .....lb 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .06 - —
44% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt alld, Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east ton.142.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd .....ton.146.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars, Belle, W Va ton.120.00 - —
C and D grades, tankcars, same basis ton.118.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis. ton.147.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls lb. .36 - .40
Valine dextro-laevo, dms. works.lb.21.00 -37.50
Valonia, beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.85.00 - —
cups 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex dock. ton.64.00 - —
extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vanilla, beans, Bourbon, tins...lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 4.25 - 4.50
whole, tins .....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Tahiti, cs .....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs..lb. 6.50 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 6.90 - 7.25
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25 lb. lots....lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins .....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works. lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .19 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .17 - —
Butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .30 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .27 - —
Ether (see Ether Vinyl).
Vinyl ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .28 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .25 - —
Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .27 - —
Methylether, cyls., works.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .20 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.
Pyridin, ret. dms., works lb. 1.65 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm. bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in natural vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gm. bots., lots of 100 billion USP units, lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
Vitamin A, synthetic, acetate, crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gm .gm. .07¼- —
liquid, in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .12 - —

NEW CHAPTERS IN AN OLD STORY*

From knowledge gained by long experience, Niagara is constantly adding new chapters to the continued story of chemicals in industry.

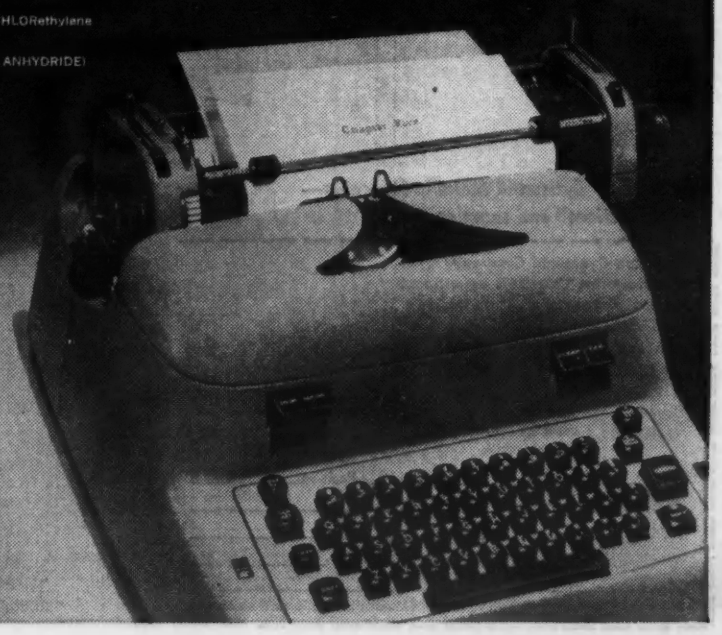
NIALK® Carbonate of Potash

Unsurpassed for purity and uniformity, NIALK Carbonate of Potash is widely used in the development and production of glass of exceptional clarity and freedom from flaws for both optical and decorative use.

Strict production standards plus continuing application studies have earned for this NIALK product—as for every NIALK product—industry's unqualified acceptance.

NIAGARA ALKALI COMPANY
60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, New York

* NIALK LIQUID CHLORINE NIALK CAUSTIC POTASH
NIALK CARBONATE OF POTASH NIALK PARADICHLOROBENZENE
NIALK CAUSTIC SODA NIALK TRICHLORethylene
NIAGATHAL® (TETRACHLORO PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE)



Vitamin A, Nat., Concentrates—Zein

Vitamin A, natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
palmitate, liquid, 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gm. . 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm. .1,000,000 units. .12 - —
B, (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B, (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B_{12}, crystalline, gm. or 5 gm. vials gram 295.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gm. 225.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic)
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
E (see Alpnatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_{12}, 25 gm. bots gram 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner)
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls lb 1.95 - 2.00
tree bark, bls lb .95 - 1.00
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lb lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
25-49 lb. lots, f.o.b., N. Y., or Chi lb. 2.05 - —
5-24 lb. lots, cns., f.o.b., N. Y., or Chi lb. 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton. 103.00 -104.00
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton. 100.00 -101.00
extract, liquid 35% tannin, bbls., lb. .1030- —
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra, lb. .1030- —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, ex-dock, duty extra lb. .1045- —
Wax amorphous (see Wax microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs., spot lb. .42 - .45
Bees, crude, African, bgs lb. .46 - .46½
Brazilian, bgs lb. No stocks.
Central American, bgs lb. .57 - .58
Chilean, bgs lb. .58 - .59
refined, bleached, white, bricks, lb. .69 - .71
slabs lb. .66 - .67
yellow, bricks lb. .55 - .56
slabs lb. .54 - .55
Candelilla, crude, bgs. lb. .75 - .77
refined, bgs lb 77 .79
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs, ton lots, lb. 1.10 Nom.
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.16 Nom.
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.14 - 1.15
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.16 - 1.18
yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.36 - 1.38
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. No stocks.
No. 2, Ceara, bgs., ton lots, lb. 1.34 - 1.36
Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Esparto, African lb. .72 - —
Wax, Japan, bgs. lb. .21 - .23
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000, lbs. group 3, works lb. .13 - .14
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14 - .15
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .11½- .12½
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½- .13½
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24 - .25
less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .25 - .26
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .17 - —
black, ctns. 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .14½- —
less than 20,000 lbs lb. .15½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34½- —
Wax, montan, dom., refined, bgs. lb. .31 - .32
German, crude, bgs. lb. .12½- .13
Ouricury, ref., bgs. lb. .80 - .82
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs. lb. .28 - .30
cakes, cs. lb. .29 - .31
Sugar cane, crude, imp. lb. .43 - —
refined, dom., works lb. .75 - .80
spot lb. .77¼- .82¼
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .17 - .18
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 5.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works, ton. 6.00 -10.00
smaller lots, works ton. 6.50 -15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 16.00 -30.00
smaller lots, works ... ton. 21.00 -35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l. ton. 24.00 -31.00
l.c.l. ton. 35.00 -40.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l. ton. 18.00 -20.00
l.c.l. ton. 25.00 -35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bls lb. .17 - .19
rossed, bls lb. .19 - .22
Ginger (see Snake root, Canada).
Indigo root, bls lb. .30 - .31
Yam root, bls lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls lb. .22 - .24
Woodflour 40 mesh bulk c.l., works, East ton. 32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 36.80 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 37.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 42.00 -55.00
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 45.00 -50.00
l.c.l., same basis ton. 51.75 -57.50
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs lb. .24 - .25
Levant, bgs lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Wormwood leaves, bls lb. .35 - .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58°C. m.p., ref., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .25 - —
45°-47°C. dms. c.l. same basis, lb. .212 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .199 - —
fractions, over 7° C., b.r., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.31 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. 1.34 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 - —
meta fraction, over 7° C., dms., c.l. same basis gal. 1.46 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.49 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.35 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms lb. .39 .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .33 - —
Birmingham district gal. .30¼- —
Chicago district gal. .33½- —
Cleveland district gal. .33 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .25 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .30 - —
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .33 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .34¼- —
Youngstown, O gal. .30½- —
Petroleum, indust., tanks, Albany, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. 33 - —

Y

Yara yara, cns lb. 2.20 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 - —
200 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
300 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 - —
Barium chromate yellow price differentia in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidin, AAA, bbls., dlvd. lb 1.91 - —
AAOT, bbls. lb. 2.15 - —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. 2.85 - —
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E of Rockies lb. 1.20 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles, and San Francisco ex whse. 1c per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .31 - —
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis as chrome lb. 2.15 - —
G pigment, bbls lb. 1.91 - —
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .05½- —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .038 - —
pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 4.15 - —
smaller lots lb. 4.17 - —
Ochre (see yellow iron oxide, natural).
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd lb. .25 - —
basic, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Yellow dock root, bls lb. .18 .19
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)
Yerba santa leaves, bls lb. .32 .33
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins. oz 4.75 5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 30,000 lbs. lots, works lb. 38 —
1,000-lb to 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .40 —
smaller lots, works lb. .43 - —

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Zinc acetate tech. bbls. dms. works. lb.	.27	-	—
NF VIII. dms. lb.	.33	-	—
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb.	.192	-	—
t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb.	.203	-	—
Carbonate, tech., rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works lb.	.14½	-	—
t.c.l., works lb.	.15	-	—
Chloride, NF, gran., dms. lb.	.42	-	—
precipitated, powd., dms. lb.	.26	-	—
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs.	5.50	-	—
t.c.l., works 100 lbs.	6.10	-	—
tanks, works 100 lbs.	4.85	-	—
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.	10.10	-	—
t.c.l., works 100 lbs.	10.60	-	—
gran., fib., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.	10.60	-	—
t.c.l., works 100 lbs.	11.00	-	—
Chromate (see Yellow zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., over 1,000 lbs., works lb.	.523	-	—
under 1,000 lbs., works lb.	.543	-	—
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works lb.	.15¼	-	—
t.c.l., works lb.	.16¼	-	—
Fluoride, bbls., works lb.	.49	-	.50
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb.	.21½	-	—
t.c.l lb	22	-	.37½
Iodide, NF, jars lb.	5.25	-	—
Laurate, bbls. lb.	.45	-	.46
Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis lb.	.11	-	—
Naphthenate (liquid 8% Zn, frt. alld lb.	.23½	-	—
10% Zn, dms, frt alld lb.	.28½	-	—
Oleate, fused, bbls lb.	.36	-	—
Oxide, pigment, American process lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb.	.14	-	—
t.c.l., dlvd lb.	.15	-	—
leaded 35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.14	-	—
t.c.l., dlvd lb.	.15	-	—
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb.	.14	-	—
t.c.l., dlvd lb.	.15	-	—
French process, com'l green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb.	.15¾	-	—
t.c.l., dlvd lb.	.16¾	-	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.15¼	-	—
t.c.l., dlvd lb.	.16¼	-	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb.	.16¼	-	—
t.c.l., dlvd lb.	.17¼	-	—
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd lb.	.17¼	-	—
t.c.l., dlvd lb.	.18¼	-	—
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c higher than bgs.			
Phenosulphonate, NF, gran., dms. lb.	.39	-	—
powd., dms lb.	.42	-	.43
Resinate precip., dms., frt. allo. lo.	.26¾	-	—
Silicofluoride, bbls. works lb.	.12	-	.13
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l. lb.	.37	-	—
ton. lots lb.	.38	-	—
less ton lots lb.	.39	-	—
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld 100 lbs.	7.40	-	—
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.	7.90	-	9.90
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.	6.55	-	—
t.c.l., works 100 lbs.	6.90	-	—
powdered, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., frt. alld 100 lbs.	9.25		9.95
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.	10.00		10.70
Zinc sulphate in bbls., 40c higher.			
USP, gran., dms lb.	.26	-	—
Sulphide, pure bgs., c.l. dlvd lb.	.2530		—
fluorescent fib., dms., less than 1,000 lbs., works lb.	1.22	-	1.90
phosphorescent fib., dms., less than 1,000 lb. lots, works. lb.	1.85	-	2.50
Undecylenate, dms lb.	2.25	-	2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs	9.05	-	—
t.c.l., works 100 lbs.	9.45	-	—
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent fib., dms., under 1,000 lbs., works lb.	2.10	-	2.90
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works lb.	.1180	-	.1360
t.c.l., same basis lb.	.1220	-	.1400
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic, dms., c.l. lb.	.25½	-	—
t.c.l lb.	26	-	.41½
normal, dms., t.c.l., works lb.	.52	-	—
Zircon, (G), granular, bgs., c.l., works lb.	.03½	-	—
5 tons to c.l., works lb.	.03½	-	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works lb.	.03½	-	—
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works. lb.	.04	-	—
less than 500 lbs., works lb.	.06½	-	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb.	.04½	-	—
5 tons to c.l., works lb.	.04½	-	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works lb.	.04½	-	—
500 lbs., to 1,999 lbs., works. lb.	.05	-	—
less than 500 lbs., works lb.	.07½	-	—
Zircon (G) in barrels, ¼c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate 13% sol ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs., minimum works lb.	.23	-	—
Carbonate basic, cake bbls., works lb	No prices.		
Hydride cns., works lb.	7.25		11.50
Nitrate, dms., ex whse cwt.	4.50	-	7.00
Oxide, 92½%-99%, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works lb.	1.50	-	—
lump electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb.	.44	-	—
5 tons, works lb.	.44½	-	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works lb.	.45	-	—
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works lb.	.45½	-	—
less than 500 lbs.... works lb.	.48	-	—
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb.	.59	-	—
5 tons, works lb.	.59½	-	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works lb.	.60	-	—
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works lb.	.60½	-	—
less than 500 lbs., works lb.	.63	-	—
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works lb.	.32¼	-	—

Export Bill to White House

Senate bill 1739, providing for a three-year extension of authority to control exports was approved by congress and forwarded to the White House June 4. The bill extends the life of the authority to July 1, 1956.

House Cotton Group Established

Rep. Clifford R. Hope, chairman of the House committee on agriculture, announced June 1 the appointment of a special subcommittee headed by Rep. Sid Simpson of Illinois to study the general problems of the cotton farmer, including production adjustments, markets and the competition of synthetic fibers.

Kansas and Louisiana Lands Offered for Oil, Gas Leasing

The Bureau of Land Management last week announced two bid sales to be held later this month for oil and gas leases. The first sale, which will be conducted by the bureau June 17 at 1 p.m., EST, covers the offering of a total of 240 acres of Kansas land within the known geologic structure of the Hugoton field. At the second sale, to be held June 24 at 1 p.m., EST, two tracts of land comprising 1,042 and 824 acres, respectively, within the Barksdale Bombing and Gunnery Range, in Bossier Parish, near Shreveport, La., will be offered for oil and gas leasing.

Annual rental or minimum royalty payment on the Kansas land will be at the rate of $1 per acre or fraction of an acre. Part of this land offered for oil and gas leasing is acquired land of the United States and the balance is public domain land. The tract is being offered in two separate parcels.

On the Louisiana tracts, the government will require the lessee to drill certain wells at prescribed locations to develop the lease. Other provisions of the lease require the protection of the surface of the lands, construction of certain fences, limitation on the height of derricks and the removal of leasehold equipment if and to the extent that the need arises because of military operations.

Lessee of the Louisiana tracts will be required to post a $25,000 bond, and pay a royalty of 16 2/3 percent of the value of production, a rental of $1 an acre, and, following discovery, a minimum royalty of $1 an acre. Royalty on gas will be payable on the basis of a value of at least 10 cents a thousand cubic feet.

Pitts. Agricultural Chemicals Acting Manager Is Appointed

Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has announced the appointment of Herbert F. Tomasek as acting manager of the Pittsburgh Agricultural Chemical Company, a division of the parent company, with offices in the Empire State Building, New York.

William J. Haude, formerly president of Pittsburgh Agricultural Chemical, has resigned in order to take up residence in the middle west, where he will interest himself in the formation of a company to formulate and warehouse agricultural chemicals.

Flammable Clothing Ban Legislation Clears House

Unanimous approval was given by the house June 3 to H.R. 5069 prohibiting the interstate movement and sale of articles of wearing apparel and fabrics which are so highly flammable as to be dangerous when worn. The bill now goes to the senate for passage.

Enforcement of the ban is placed in the hands of the Federal Trade Commission. The bill prohibits the sale of fabrics which fail to comply with commercial standard 191-53 issued January 30, 1953, prescribing the standard flammability of clothing textiles, and commercial standard 192-53, effective May 22, 1953, prescribing the standard of flammability for vinyl plastic film.

The bill empowers the commission to seek an immediate injunction against violations of the law pending a decision on the issue under its regular cease and desist procedure, and to make seizures of wearing apparel and fabrics which are in violation of the act. The penalty for willful violation is fixed at a maximum of $5,000 fine and one year imprisonment.

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Industry and Air Pollution

In the opinion of the general public—unthinking, as usual—the role of industry as a contributor to air pollution is a big one and a bad one. The concept is largely unjustified, as was quite well demonstrated in the accounts of properly purposed and properly conducted surveys given at the recent conference of those concerned with the control of air pollution by prevention or alleviation. There are two ways in which that truth can be satisfactorily disseminated among the public. One is by words; the other, by deeds. As it is in all aspects of public relations, the latter is the better in every way. Words, tactfully employed, have a place in making the deeds known beyond the area in which they can be observed; but, in largest part, the deeds will speak for themselves or be reported by those who know about them.

One of the best deeds by way of which industry can approach and meet its responsibilities—and it must know that it has responsibilities—in relation to the control of air pollution is participation in community programs in that connection. The participation of any individual enterprise should, of course, begin with itself. It should set an example and then urge others to do likewise. When the industrial members of the community have got their houses in order, they are in a position to promote general participation by all the other members.

Industry knows that much of its contribution to air pollution is indirect. For example, the petroleum industry contributes far less from its refineries, tank-farms, and other elements than it does by way of exhaust fumes from automobiles and other internal-combustion engines and the smoke, soot, and odors from inefficient, inconsiderate firing of furnaces, boilers, and other heating devices with oil fuel. Those contributions cannot justly be blamed upon the petroleum industry, but it can do something to lessen their objectionable effects by educating—at least trying to educate—those who are responsible. In that undertaking there is another big opportunity for cooperation by the makers of automobiles, stokers, and other burners of petroleum products.

The cooperation of industry toward the control of air pollution, or, better said, the maintenance of unobjectionable atmospheric conditions, should be adequately directed toward regulatory measures. While it is true that all the provisions in all the statute-books of the country, federal, state, and municipal, together can do nothing to improve the condition of the atmosphere—because they are but words, and words remedy no evils—they can guide men in the doing of deeds which are remedial. Hence regulatory measures are necessary. It is important that they be adequate—as guides and informants—and reasonable. Industry alone can assure their having those characteristics.

It is poor practice in public relations to oppose proposals for the regulation of air pollution as such, especially when that opposition is publicly proclaimed. The desirable procedure is to be on the inside so as to get a draft of the proposal before it has been made widely public, get in close contact with the drafters and the governing body which will consider the proposal, and make the proposed measure, first, adequate, then, reasonable—and then further its enactment.

It is particularly important that the measure be adequate, so that there is no need to convey interpretative or supplementary authority to the agency which will administer it.

Although, as was pointed out at the recent conference, the gaseous composition of the atmosphere never has been, never is, and never will be chemically pure, or even within the accepted specifications of technical purity, there is but one reason why its impurities should be hazardous, or even obnoxious; that is lack of adequate engineering knowledge of the problem involved, or failure to apply such knowledge as is available. The research and the procedure which are needed to remedy those shortcomings are the primary jobs of industry in a broad field of cooperation with all who contribute to air pollution and all who seek to control it.

Fixing the Tax System

Whatever may be the actual reduction in the cost of federal governmental functioning in the next fiscal year —and it is not going to be any really substantial amount—there is no justification for any reducing of the sum total of federal revenue for that year. There is no more justification for any finagling which will but move the burden of that revenue-raising from one place to another in small or smaller—there will, of course, be no big shift—part. The Congress is not going to spend the hot, humid summer in Washington—its members are not paid by the day, nor by the job—so any change in the existing tax system would be an eleventh hour push-through, quite likely to be worsening, rather than bettering—such, for example, as the replacing of the miscalled, detrimental "excess profits" tax with some sort of general application of the always inequitable excise levy, probably in the form of what is popularly called an overall sales tax but is much better designated on the other side of the Atlantic as a purchase levy.

The federal tax system should be revised from A to Z, with proper recognition of the fact that taxpaying, like voting, should be a function of the individual; that taxes should be levied directly and openly upon those who must, in any event, pay them; that the basis of taxation should be ability to pay calculated on whatever money is acquired during the taxable period from whatsoever source and via whatsoever channel. And the tax system should be hogtight and bullproof against all forms of evasion.

There is a bill in Congress (H.R. 5145) which would have the lawmakers find that "the wide variety of proposals before the Congress to limit by constitutional amendment and otherwise the rapidly growing Federal tax and spending burdens borne by the American people has created a need for the establishment of a special commission to study and evaluate such proposals and to recommend which type of action should be taken by the Congress with respect to such proposals."

The bill would create such a commission to be composed of four members of the senate, four members of the house of representatives and "six individuals with nationally recognized experience in and knowledge of major problems in the general field of public finance, appointed by the President from private life."

The first proposal of a "scientific" study of the construction of a federal tax system was made almost two decades ago. The idea has got into words on several occasions since that time—and got no further. There is nothing "scientific" about the current proposal; in fact, it wanders far from the basic need, which is not in the "general field of public finance" but in what must be the fertile, productive field of private financing, a most important area in social science other than politics.

The financing of government is a matter of business—big, very big business. It should basically be dealt with by businessmen, including producers and distributors, their respective owners, managers, and workers. When the basis has been determined, legislators can take up the wordy job of implementation.

For the Bookshelf

A GUIDE TO SALES QUOTA SETTING. By John E. Ullmann, M.S. Paper; 63 pages, lithoprint, 6x9 in. New York: Chemonomics, Inc. $3.

The author of this guide is designated as an industrial engineer. He functions in this instance as a managerial analyst, looking at the place and performance of sales quota systems in chemical process and capital goods industries, and as a general business device. He gives advice on how to select a system and what to do with it—including sales contests and sales forecasts—and he points out the scope and limitations of quota-setting, with due regard for the human element and other intangibles. He gives a good lesson.

PRESCRIPTION PRICING—A technique developed from a study of pricing practices among pharmacists in the State of Wisconsin. By William S. Apple, R.Ph. Paper; 74 pages, 8½x11 in. Madison: University of Wisconsin School of Commerce. $1.15.

The commercial aspects of the professional practice of pharmacy have interested men of many minds for centuries. They have changed only in degree over the years, and have been emphasized in recent years by the popularity among prescribers of the nerves, more costly articles of materia medica.

Always these problems of professional changes have laid a strain on the relations of prescriber and prescriptionist So, it is quite natural that this Wisconsin commercial study is offered as promotive of interprofessional, as well as intraprofessional and public relations. The findings of the study are presented in terms of the basic problem and its environment, and of planning, developing, and applying a methodology. It is thorough. The report can be of real value in trade relations to the manufacturers of suppliers of all kinds of medicaments passing through the prescription department of pharmacies today.

Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 5

ment programs for alternate materials or new uses for existing materials, pin-pointing areas for possible plant expansion, and setting up salvage or reclamation programs for materials.

Reduced usage of certain highly critical metals, obtainable largely from sources outside the continental United States and necessary for production of equipment of great strategic importance, is recommended by the board. Categories of materials covered include strategic metals, and additive alloying materials, non-ferrous alloying materials and metals used as protective coatings.

Customs Bureau Cuts Red Tape

The Bureau of Customs has taken steps to lessen some of the red tape in foreign trading operations by abandoning the requirements that customs documents be verified under oath. These affidavits have been required in more than 100 specific sections of the customs regulations and their elimination is expected to result in substantial savings of time and paper work for both foreign traders and the customs officers.

A requirement that the documents be verified under oath has been a useless and time consuming procedure for more than a decade because the United States government already is protected under section 1001, title 18 of the US code against knowing and willful falsification of material facts or fraud and misrepresentation as to any matter within the jurisdiction of any department or agency. The acceptance by customs officers of statements, declarations, verifications, acknowledgements, etc., signed without appearance before an oath administering officer will not, therefore, lessen the protection afforded the government.

There are still a number of places in existing law that require notarized statements which can not be abandoned by administrative action. The customs simplification bill now in congress will make possible the lifting of these statutory requirements, when it becomes law.

BLS to Study Demand for Chemists

During the next several months, Bureau of Labor Statistics representatives will be visiting selected firms in the chemicals, rubber, and petroleum industries in connection with a study of the factors affecting the demand for chemists and chemical engineers in industry. The study is being made at the request of the Department of Defense.

"Although the gravity of the scientific manpower situation is widely recognized," Ewan Clague, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, said, "no adequate information exists on the current and prospective demand for scientific personnel. Such information is needed by the government in planning scientific research programs and in developing policies with regard to Selective Service deferments and call-up of reservists."

The bureau's pilot study will make a start in supplying the needed information. Plans for it were developed in cooperation with officials of many companies, government agencies, and professional societies. Officials of a number of companies will be interviewed to obtain appraisals of how their companies' requirements for scientific and technical personnel are determined. To make possible a statistical analysis of the factors influencing short-run and long-range demand, data will also be requested on employment of chemists, chemical engineers and technicians, and on related factors such as research expenditures.

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Ferrous Gluconate N.F....The iron in Pfizer Ferrous Gluconate N.F. is more easily assimilated and more efficiently used by the body than iron in other forms. For these reasons, it should be of special interest to pharmaceutical manufacturers for the improvement of established hematinic compounds and for incorporation in new products.

Magnesium Gluconate...While the exact metabolic role is still unknown, it has been noted that magnesium helps relax the smooth muscles of the neuromuscular system which produce pain. It also shows promise in the treatment of certain hyperirritability conditions for which no previously known therapy was beneficial. Magnesium Gluconate because of its palatability, stability and low toxicity has proved to be a highly desirable means of introducing this essential mineral into the body.

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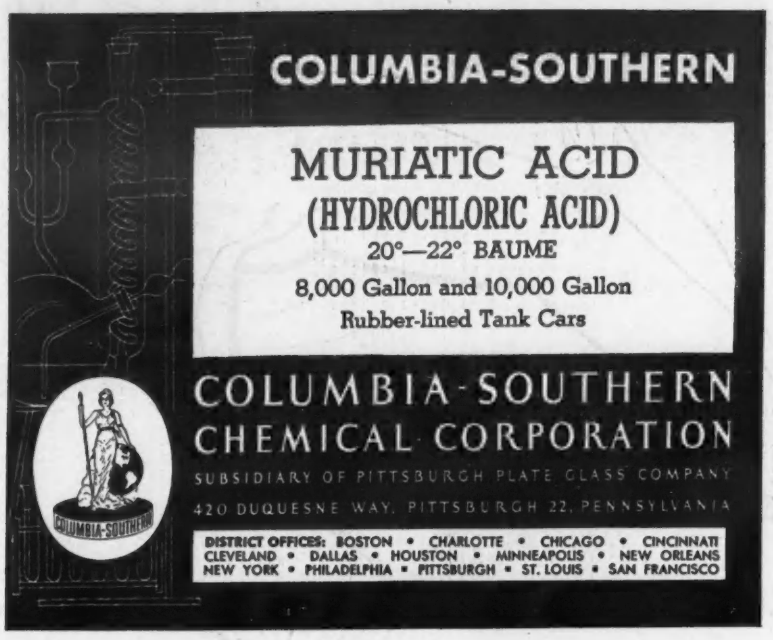
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Heavy Chemicals

Index declined slightly last week to 97.58 from 97.59 in the preceding period. Price advances were recorded in mono and tribasic calcium phosphates and in the processed grades of sulphur. The advances were attributed to increased producing costs which have been accumulating over a prolonged period of time. The declines were confined to the tin based chemicals where the uncertain prices of the metal have required frequent revisions in quotations of tin derivitives. An other major producer of anhydrous ammonia has announced a price advance on July 1. A producer of sodium bicarbonate will advance prices on that date also. Spot carbon tetrachloride will be advanced on June 10 and contracts on July 1. A large producer of chlorine will boost prices July 1. White granular sal ammoniac and ammonium bicarbonate were priced higher on spot.

Numerous announcements of price advances which have been made since the turn of the month have resulted in a broadening of activity in the heavy chemical market. The disposition has been to take on stocks before higher prices become effective and it looked as though some good business will be placed during the remainder of the month. It is too early to state whether the announced price revisions in dry caustic soda and chlorine will be industry wide but the line of thought last week seemed to favor the adjustments. Aside from nickel salts, there were no serious shortages around. Production has been regulated to meet most requirements and there is not much noise about excess stocks at present.

Paper production based on percentage of six-day capacity was 91.8 percent for the week ending May 30, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 93.9R in the preceding week and 83.6 in the corresponding week in 1952.

Ammonia, Anhydrous — Another major producer has announced an advance of $3 per ton to $85 for tankcars of commercial effective July 1. The refrigeration grade will be priced at $87.50 per ton in tankcars.

Ammoniac, Sal — White granular is priced higher at $5.25 per 100 pounds in bags, carlots, $5.75 in bands carlots and $6.50 for fiber drums, carlots f.o.b. the works.

Ammoniacal Liquor—A large producer will advance the price $6 per ton to $96 in tankcars, effective July 1.

Ammonium Bicarbonate — Price has been advanced to $6.50 per 100 pounds for drums or barrels in carlots and to $7.50 in l.c.l. quantities f.o.b. the works.

Bauxite — Production from domestic bauxite mines during the first three months of 1953 was 379,613 tons, 27 percent less than the last quarter of 1952 and 11 percent less than the first quarter of 1952, according to the Bureau of Mines. Six companies reported production in Arkansas during first quarter 1953 and three companies in the southeastern states, but 96 percent of the total output was mined in Arkansas. Although imports from Surinam and British Guiana declined in the first quarter, receipts from Jamaica continued to rise as a new company made its first shipment to the Baton Rouge alumina plant. In addition 8,886 tons of calcined refractory-grade bauxite were imported from British Guiana during the three-month period. Exports of bauxite, which were mostly in the calcined form, were at the lowest quarterly level in over three years.

Calcium Chloride — Demand appeared to be a little slower last week as a result of wet weather in several areas. Production has kept the supply comfortable and reports were current that left over stocks made for use last Winter are reaching the market also.

Calcium Phosphate — Mono is now priced higher at $6.40 per 100 pounds in carlots. Tribasic is $7.60 in carlots. By error, dibasic was stated to be higher in our last report but the price was not advanced and is still $7.10 per 100 pounds for carlots, the feed grade is priced from $80 to $90 per ton, according to seller.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Tagged for higher contract prices July 1 and spot June 10. In the selling schedule printed in our previous report, truckloads were priced at $8.75 per 100 pounds in Zone 1, this should have read tank trucks. The producer who made the announcement in the preceding period has revised the carlot price for drums in Zone 2 to 9.75c. per pound from 10.75c.

Chlorine—A major producer has announced a higher selling schedule effective July 1. The breakdown shows single unit tankcars $58.60 per ton. In multi-unit tankcars, the price for four or more cars annually to one destination $76.60 per ton. These prices apply f.o.b. sellers cars at producing plants. Freight equalized at sellers election with competing points.

Copper Sulphate — Agricultural sales showed no unusual volume last week. The tendency is to purchase material when required regardless of the favorable outlook for blight envisioned by persistant wet cold weather. The movement for industrial use remained good. Export inquiry has slackened leaving sales spotty. There is no shortage of stocks at present and no suggestion of an immediate price change.

Potash, Caustic—Producers are not complaining over the current movement. Demand for chemical, soap and other uses is described as good and shipments have been sustained at a level to prevent stocks from accumulating. The tone of the market is firm for both liquid and dry forms.

Potassium Carbonate—Glass plants have continued to take on shipments for use mostly in television tubes. Production at present is said to be running about flush with current demand and the market appeared to hold a satisfactory degree of balance at the close of the week.

Potassium Chlorate—Continued to attract seasonal attention with small sales reported for pyrotechnical use as well to match plants. Stocks not excessive but meeting current requirements at former prices.

Potassium Stannate—Lower prices were made effective last week when tin metal declined to 96c. Producers quoted 69.9c. to 75.5c. per pound, depending upon quantity freight allowed East.

Soda Ash—While demand from the glass, chemical, paper and other consuming industries is described as good, there is no unusual pressure for shipments. The chemical industry, including bicarbonate and caustic soda, is said to be the largest consumer at present with the glass plants a close second. Stocks have been kept adequate to meet requirements.

Soda, Caustic—Some pickup in demand for the dry forms and a further increase is expected if all producers decide to mark up prices on July 1. The liquid grade is finding a steady outlet at former prices with stocks sufficient to level off demand promptly.

Sodium Bicarbonate — Consuming inquiry was broader last week in view of the announcement of higher prices by a large producer effective July 1 and a feeling in the trade that the increase may become industry wide. Stocks maintained a comfortable position.

Sodium Nitrite—Demand, while not of an urgent character, is maintained at a satisfactory level. Sales have been confined mostly to current wants while the aggregate has shown up well. There is no scarcity of stocks at present.

Sodium Silicate — Announcement of higher prices on July 1 has stimulated buying interest in this market as well as in metasilicate and sesquisilicate. Stocks have continued adequate to meet requirements.

Sodium Stannate—Producers named lower prices last week in view of a decline in the metal market. At the close, 52.8c. to 58.1c. per pound was quoted for immediate shipment, the price depending upon the quantity with freight allowed East. The prices are based on tin at 96c. per pound.

Sulphur—Processed grades are priced

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Advanced

Ammoniac, sal, white, 50c. per 100 lbs.
Ammonium bicarbonate, 50c. per 100 lbs.
Calcium phosphate monobasic, 15c. per 100 lbs.
Tribasic, 50c. per 100 lbs.
Sulphur, processed grades, 15c. to 40c. per 100 lbs.

Reduced

Potassium stannate, .4c. per lb.
Sodium stannate, 8.9c. per lb.
Tin chloride, .6c. per lb.
Crystals, ½c. per lb.
Sulphate, .6c. per lb.
Tetrachloride, .5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 6, 1952
97.58	97.59	97.27	95.06

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

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higher by 25c. per 100 pounds to compensate for the recent increase in the price of crude sulphur. In addition, certain refined grades have been increased to a greater extent to offset pyramided refining costs over the past two years. More specifically, the prices per hundred pounds in carloads are as follows:—

Commercial flour, bags, $2.30 and barrels, $3.05; commercial lump, bags, $2.20 and barrels, $2.65; refined flowers, bags, $4 and barrels, $5.25; refined light flour, bags, $3.60 and barrels, $4.50; heavy refined flour, bags, $3.50 and barrels, $4.35; refined lump, bags, $3.30, refined rolls, bags, $3.85 and barrels, $4.40; refined salt block, bags, $3.35; refined virgin rock, barrels, $3.45; rubbermakers, commercial, regular, bags, $2.40 and barrels, $3.55; rubbermakers, commercial, 98-100 percent passing through 325 mesh, bags, $2.50 and barrels, $3.65; rubbermakers, commercial, treated, 2½ percent mineral oil, bags, $2.70 and barrels, $3.85; rubbermakers, commercial, 10 percent pinetar, bags, $3.90; refined rubbermakers, bags, $3.25 and barrels, $4.30; dusting sulphur, 93 percent through 325 mesh, bags, $2.50, and dusting sulphur, 98 percent through 325 mesh, bags, $2.60. Prices are f.o.b. mines. At Atlantic seaboard factory, prices are 60 cents per hundred pounds higher.

Tin Chemicals—Prices were lowered last week in line with a decline in the metal. Based on 96c. a pound tin, producers named 89.1c. to $1.098 per pound for chloride stannous anhydrous, 78c. to 88c. per pound crystals hydrous, 94.7c. to 96.7c. for sulphate stannous and 77.1c. to 78.1c. per pound for tetrachloride anhydrous. All prices f.o.b. the works.

Acids

Formic—While supply conditions have leaned toward improvement, there is an absence of surplus stocks and demand is running flush with current production. No price changes were announced but the tone of the market was firm.

Hydrochloric — Spot prices are maintained at the recently advanced level. Supply conditions have shown gradual improvement and the market showed a better degree of balance than was apparent a month ago.

Hydrofluoric—Steady demand has kept shipments close to production. Stocks are not liberal but consumers appear to be getting requirements satisfied without much difficulty.

Oxalic—Finding a somewhat better outlet than noted a month or two ago. There is no shortage of stocks and producers can offer immediate shipments at current prices.

Phosphoric — Sales of seasonal dimensions were reported at full prices. Supply position has continued comfortable with producers able to take on new business for immediate shipment.

Sulphuric—Demand remained strong last week with no apparent easement at the close. Continued heavy shipments have tended to tighten stocks in some producing quarters although there appeared to be no serious shortage in sight.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum — April primary aluminum production continued at the record pace set by the producers in March, the Aluminum Association, announced. Although April was a shorter month, almost as much metal was produced as during March. Primary aluminum production totaled 204,142,768 pounds in April, while the output for March was the all-time record of 208,919,425 pounds. It also represented an increase of 33 percent over the 153,759,727 pounds produced the previous April. Member companies in the Association's sheet division shipped 128,555,032 pounds of aluminum sheet during April, slightly above the 125,941,644 pounds shipped in March and 53 percent above April 1952 shipments of 84,209,424 pounds. April shipments of aluminum foil were 9,227,679 pounds, also slightly over the March shipments of 9,009,629 pounds and more than 3,000,000 pounds above the April 1952 foil shipments of 6,013,522 pounds. Shipments of permanent-mold and semipermanent-mold rough castings (except pistons) totaling 3,822,640 pounds during April, with a value of $2,232,285 as compared with the March shipments of 3,644,447 pounds and a dollar value of $2,090,659. April 1952 shipments were 2,577,434 pounds, with a value of $1,524,141.

Production of secondary aluminum-base ingot by nonintegrated secondary smelters during February was 18,849 short tons, according to the Bureau of Mines. The rate of production declined about 45 tons per day compared with January. Total aluminum-base scrap consumed in February was 29,212 short tons, a decline of about 6 percent from the preceding month. Metallic recovery from aluminum-base scrap was calculated to be 25,822 short tons; new scrap yielded 19,840 tons and obsolete scrap 5,982 tons during February. The total includes 17 tons recovered from imports. Independent secondary smelters processed 20,393 tons of the scrap consumed, primary producers 7,022 tons, foundries, chemical producers and other small users 1,797 tons (including 22 tons of imported scrap).

Production of most all grades of secondary aluminum alloy ingot declined during February. Also, month end stocks declined to 6,573 tons, 141 percent from the high point of 15,849 tons recorded in August 1952. Estimated scrap consumption for March is 32,000 short tons.

Copper—Not unusually active last week. Consumers temporarily neglected booking July shipments but additional sales of electrolytic were reported for June at 29¾c. to 30c. per pound delivered Valley basis. Future shipments looked relatively soft and scrap closed about ½c. per pound lower at 24½c. for No. 1.

Lead—Demand slowed down to some extent and it was stated that many consumers have their supply booked for June and are not showing much interest in July to date. The market held at 13.25c. per

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Consumption of lead in March was about 12 percent above consumption in February and was the highest since October, 1952, according to the Bureau of Mines. A total of 101,123 short tons was used at the average rate of 3,262 tons a day compared with 90,093 tons used at the rate of 3,218 tons a day in February. Consumption of lead during the first quarter of the year totaled 285,582 tons and was 3 per cent above the 277,281 tons used in the comparable period of 1952. In March, approximately 71 per cent of all lead used was consumed in the manufacture of metal products, 11 percent was used in pigments, 15 percent in chemicals (including tetraethyl fluid), and 3 percent in miscellaneous and unclassified uses. After deduction of 806 tons used in production of leaded zinc oxide, 67 percent of the remainder consumed was refined soft lead, 22 percent was antimonial lead and 11 percent was lead in alloys and in scrap. Increased consumption was reported in practically all products with production of batteries gaining 7 percent, cable covering 14 percent and tetraethyl 21 percent over the preceding month. Consumers' stocks of lead decreased about 1 percent during the month but remained at the comparatively high level of 121,054 tons, 70 percent of which was refined soft lead.

Quicksilver—Imports in the first quarter of 1953 continued at close to the high rate established in the fourth quarter of 1952, according to the Bureau of Mines. Quicksilver output in the first quarter of 1953 was 3,530 flasks, or an increase of 13 percent over both the preceding quarter and the average quarterly rate in all of 1952. Except for the last half of 1949, production was at the highest quarterly rate since the second quarter of 1948. Chief producing properties in January-March were: Abbott, Lake County, New Idria (including San Carlos), San Benito County, Culver-Baer and Mt. Jackson (including Great Eastern), Sonoma County, California; Hermes, Valley County, Idaho; Cordero, Humboldt County, Nevada and Bonanza, Douglas County, Oregon. These seven mines accounted for 94 percent of the output in the first quarter. Imports (general) in January-March 1953 were 24,265 flasks, a decrease of 14 percent from the fourth quarter of 1952, and except for that period were at the largest quarterly rate since the third quarter of 1950. Of the total receipts in the first quarter, Spain supplied 51 percent, Italy 30, Mexico 12, and Yugoslavia 7, respectively.

Market conditions continued quiet last week with no important change in prices. Spot was priced from $194 to $196 per flask with some sellers naming $197 for small lots.

Selenium—No easement from the tight supply position could be noted during the second quarter. Demand for rectifiers and other electronic equipment as well as for use in stainless steel has exceeded current production. Suppliers cannot see any improvement in buying conditions for some time ahead.

Tin—Trading was relatively quiet last week with the price movement confused and without revealing any definite trend. The London and Singapore markets were closed during the coronation. Late in the week the domestic market was quoted at 94½c. per pound for spot grade A. Production of Longhorn tin at the Texas smelter was 3100 long tons in May which was the lowest for any month so far this year. The highest monthly output was recorded in January at 4000 long tons.

Zinc—Although demand appeared rather spotty at intervals last week, it was stated that a fair volume of sales were made. Irregular activity in the London market did not offer much of a guidance to the domestic price trend. Future shipments over the second half of the year were priced below the spot figure of 11.83c. New York and 11c. per pound East St. Louis.

Imperial Chemical Industries Sets Exports Record in '52

Direct exports worth £62,000,000, an increase of 7 percent over the previous year and an all-time record, are disclosed in the annual report for 1952 of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London. The value of home market sales was also at a record high. Exports to dollar-area countries fell by £335,000 to £4,400,000.

Although consolidated sales rose to the record figure of £276,300,000, there was a sharp decline in activity during the second and third quarters of the year, due principally to a recession in the textile and allied industries. As a result, there was a fall in demand for some ICI products. Considerable improvement in business, however, was noted at the end of the year.

Montecatini Urges Italian Firms to Respect Patents

Montecatini, Societa Generale per l'Industria Mineraria e Chimica, Milan, Italy, has issued a call to Italian industry to respect patent rights of individual firms and to press for a general strengthening of the patent laws in that country. The statement was contained in Montecatini's annual report to stockholders, just made available in this country by Chemore Corporation, New York, general representative for the Italian concern.

Italian laws currently limit patent rights to a period of fifteen years, as against a twenty-year life in most other countries. In addition, Italy excludes from its laws the patenting of manufacturing processes for pharmaceuticals, which is allowed in almost all other nations. However, the Italian government now has under consideration which would close up this loophole.

BIMS of Boston Sets Golf Outing

BIMS of BOSTON will hold its first golf outing of the season June 24 at the Weston, Mass., Golf Club. Dinner will follow golfing and prizes will be awarded to golfers and non-golfers.

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Dow Traffic Head Retires; G.R. Anderson Successor

Hira D. Anderson, general traffic manager of the Dow Chemical Company, Midland ,Mich., has retired after forty years' service. Succeeding him in the post is Gordon R. Anderson, who held the position of assistant to the general traffic manager for the past eighteen months. The Andersons are not related.

H. D. Anderson started his career in transportation after receiving his high school training in Oxford, Michigan, near Detroit. After working three years for agents who operated a terminal in Detroit for the Michigan Central Railroad, he returned to his native Midland. The retiring traffic manager joined Dow in 1912 to head the traffic department and served continuously in that department until his retirement. Gordon Anderson joined the Dow main laboratory in 1935. Returning to Dow after army service, he worked in technical service and development, the market research department and as manager of priorities and allocations prior to his appointment as assistant to the general traffic manager in 1952.

Animal Fats Found Suitable For 'Hot-Dip' Tin Plating

Animal fats such as lard, tallow and white grease (a grade of hog fat) when slightly modified are satisfactory tinning oils for the "hot-dip" tin-plating of steel sheets and may be substituted for palm oil, now imported for this process, the Department of Agriculture has announced. This discovery results from research by the Armour Research Foundation of the Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, under a contract sponsored by the USDA in collaboration with the Eastern Regional Research Laboratory, Philadelphia, of the department's Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry.

Hooker Adds Two

Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., has announced that Robert J. Entenman has joined the company as a chemical engineer in the process study group and that William B. Corcoran, jr., has become a draftsman in the engineering department. Mr. Entenman had been in the ordnance corps of the army and Mr. Corcoran formerly was with E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Great Lakes Carbon Corporation and Mathieson Chemical Corporation.

Chemical Manufacturing Company Is Moving Its West Coast Office

Chemical Manufacturing Company is moving its west coast office to 114 Sansome street, San Francisco. The telephone number remains Yukon 6-3787. In San Francisco the company is known as CMC Chemicals, Inc., west coast sales distributing agent for Chemical Manufacturing Company, 444 Madison avenue, New York.

N.E. Chemical Club Golfs Thursday

The Chemical Club of New Eagland has scheduled its spring golf outing for June 11, at the Wannamoiset Country Club, Rumford, R. I. The event will be concluded with a social hour and dinner.

Grace Chemical Chairman

Charles E. Wilson has been elected chairman of the board of directors of Grace Chemical Company, New York. Mr. Wilson, chairman of the executive committee of W. R. Grace & Co., parent company of Grace Chemical, formerly was president of the General Electric Company, first chairman of the Defense Mobilization Board and executive vice-chairman of the War Production Board. Grace Chemical has a $19,000,000 nitrogen plant now under construction near Memphis, Tenn., which is expected to be on stream in about a year.

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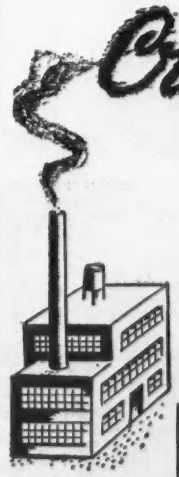

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Canadian Chemical Inst. Elects Spinks Pres.

—Continued from page 7

duction of oil seeds in Canada. "The fact that Canada produces only about one-third of the soybeans she processes, as well as the rapidly increasing value of the land in southwestern Ontario, make it urgent that every effort be made to establish soybean production in more open areas or to establish alternative oil seed crops," he said.

Dr. D. G. Smith and Dr. E. Gordon Young, of the Maritime Regional Laboratory of the National Research Council, speaking at the agricultural chemistry division meeting, pointed out that while seaweeds have been used as food and fertilizer for many centuries, few scientific studies have been made to discover the form of the nitrogenous constituents present in seaweed. The authors reported on their analyses of seaweeds, which are said to be the most extensive and complete ever carried out to date.

Codliver Residue Future Predicted

At the same division meeting, Dr. P. L. Hoogland and Beryl Truscott, of the Atlantic Fisheries Experimental Station, explained that since codliver residue is known to increase the growth of chicks, Nova Scotian fisheries scientists expect that this residue will eventually become the main product of the codliver industry instead of codliver oil.. The chemists described their work with the animal protein factor of cod-liver. Part of this APF is identical with the anti-pernicious anemia vitamin B_{12}, but nobody knows the identity of the remaining part of the APF, they pointed out. Dr. Hoogland said they investigated this non-B_{12}APF because "it may be the reason for increased growth of chicks fed diets containing codliver residue."

Dr. Hoogland said that their work on the residue indicates that the non-B_{12}APF consists of several compounds which are all needed for the growth of very small living things. They have not found out yet whether these compounds are also growth factors for the higher animals. However, he said, they are certain that these compounds of the non-B_{12}APF have an important role in cell metabolism and are directly related to the material of which the nuclei of all animal cells are made.

Flour Dough Measuring Detailed

Dr. C. J. Dempster, Dr. I. Hlynka and Dr. J. A. Anderson, of the Grain Research Laboratory, reported on a new measurement technic they have developed which, it is thought, may lead to a better knowledge of what actually takes place in bread dough when chemical improving agents are added.

The technic is one in which certain properties of flour dough can be quantitatively measured. It is useful in following the changes in dough properties caused by the reaction of flour improvers and is being used to provide information which, it is hoped, will ultimately lead to a better understanding of what actually takes place as a result of improver treatment, they pointed out.

Dr. Wallace B. McConnell, of the Prarie Regional Laboratory, reported on his work on the spray drying of wheat gluten dispersions. In this method, gluten is extracted from flour, and spray-dried to a powder. Dr. McConnell has found that about 6 percent of this powdered gluten can markedly improve the baking quality of poor flours at reasonable cost. The wheat starch remaining after the gluten is extracted from the flour. Could be easily recovered for many useful purposes. One ready market for this dried gluten might be in overseas countries where a certain amount of the poor, low protein bread-making wheats are grown, he said.

Studies of Stored Fruit

N. Allentoff, W. R. Phillips and F. B. Johnston, of the Canadian Department of Agriculture, reported on work they are doing which may lead to new methods of improving the keeping qualities of stored fruit. In this work they deal with a previously unexamined aspect of chemical changes, the process known as carbon dioxide fixation. Leslie R. Wetter and June J. Corrigal, of the Prarie Regional Laboratory, reported on the work they have done in isolating two proteolytic enzymes from a mold.

At the biochemistry division session, Dr. O. F. Denstedt and his students at McGill University, reported on advances in methods to improve the efficiency of blood storage. Dr. Hubert Martin, director of the Science Service Laboratory, reviewed the rapid growth in man-made plant growth substances before a joint session of the biochemistry, organic and agricultural chemistry divisions.

R. C. Bascom, of the B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, at the rubber chemistry division meeting, reviewed the new series of products for home and industry that have been developed in the last ten years from blends of synthetic rubbers and synthetic resins. "We believe," he said, "that blends have an unlimited future, and that newer blends will constantly be discovered by enterprising individuals." Dr. J. W. Illingsworth, of Dunlop Rubber Company, Ltd., England, describing new developments in rayon tire yarns, said, "Although the standard high tenacity rayons are doing a very good job, there is a world-wide activity in the production of stronger rayons. The advent of these materials will enable the tire designer to make either stronger tires with the existing number of plies, or alternatively tires with fewer plies but of equal strength." Rubber is almost the only basic raw material that has no substitute in the manufacture of automobiles, J. C. Macdonald, of Chrysler Corporation of Canada, Ltd., declared. On a functional basis, the rubber parts carry a responsibility far out of proportion to their weight, Mr. Macdonald said.

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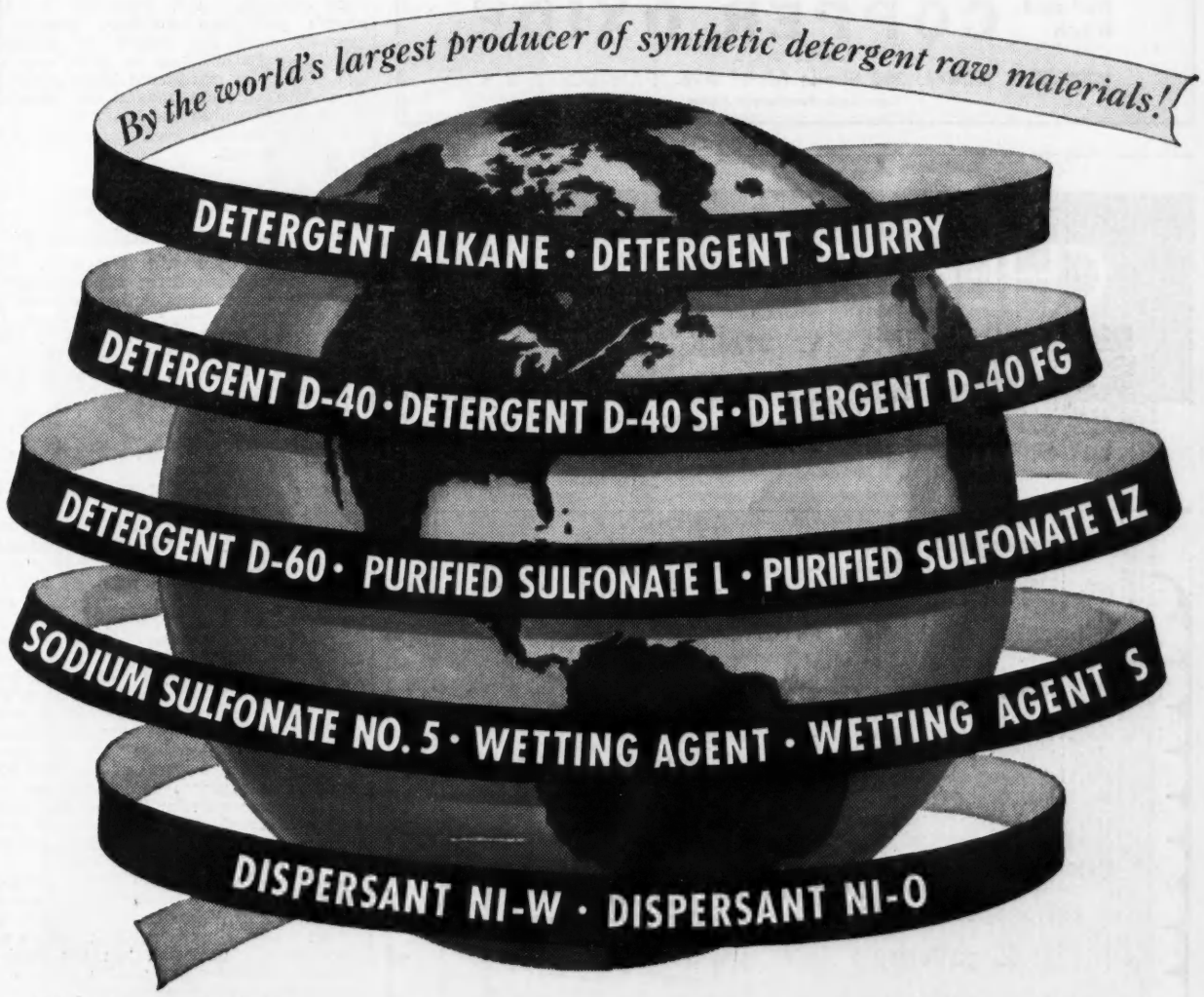
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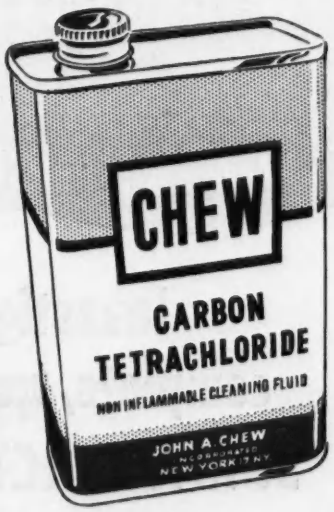

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Israel to Resume Chemical Extraction From Dead Sea

Israel's exploitation of the Dead Sea's potassium, magnesium, and bromine deposits will be resumed this summer, according to *Economic Horizons*, monthly publication of the Jewish Agency's economic department in New York. Utilization of these resources, which was halted during the War of Independence in 1948, is being undertaken by the Dead Sea Works, Ltd. (Mifalei Yam Hamelah B.M.).

The Israel government has allocated $2,500,000 from Export-Import Bank loan funds to Dead Sea Works. The loan is being used for the purchase of new equipment to increase the plant's capacity. An Israel corporation organized last June, Dead Sea Works, has acquired the Israel assets of Palestine Potash, Ltd., which successfully exploited Dead Sea deposits for over twenty years prior to the Arab-Israel war. Palestine Potash is a stockholder in the new company, which is also open to foreign investment.

The company will base its operations on the potash works at Sdom at the southern end of the Dead Sea. Only slightly damaged during the war, the plant is currently being rehabilitated. After being overhauled, it will have an annual capacity of 60,000 tons of 96 percent pure potassium chloride. It is expected that the plant's potassium chloride production capacity will be raised to between 150,000 to 180,000 tons by 1956, as a result of the new equipment being installed. Potassium chloride, magnesium chloride, ethylene dibromide and bromine, were all previously manufactured and marketed by Palestine Potash.

Cyanamid Appoints Three New Plant Superintendents

American Cyanamid Company, New York, has announced the appointments of three superintendents at its plant now under construction near New Orleans, La. They are:—J. J. O'Leary, general production; David V. Acaster, acetylene department, and Gilbert J. Kenngott, acrylonitrile department.

Wyandotte Opens Center

—Continued from page 5

laundry detergents and the metal and industrial cleaners.

Commenting on the opening of the new center, Robert B. Semple, Wyandotte president, said, "The quest for new products, new uses for old products and the improvement of old products is a constant challenge to industry. In recent years the achievements of our research staff have contributed materially to the progress of our company and have been reflected in the stabilization of employment in our three plants as well as in the creation of hundreds of new jobs not only in our operations but in plants of users. We hope that as a result of the work done at our new research center and the production from new and expanded plants and equipment, our business will keep pace with the dynamic chemical industry in the years ahead."

Looking to the future to the developments that may come out of the new research center, Thomas H. Vaughn, the company's vice-president of research and development, declared, "In the field of organic chemistry our work points to the development of new solvents, polymers, germicides and detergents, as well as a number of reactive organic intermediates. Our application work on agents for industrial cleaning needs and the information gained from the fundamental studies of the action of such cleaners using radioactive tracer technics is leading to the development of new and improved products. One group of these products is expected to reduce rejects in commercial plating and painting operations by providing thoroughly clean surfaces to which the plate and the paint film will show greater adhesion.

"Products now under development for the food and beverage industry are expected to provide improved and more effective germicidal rinses for establishments serving food and beverages to the public, thereby decreasing the possibility of transmitting infections. In the laundry and textile field our work shows promise that for commercial laundries a new size which provides a greater resiliency, less stiffness and a better hand will result.

"In the field of wool scouring we anticipate the development of products which will show increased efficiency at lower cost and with less damage to the fibers. New pigments now under development in our inorganic department are expected to allow the production of higher gloss papers having better ink receptivity at lower cost and to allow the preparation of rubber formulations having many of the advantages of products made with carbon black while allowing the production of light colored articles."

Trade Briefs

Foxboro Company, Foxboro, Mass., has announced the organization of a Mexican affiliate, Graficas e Instrumentos, S. A.

International Nickel Company has appointed John V. Morgan, jr., section head of the special publications section.

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Brooks Opens D. C. Offices As World Trade Consultant

Derek Brooks, former alternate US representative to the sulphur committee of the International Materials Conference, has opened offices at 822 La Salle Building, 1028 Connecticut avenue, N. W.,

Derek Brooks

Washington, D. C., as a consultant on foreign economic policy. Telephone number is MEtropolitan 8-6334.

The new counseling service specializes in problems on international trade, foreign operations and overseas business for individuals, firms, associations, educational institutions and governments. The service includes reports and recommendations for short-term and long-rang foreign business planning, particularly in connection with tariffs, export and import quotas and allocations, foreign exchange controls, overseas technical assistance, foreign capital investment, foreign manufacturing and production, trade in strategic materials and foreign aid programs.

A veteran Washington official, Mr. Brooks saw wide service in such US government agencies as the Foreign Economic Administration, Office of International Trade and the Defense Production Administration. With FEC, he was chief of its machinery and equipment division and chief in charge of the Washington office of its trade relations staff. Mr. Brooks also served as assistant to the director of OIT, as a member of the advisory mission on international trade to SCAP, special assistant to the director of DPA's international activities division and as special assistant to the deputy administrator, Office of the Director of Mutual Security.

Snell Appoints Hardy Director of Engineering

Foster D. Snell, Inc., New York, has announced the promotion of Mr. Walter L. Hardy to director of engineering. Mr. Hardy joined the Snell organization as director of package engineering in 1952. In his new position, Mr. Hardy will be in charge of the design, construction, and sales of the Snell packaged spray dryer. His division will also be responsible for research and development in the design of all types of chemicals processing equipment and complete chemical processing plants.

Other activities will include the design of plants for new processes or for the operation of old processes at improved efficiency, the specification of equipment and materials, construction supervision and initial plant operation, plant and chemical processing equipment appraisal, overall plant surveys for cost reduction, disposal or utilization of industrial by-products, the selection and specification of plant sites, buildings, transportation facilities, raw materials, utility supply, economic factors, and market surveys.

Chemists' Club Tourney Set

The Chemists' Club will hold an all-day golf tournament for its members and their guests June 16 at Bonnie Briar Country Club, Larchmont, N. Y. Official round will start at 12:30 p. m. Charges are $3.50 for lunch, $5 for golf and $7.50 for dinner, with a combination ticket priced at $15.50.

CMRA Completing Chemical Market Research Course at Case Institute

Chemical Market Research Association, in cooperation with Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland, Ohio, is completing the presentation of an extension course in chemical market research. The course has attracted approximately 100 students, primarily from chemical process industries in the Cleveland area. About twenty of the students are undergraduates. A two-hour period of lecture and discussion, under the guidance of Dr. William von Fisher, head of the Case departments of chemistry and chemical engineering, has been presented every Tuesday evening since February 3. Approximatly 10 percent of CMRA membership has participated in this project of the association's education committee.

Cleveland Chemical Salesmen Elect Dean Webb President

The Chemical Salesmen of Cleveland, at the organization's monthly luncheon meeting June 1 at the Carter Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, elected Dean R. Webb, of Dow Chemical Company, president. Other officers elected were:—Vice-president, William Landgrebe, Harshaw Chemical Company; secretary, H. Amway, Monsanto Chemical Company, and treasurer, Charles Blazier, McKesson & Robbins, Inc.

Euclid Appoints Parks

Euclid Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has appointed H. L. Parks sales manager. Prior to this association, Mr. Parks spent six years with Harshaw Chemical Company in the merchandising department and eight years as a supervisor for E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

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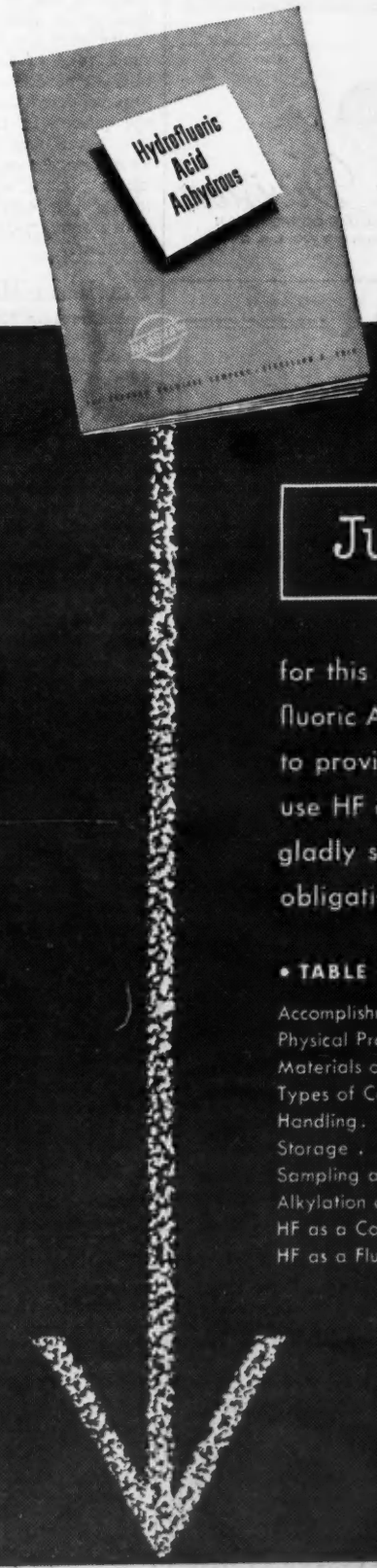

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Index declined to 111.40 last week from 111.58 in the preceding period. The price of castor pomace was reduced after a rather prolonged period of quiet buying. Menhaden fishing operations have started along the Atlantic coast but no official word has been received from the trawlers regarding the catch. There was very little activity in bone meal, dried blood or other packing-house byproducts and prices were unchanged.

The price of domestic ammonium nitrate and Canadian nitrate will be advanced on July 1. A large producer will advance the price of urea also on that date. The announced advance in sulphuric acid prices has given superphosphate producers a basis to compute prices but no announcement has been made regarding the extent of the upward revision to date. Nitrogen solutions will be advanced by a western producer on July 1. Bookings of potassium muriate have been steady and it was stated that the major part of output is now under contract.

Fertilizer tax tag sales and shipment reports in the 13 reporting states for the first three quarters of the current fertilizer year are the equivalent of 7,970,000 short tons of fertilizer. This is 361,000 tons—5 percent—more than the 7,609,000 tons reported during the like 9 months of the preceding 12-month period. In the first three months of 1953, the National Fertilizer Association reports that fertilizer tax tag sales plus reports of shipments are 4,832,000 tons, 227,000 tons above January-March, 1952 sales of 4,605,000 tons.

Market Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Castor pomace, $2.25 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 6, 1952
111.40	111.58	111.56	114.17

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Nitrate — Canadian nitrate will be advanced $5 to $77.50 per ton f.o.b. plant, Ontario. The new price is for contracts only. Domestic nitrate will also be advanced July 1 to $70 per ton at the works, an increase of $6 per ton. Demand has exceeded output throughout the past year and producers state there is no easement in sight at present.

Ammonium Sulphate—Coke-oven stocks are about in balance with demand and are expected to increase by the end of the month permitting some carryover into July. Most of the orders are now reaching the market on a weekly basis or as soon as consumers can find out how much material they will need. There has been an appreciable relaxation of pressure for shipments.

Bone Meal—Steamed did not command much attention last week and the tone of the market was about as soft as during the latter part of May. There were sellers of domestic at $65 per ton with buyers not eager to pay this price.

Castor Pomace—Slow demand over the past few weeks has prompted sellers to reduce the price in an effort to stimulate buying interest. At the close of the week $35 per ton was named for carlot shipments. This is the first price change since October 16, 1950.

Cyanamide — Seasonally quiet at present with buying interest expected to increase after July 1 when lower prices become effective. Stocks have continued available.

Dried Blood—Buying interest did not increase last week. Demand for stockfeed use has slowed down and only occasional sales were recorded. New York named $5 per unit of ammonia and Chicago $5.25.

Fish Meal — Fishng operations have started along the East coast but no word to date regarding the catch of menhaden. The market is nominally quoted at $2.26 per unit of protein. Spot fish meal on the Pacific coast is tight at $2.45 f.o.b. San Pedro, and $2.35 per unit for July-September shipment.

Hoof Meal—Absence of demand has left the market quiet. Last sales were at $6.25 per unit of ammonia, Chicago basis.

Phosphate Rock — Maintenance of strong domestic demand, combined with steady contract shipments for export has prevented any significant easement in the supply of Florida rock. It was stated the market is not far out of balance with high grade still holding a tighter supply position than low grade.

Potassium Muriate—Consumers are rapidly getting in line for shipments over the 1953-1954 season. According to producers, the major part of the new year's output is now under contract and the remainder will probably be covered before the end of the month.

Sodium Nitrate—Improved weather last week permitted an increased movement for top-dressing use. While domestic nitrate appeared a bit tight, imported at stockpoints remained adequate to meet requirements.

Superphosphate—In producing quarters it was stated that current demand probably averages a little better than normal owing to the late season. There is no shortage of supplies at present with stocks said to be a bit weighty at Charleston, Savannah and Baltimore. No new price announcements to date.

Tankage—Occasional sales are about the best that can be said of this market. There was no pressure of note from either buyers or sellers and prices were unchanged at $5 per unit of ammonia New York and $5.50 at Chicago.

Urea—Prices will be advanced $10 per ton by a large producer effective July 1. It is expected that an increase in the price of imported will be made proportionately. Imported at present is selling at $128 to $130 per ton at the port.

Los Angeles Market

Los Angeles.—Market generally quiet last week with little important trading noted owing to the off season. No announcement of new price structure for Canadian materials. Other price listings unchanged. Spot fish meal tight with some September available at $2.30 per unit of protein.

Ruling prices were:—Ammonium nitrate—$85.30 per ton, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $86.84 per ton for Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Ammonium phosphate—$77.14 per ton, in bags, 16/20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $103.64 per ton in bags, 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Both Canadian material.

Ammonium sulphate—$55.03 per ton in bags, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $3 less in bulk. Canadian material same.

Calcium nitrate—$48 per ton, 15½ percent nitrogen, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor.

Castor pomace—$34-$35 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Fish meals—$2.45 per unit of protein, domestic, sacked, spot (tight), f.o.b. San Pedro. $2.40 per unit, nominal, June delivery, same basis. $2.35 per unit, same basis, July through September. No quotations available for imported meal.

*Fertilizer Tag Sales: April**

	Equivalent Tons April 1953	April 1952	Jan.-Mar. 1953
Virginia	.....	.....	319,000
N. Carolina	.....	.....	877,000
S. Carolina	148,000	148,000	581,000
Georgia	265,000	297,000	445,000
Florida	84,000	78,000	484,000
Alabama	.....	.....	557,000
Tennessee	115,000	99,000	130,000
Arkansas	75,000	75,000	98,000
Louisiana	68,000	54,000	117,000
Texas	78,000	63,000	212,000
Oklahoma	.....	.....	47,000
Total South	953,000	814,000	3,867,000
Indiana	103,000	81,000	433,000
Missouri	101,000	116,000	296,000
Total Midwest	204,000	197,000	729,000
California	.....	.....	236,000
Total other	.....	.....	236,000
Grand total	1,157,000	1,011,000	4,832,000

*Information furnished by the National Fertilizer Association.

Pesticides

No substantial improvement could be noted in the movement of BHC or DDT last week and there was no price change in either material. More activity in some specialties was reported. Toxaphene supplies have been reduced at stockpoints and there was a feeling of more confidence in producing quarters. Improvement was also noted in parathion. A new synthetic that is attracting attention is known as malathon. This material has proved successful as a fruit tree spray and also for DDT resistant flies. Production so far has found a ready market at $1.05 per pound f.o.b. the works. Cotton dust was quoted at 8c. a pound with reported sales below

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

this figure in the Southwest. Allethrin concentrate 20 percent is moving at $6.55 to $7.85 per pound and the solution 2.5 percent is bringing $6 to $6.80 per gallon.

Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine states the outbreak of army worm is serious and widespread in Tennessee with infestations general in southern Missouri and central Illinois. Texas reports infestation of pink bollworm, the heaviest being in San Patricio and adjoining counties.

Anderson Now Ass't Chief Of Animal Industry Bureau

Dr. Robert J. Anderson has been named assistant chief of the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Animal Industry, in charge of disease control and eradication activities, Dr. B. T. Simms, chief of the bureau, announced June 2. Dr. Anderson assumed this post in the Agricultural Research Administration yesterday, succeeding Dr. O. S. Fladness, who died last month.

Dr. Anderson played an important part in the successful administration of the foot-and-mouth disease eradication campaign in Mexico, serving throughout the entire campaign from 1947 to 1952. His initial assignment with the program was as district supervisor in 1947. In recognition of his outstanding administrative abilities, he was made technical assistant co-director of the Joint Mexico-United States Commission for the Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth Disease in August, 1948. In 1950 he became assistant co-director of administrative as well as technical activities. He served in this capacity until the campaign was completed late in 1952.

As soon as Dr. Anderson's services could be spared in Mexico, he was brought back to the United States to aid in campaigns against animal diseases in this country. Since November, 1952, he has been active in the bureau's disease control and eradication programs, particularly affecting the interstate movement of animals, administered by the inter-state inspection division.

Pesticides Output Reported 10 Percent Lower in 1952

Production of all pesticides and other organic agricultural chemicals in 1952 amounted to 418,000,000 pounds, a decrease of 10 percent from the 464,000,000 pounds reported for 1951, according to preliminary statistic released by the United States Tariff Commission. Sales in 1952 were 331,000,000 pounds, valued at $133,000,000, compared with 364,000,000 pounds, valued at $150,000,000, in 1951.

Production in 1952 of cyclic pesticides and other cyclic chemicals in this group amounted to 372,000,000 pounds, compared with 407,000,000 pounds in 1951, a decrease of 9 percent. Sales in 1952 were 289,000,000 pounds, valued at $111,000,000, compared with 319,000,000 pounds, valued at $135,000,000, in 1951. The chemical in this group which was produced in the greatest quantity in 1952 was the insecticide, DDT. In 1952 the output of this product amounted to 100,000,000 pounds.

Production in 1952 of acyclic pesticides and other acyclic organic agricultural chemicals amounted to 46,000,000 pounds, compared with 57,000,000 pounds reported for 1951. Sales in 1952 were 42,000,000 pounds, valued at $23,000,000, compared with 46,000,000 pounds, valued at $16,000,000, in 1951.

Trade Briefs

Rayonier, Inc., has appointed George E. Scofield assistant resident manager of the Jespu, Ga., division.

Thomas R. Reid has been appointed assistant director of manpower in the Office of Defense Mobilization.

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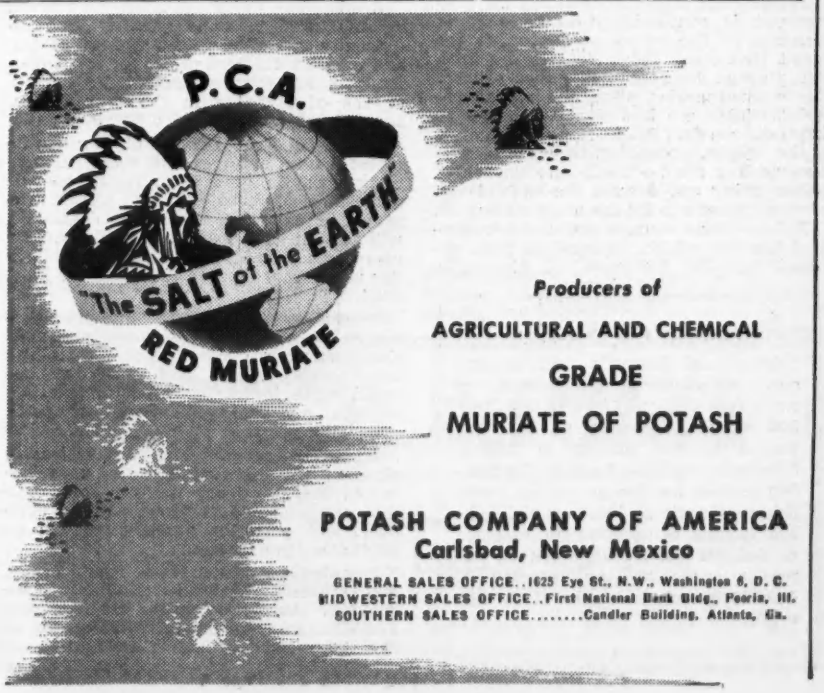

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Petroleum Derivatives

Most trade observers felt that the petroleum derivatives market was firm over the past week. They also pointed out that this was not in keeping with the usual summer slowdown. The most common explanation of such a market condition was that the government is calling for a greater quantity of aromatic solvents than previously, causing a shortage of stocks in many areas.

Toluol in particular, used in ordnance and in aviation gasoline by the government, was in short supply, despite nearly peak production. Xylol production was greatly cut back, due to increases in the manufacture of toluol. This factor, coupled with heavier civilian consumption of xylol, used in some cases as a toluol substitute, was seen responsible for the tightness in the xylol market. Other solvents containing xylenes were also affected by supply difficulties.

Liquefied petroleum gases were reported easy, in conformity with the usual summer slump. Spot sales continued to be made by producers at a wide range of prices, but generally the market was steady. Benzonitrile, petrolatum, white mineral oil, and petroleum sulphonate remained firm in price, and none of the products was considered likely to change in the near future, as stocks were ample, and a steady demand existed.

The wax market remained relatively firm over the past week. Although no price changes affected trade, producers revealed that supplies were still short, due to the recent reduction in manufacture. Crude scale paraffin remained scarce, and fully refined grades were scheduled to increase in price, producers indicated. Microcrystalline wax remained in balanced supply, although trade was described as brisk by some sources.

Solvents and Diluents

Cleaner's Naphtha—No change in the price of this product occurred during the week. Ample supplies and good demand prevailed. Producers foresaw no immediate shortage of material, but agreed that the market was slightly more active than the previous week.

High Solvency Naphtha—Prices of this material remain essentially unchanged, but the effects of the tight toluol and xylol markets are beginning to tell, trade sources indicated. The market was described as very brisk by observers, with some apprehension concerning future supply problems. It was pointed out that the usual summer slowdown has not as yet affected sales.

Mineral Spirits—Although prices remained steady, manufacturers agreed that the market for this material experienced a firmness which characterized overall trade in aliphatics during the week. Stocks were good, and consumers had no trouble obtaining their needs from producers.

Rubber Solvent—This product continues to be in adequate supply, the trade indicates. No changes in price have been reported, and manufacturers expect continuing stability.

Toluol—The trade reports that the government is continuing to take a great measure of the toluol supply, with the result that other industries relying upon this product are forced to either overbid the nominal market price, or seek for materials which are less scarce in order to fill their needs. Production of toluol is at its height, according to makers, who nevertheless see no immediate chance of prices going up, despite the inability of some producers to fill the needs of buyers.

Xylol—Trade sources propose two general theories which, at least in part, account for the tightness of the xylol market. One is that major producers of toluol manufacture xylol in the same plants. Since the government demand upon toluol is heavy, more toluol is run, and xylol production is decreased, causing a lack of xylol supply. Another reason for trade being brisk is that xylol is being used by those who cannot obtain toluol. One representative of the industry pointed out that even the solvents which contain xylenes were generally in good demand. Producers agree that the price picture is stable, with supply continuing to tighten.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended May 23 totaled 278,290,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 276,848,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 1,442,000 barrels comprising an increase of 962,000 barrels in stock of domestic crude and an increase of 480,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month
104.49	104.49	104.49

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—Observers concurred that the market remained generally soft in this commodity. Spot sales were still being made, and it was reported that a wide variance in price highlighted that aspect of trade. According to one source, "all sorts of prices" have been quoted in keeping with the trend of seasonal slowdown. Nevertheless, no change in the general price structure was noted, and prices remained at a steady level.

Waxes

Figures released by the Bureau of Mines reveal that demand for waxes in the first quarter of 1953 rose 14.4 percent over the comparable 1952 figure. During the first quarter of 1953, 1 169,000 barrels were produced. This represents an increase of 119,000 barrels over the figures for the first quarter of 1952. Wax stocks fell to 530,000 barrels at the end of March, 1953, compared with 712,000 barrels at the end of the same month in 1952.

Microcrystalline — Current decrease in lubricating oil production is expected to give this product continued firmness on the market, according to manufacturers, who add that with a cutback in lube oil output, there is a subsequent slowdown in wax production. Company representatives point out that prices are the same as in previous weeks despite the tightening of the supply situation.

Paraffin—The market picture of the week past reveals no change in paraffin prices. Crude scale being closely watched by trade sources due to a decrease in supply, remains steady. Fully refined grades, however, are expected to undergo a rise in price in the very near future. The expected change is explained by manufacturers as an outgrowth of the current cutback in wax cracking by refineries, with the result that supplies of the material are diminishing.

Miscellaneous

Benzonitrile—This product is being manufactured in some quantity, and no difficulty is reported in terms of supply and demand. Current prices for this colorless oil remain unchanged, with little chance of variation in the near future, according to commercial observers.

Crude Oil—The Bureau of Mines estimates a total crude run of 6,770,000 barrels per day in June, 1953. The amount of domestic crude petroleum that will be consumed or exported, the report continues, will amount to 6,250,000 barrels daily. This represents a decrease of 10,000 barrels per day under consumption estimates for May, 1953.

Petrolatum—According to the views presented by commercial sources, prices of this product are expected to remain the same. Ample supply and continuing demand make for a steady market for this material, and sellers see a continuance of unvarying price.

White Mineral Oil—The market position of this product is similar to that of petrolatum. Reports from the trade indicate that prices should continue without variance, and, with the plentiful supply, no shortages are expected.

Petroleum Sulphonate — Producers of this material see no imminent price changes. Ample supplies are reported available, and the market is as steady as can be expected with such a condition.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Obituaries

Robert H. Briggs, manager of the chemical sales division of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., died suddenly June 2 in Bronxville, N. Y. He was fifty-five years of age.

One of the most widely known and respected men in the chemical industry, Mr.

Robert H. Briggs

Briggs began his career in 1925 with the General Chemical Company, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York. He served successively as manager of General Chemical's St. Louis, Philadelphia and Chicago offices before coming to New York as assistant sales manager of the company.

Mr. Briggs joined Pfizer in 1943 as a representative in the New York office, and thereafter held a variety of executive positions, serving for a time as Pfizer's assistant general sales manager. He was made assistant manager of the chemical sales division in 1951, and earlier this year became manager of the division, which gave him responsibility over the sale of all bulk chemicals.

Mr. Briggs was a member of the Union League Club of New York, Drug and Chemical Club of New York and the Siwanoy Club.

Robert B. Bradley

Robert B. Bradley, president of the George A. Erkenbrach Chemical Company, Hoboken, N. J., died June 2 in New York. He was sixty-six. Mr. Bradley had been president of the Erkenbrach company since the early thirties, when he acquired the firm. The Hoboken firm specializes in the manufacture of iron perchloride.

Alexander Block

Alexander Block, founder of Block Drug Company, Jersey City, N. J., and a pioneer in the ammoniation of tooth powders and tooth pastes, died June 2 in New York. He was seventy-one years old. At the time of his death Mr. Block was chairman of the board of the company he founded in 1911 as a wholesale drug concern. In the late 1920's it was expanded into a manufacturing operation.

A. Allison Kohr, district sales manager of Koppers Company in Kearny, N. J., died May 24 in Summit, N. J. He was sixty years old. Mr. Kohn joined Koppers in 1917 as a chemist.

John A. Lutz, eastern sales manager of Titanium Pigment Corporation of National Lead Company, New York, died May 30 in Montclair, N. J. He was forty-six years old. Mr. Lutz had been with National Lead since 1935. After advancing through various technical positions, he was made production manager of mixed paints in 1946 and two years later was made manager of the titanium division's technical sales department. In 1950 he assumed the position he held at the time of his death.

George W. Sands, formerly assistant secretary and assistant treasurer of the Barber Oil Corporation, New York, died June 2 in Cranford, N. J. He was sixty-seven years old.

Allen S. Snyder, assistant to the employment manager of American Can Company in Jersey City, N. J., died May 25 in Jersey City. He was fifty-one years old.

William W. Thomas, president of Thomas Products Company, Buffalo, N.Y., died May 30 in Buffalo. He was sixty-eight years old and had been head of the concern for twenty-five years.

Finney Retires as Head Of 2 Cal. Standard Units

Retirement of C. E. Finney, jr., as president of Salt Lake Refining Company and Salt Lake Pipe Line Company, was announced last week by T. S. Petersen, president, Standard Oil Company of California, San Francisco. Mr. Finney, who has headed these two Standard subsidiaries since they began operations five years ago, will be succeeded by J. T. Higgins, now manager of operations at Standard's Richmond, Calif., refinery.

It was under Mr. Finney's direction that the refining company began construction of its North Salt Lake plant in 1948, and he has since guided its further expansion and development until it is now capable of processing 30,000 barrels of crude oil daily. He also directed construction of two major oil pipe line projects in this area in the past five years.

Mr. Higgins, who is scheduled to take over as head of the refining and pipeline companies on July 1, has worked for Standard since 1929.

Oil Firms Asked to Join

—Continued from page 3

when such shortages might have an adverse effect on the defense mobilization program.

Mr. Flemming's letter to the oil companies said that in accordance with the provisions of the defense production act, immunity from prosecution under the federal antitrust laws and the Federal Trade Commission act will be given to participating firms, provided their actions are within the scope of the voluntary agreement. Mr. Flemming added that the Attorney General has approved the request to the companies to participate in the agreement.

Mr. Flemming's letter was sent to the following firms:—Arabian American Oil Company; Barber Oil Company, Caltex Oil Products Company; Creole Petroleum Corporation; Gulf Oil Corporation; Pacific Western Oil Corporation; Sinclair Oil Corporation; Socony-Vacuum Oil Company; Standard Oil Company of California; Standard Oil Company (New Jersey); Standard Vacuum Oil Company; Superior Oil Company; the Texas Company, and Venezuelan Petroleum Company.

Trade Briefs

Texas Eastern Production Corporation has completed Well No. 2 on the Hagist Ranch Unit No. 1 in Duval County, Tex.

F. W. Bruckmiller, assistant general superintendent of the Sugar Creek, Mo., refinery of Standard Oil Company (Indiana), has retired.

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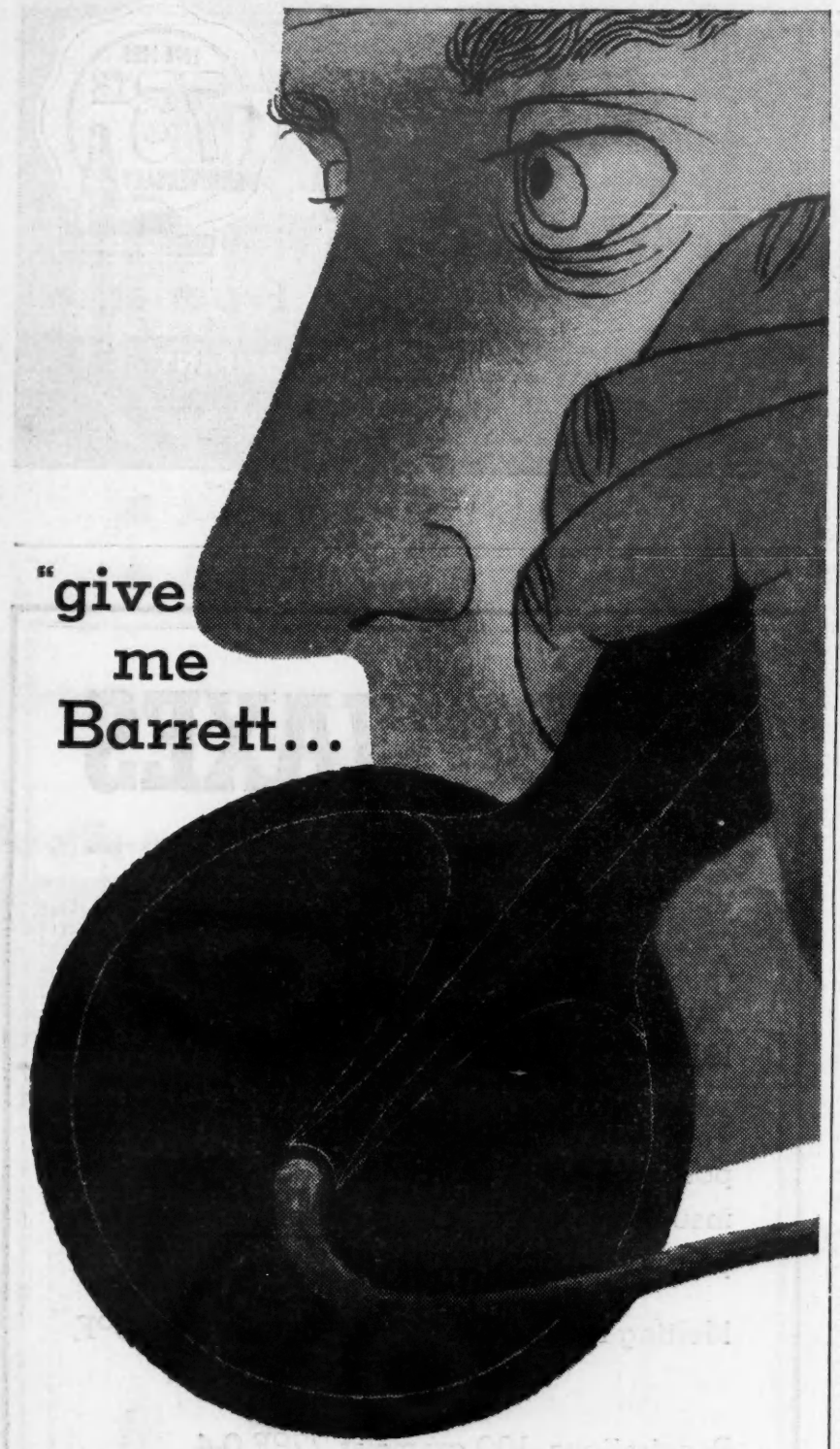

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Coal Chemicals

Price changes becoming effective last week were a decline of ¼ cent per pound on imported crude naphthalene, and advances of 2 cents per pound on paranitroanilin and on technical salicyclic acids.

Other price changes were in the making. As a result of the higher prevailing price on benzol and chlorine, and of higher sulphuric and nitric acid costs which become effective July 1 on contract, raw material and manufacturing costs have risen sharply on a number of intermediates. These factors together with accumulated higher costs for freight, labor, and handling have led to the following announced higher price schedules in some quarters, all effective as of July 1:—Anilin oil up 3 cents per pound, anilin salt up 2 cents dimethylanilin up 3½ cents, nitrobenzene up 1½ cents, beta-naphthol technical grade, up 2 cents, acetanilide technical up 2½ cents, and sulphanilic acid up 1 cent.

Imported naphthalene and cresylic acid were felt to have about reached the bottom on prices. Most tar acids were moving in markets of somewhat greater buying interest than that of recent months, while tar bases remained soft. Aromatic solvents were becoming increasingly tight.

The American Iron and Steel Institute reported that for the week ending June 6, the production rate was 100.3 percent of theoretical capacity. This was equivalent to the production of 2,262,000 tons of ingots and castings, compared with 2,268,000 tons for the previous week, and 2,259,000 tons one month ago. One year ago production was at the rate of 804,000 tons representing an operating rate of 38.7 percent.

Basic Products

Benzol—The forty cent benzol price effected some weeks ago, was beginning to be reflected in upward price adjustments in several benzol derivatives. It was pointed out, however, that June and July price advances announced on chemicals derived on benzol were not due wholly to the higher benzol price, but were also due to much needed and delayed adjustments necessitated by higher labor, production and shipping costs. These had accumulated to a point where profit margins had dwindled almost to the vanishing point.

As for the price structure on benzol, itself, the feeling was generally held that this would remain firm at current levels for the months immediately ahead. The balance between supply and demand for the coaltar source material was described as good. Material was moving into consuming channels about as fast as it was produced, but there were hardly any industrial consumers who could not get all that they required for immediate needs. Benzol, accordingly, was in a better market position than toluol or xylol for June, from a civilian supply point of view. There were occasional localized areas of shortages.

Creosote—This market was reported as steady under a firm price structure. Demand was described as fair against quite adequate supplies.

Cresols—Demand for cresols in the manufacture of certain resins, plasticizers, and phosphoric gasoline additives was such as to bring about a noticeable improvement in the call for technical cresols. Some producers said last week that they were moving their capacity output without difficulty. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Cresylic Acid—Domestic production of low boil acids was said to be moving at a fair rate, with interest somewhat improved over previous weeks, but the business volume in higher boiling acids was still off.

ADF acid moved in a market, which since the price drop to 75 cents per gallon effected some months ago, was somewhat better. Business volume was still drum business, and it was not expected to develop beyond drum sales volume. Stocks were said to be moving in a steady, relatively slow volume. It was being used in disinfectants, in various motor cleaning compounds, in similar materials such as paint strippers, and as an ingredient of cresylic resinous insulating wire enamels.

There were rumors of possible bulk business being considered by foreign exporters in ADF acid, but practical operators in the imported market pointed out that ADF acid business was a matter of only 400 to 500 drums a month, and the country's consumption would hardly warrant bulk selling except for one or two accounts.

While traders in ADF acid remember the days of 50 cent per gallon acid, and domestic producers remember it too from a competitive angle, the feeling was generally held last week that the present price structure was about bottom for this year, and that prices were not likely to drop further.

Naphthalene—The imported market was softer last week, prices being in the range of 3¼ to 3½c. per pound. Domestic naphthalene prices were firm and unchanged. From a cost standpoint, the industry could not afford to reduce prices, despite the temporary quite adverse market conditions prevailing, due in part to the long continued strike in the plants of a major phthalic anhydride producer, and the heavy consumer inventories on hand.

While some producers feel temporarily disturbed about the naphthalene market, most producers were strong in showing an overall confidence that the situation presently existing is only temporary, and that demand will by Fall show a marked improvement. In terms of actual pounds consumed, the current naphthalene market was not as bad as it is painted. Producers are inclined not to look at output figures when complaining about slow business, but pay more attention to the spread between what they can potentially produce in relation to what they are currently moving.

The adverse effect of imported naphthalene on the domestic production market is likewise often overplayed. Imports last year amounted to around 92,103,088 pounds. During 1951 when naphthalene was an item of acute scarcity, imports were around 73,553,634 pounds. The difference in imports is not the difference in current easy market conditions versus a tight market. It was pointed out that a very much more significant difference, is the increased domestic output stemming from greater tar acid recovery volume from tar. More tar was topped in the last year or two than ever before, and naphthalene extracted from it.

In connection with the comments above, a comparison between the imports of crude naphthalene in 1951 and 1952 is of interest. In 1951 and very early 1952, the naphthalene market was very tight, and foreign sources alert to American market conditions made the most of it, running up their naphthalene prices to as high as 17c. per pound. In early 1952, the market started to change, and imported naphthalene prices declined steadily to the present levels.

	1951	1952
Total crude imports (pounds)	73,553,634	92,103,000
Total value (dollars)	5,083,078	5,816,000
Major sources (pounds)		
West Germany	32,000,000	39,000,000
United Kingdom	2,100,000	17,500,000
Belgium	12,000,000	17,000,000
France	.....	6,500,000
Japan	.....	2,700,000
Czechoslovakia	7,000,000	500,000
Canada	.....	2,500,000
Switzerland	.....	990,000

With respect to imported naphthalene prices, it was felt that the price bottom had been just about reached, and that there was little possibility of any further reduction.

Phenol—Demand for synthetic phenol was said to be holding up well, and recently improved over former levels. Prices were steady and unchanged. Natural

Market Trends

Advanced

Acid, salicylic, 2c. per lb.
Paranitroanilin, 2c. per lb.

Reduced

Naphthalene, imported, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 6, 1952
114.14	114.14	113.71	113.71

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Production Estimate

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending June 6, was as follows:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	1,057,173
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	38,209,249
Benzol	gals.	3,654,798
Coaltar	gals.	16,763,742
Creosote oil	gals.	936,353
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,582,520
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	27,184
Toluol	gals.	718,878
Xylol	gals.	191,801

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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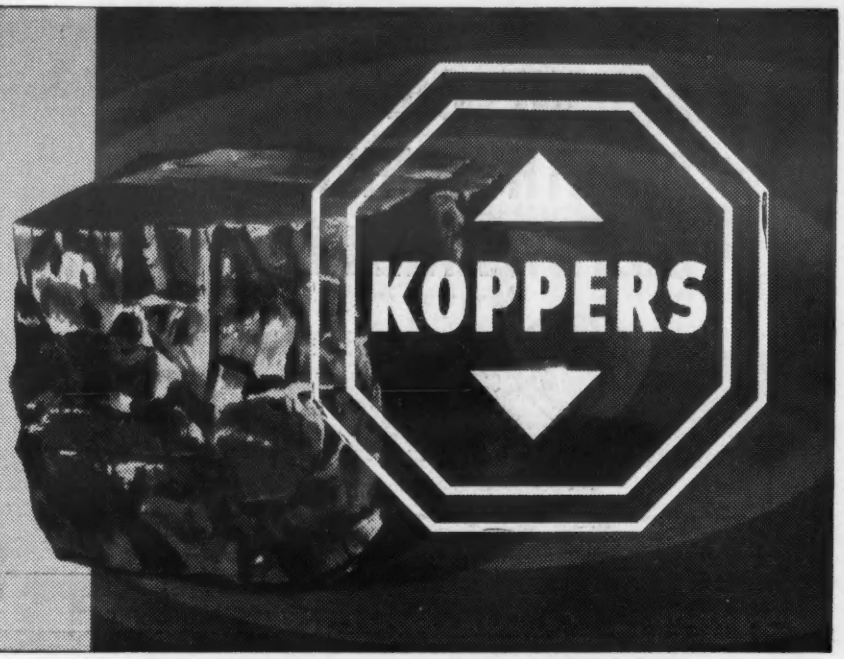

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phenol demand was relatively more slow than the synthetic demand, and some quarters attributed the slower natural phenol market to the fact that there was insufficient price differential between the synthetic and the natural, to make the latter of interest. Whether or not this would lead to eventual price adjustments on the natural material was a matter for conjecture, because as yet there was nothing in the way of definite trends in this direction.

Toluol—This market was one of increasing scarcity due primarily to government directives taking for June some 70 percent of coaltar production for direct defense demands, leaving only 30 percent for civilian consumption.

Total toluol output by cokeoven operators was reported by the Bureau of Mines as amounting to 2,988,673 gallons in April of this year, compared with 2,766,803 gallons in April of last year. This brought the cokeoven production for the first four months of this year to 11,957,509 gallons as against 11,552,536 gallons for the corresponding period of 1952.

Xylol—Aromatic solvent demand for defense was such as to throw heavier pressure on xylol, and nothing but a tight market position was to be expected.

Intermediates

Acetanilide—One producer of technical material announced that effective July 1 the price of this item would advance in price 2½c. per pound. This brings carlot bag quantities to 29c. per pound, and less than carlot bag quantities to 30c. The principal reasons for the price advance was the increased price of anilin as of July 1, together with higher costs on other raw materials, freight charges, labor and handling costs.

Anilin—Effective July 1, prices were slated to advance on this item by 2c. per pound, bringing tankcar quantities to 20c. per pound. Back of the price increase were such factors as higher benzol costs, and the increased cost of chlorine or iron filings, depending upon the process used. In addition there were accumulated higher costs for labor, freight, and other raw materials. Anilin salt in less than carlot quantities will be advanced to 33c. per pound, up 3c.

Betanaphthol—A price advance of 2c. per pound was announced in some quarters on this item, to become effective July 1. This will bring carlot quantities to 34½c. per pound, and less than carlot and truckloads, to 36½c. per pound.

Chlorosulphonic Acid—An upward price movement was in the making on this item, some producers having advanced prices on spot and effective July 1 on contract, and other producers were likely to go along.

Dimethylanilin—Effective July 1 price advances were announced on this item of 3½c. per pound. Under the new schedule, tankcars will be listed at 28½c. per pound, drum carlots at 29½c., and less than carlot drum quantities at 30½c.

Monochlorobenzene—Upward price adjustments of 1c. per pound on this item had been effected in some quarters and were under consideration in others, reflecting higher benzol costs.

Nitrobenzene — Price announcements effective July 1 were made on this item, in which previous schedules were advanced 1½c. per pound designed to partially offset increased benzol and acid costs. Nitric and sulphuric acid were both advanced in price. Under the new schedule, tankcars will be listed at 11c. per pound, drum carlots at 12c., and less than carlot drum quantities at 13c.

Orthodichlorobenzene—By last week not all producers had announced the 1c. price advance which was previously reported by some makers but the matter was under consideration and felt to be part of the trend initiated by higher raw material costs.

Paradichlorobenzene—The present trend of 2c. per pound upward adjustment in prices was not as yet industry wide, but did indicate the trend induced by higher material and labor costs.

Paranitroanilin—The new price schedule on this item, 2c. higher than former schedules, became industrywide last week, as producers all adjusted schedules in line with previously established schedules in some quarters.

Salicylic Acid — Prices on technical grades were advanced 2c. per pound, reflecting higher raw material costs traceable back through phenol to the basic raw material, benzol, as well as other raw materials used in the process of manufacture. These schedules became effective June 1 on spot and July 1 on contract.

Sulphanilic Acid—Upward price adjustments effective July 1 were announced in some quarters, advancing this item 1c. per pound. This brings less than carlot quantities to 21c. per pound.

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Ciba States Dedicates New Toms River Dyestuffs Plant

Ciba States, Ltd., dedicated its new $18,000,000 dyestuffs plant at Toms River, N. J., June 4. The unit, which occupies a thirty-five acre tract within 1,250 acres of forest land acquired by Ciba, has a production capacity of 4,000,000 pounds of anthraquinone vat dyes annually.

Among those present at the dedication ceremonies were Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll of New Jersey; Dr. Harry B. Marshall, president of Ciba Company and vice-president of Ciba States, Ltd., Toms River, and Dr. Robert Kaeppeli, managing director of Ciba States, Ltd., Basle, Switzerland, and president of Ciba States, Ltd., Toms River. The Swiss concern is the parent organization, while Ciba Company is its sales affiliate and Ciba States, Ltd., Toms River, is a division.

Silicone Facility in Chicago Set Up by General Electric

Increased demand for silicone products by mid-western industries has led to the establishment of a warehouse in Chicago for rapid delivery of the materials produced by General Electric Company's silicone products department at Waterford, N. Y., the company has announced.

Located at 427 West Erie boulevard, the warehouse is stocking G-E silicone rubber gums and compounds, fluids for waxes and polishes, resins, electrical insulation, emulsions for mold release purposes, and other silicone materials.

Chemical Industry Medalist

Charles S. Munson, chairman of the board of Air Reduction Company, New York, and president of the Manufacturing Chemists Association, has been selected to receive the chemical industry medal for 1953 (OPD, 6/1/53). The medal, sponsored by the American section of the Society of Chemical Industry, will be presented at a dinner meeting of the section October 30 at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York.

Dyes Production in '52

—Continued from page 4

all dyes produced in 1952:—Azo dyes, for 34 percent; anthraquinone vat dyes, 25 percent; indigoid and thioindigoid dyes, 14 percent; and sulphur dyes, 13 percent. The output of each of the four classes was less in 1952 than in 1951. Production of azo dyes decreased 27 percent; indigoid and thioindigoid dyes, 18 percent; anthraquinone vat dyes, 13 percent, and sulphur dyes, 12 percent. By class of application, two classes of dyes accounted for almost 60 percent of the total output of all dyes in 1952. Vat dyes accounted for 39 percent and direct dyes for 18 percent.

Azo, Anthraquinone Vat Dyes

Two chemical classes of dyes accounted for 85 percent of the total quantity of all ungrouped dyes produced in 1952; these were azo dyes which accounted for about half, and anthraquinone vat dyes which accounted for about one-third, of the total. In 1952 output of ungrouped azo dyes declined 23 percent compared with 1951 and the ungrouped anthraquinone vat dyes increased 8 percent. For ungrouped dyes arranged by class of application, vat dyes accounted for 37 percent of the total output of ungrouped dyes, direct dyes for 28 percent, and acetate rayon dyes for 19 percent.

The production of azoic dyes and their components totaled 7,000,000 pounds in 1952, or 7 percent less than the 7,500,000 pounds produced in 1951 and 17 percent less than the 8,400,000 pounds produced in 1950. In 1952 sales of these products increased 10 percent compared with 1951, and totaled 6,700,000 pounds, valued at $13,100,000. The output of Rapidogens was 1,300,000 pounds in 1952, or slightly less than the 1,400,000 pounds produced in 1951; and the output of fast color bases in 1952 was 2,000,000 pounds, or 82 percent more than the 1,100,000 pounds produced in 1951.

Among the individual dyes produced in large volume, the greatest decline in quantity of production was reported for synthetic indigo, sulphur black, and direct black EW. Production of synthetic indigo in 1952 was 17,200,000 pounds, compared with 20,500,000 pounds in 1951 and 26,200,000 pounds in 1950. Output of sulphur black in 1952 was 8,900,000 pounds, compared with 11,200,000 pounds in 1951 and 13,500,000 pounds in 1950. The output of direct black EW in 1952 was 5,300,000 pounds, compared with 7,100,000 pounds in 1951 and 8,200,000 pounds in 1950.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Keen competition resulted in sharply lower prices for flake egg albumen which dropped 12 cents per pound after a steady upward climb during the past two months. Egg yolk also was lower, declining 4 cents per pound, with technical albumen off 1 cent per pound. Chestnut extract was stronger and recently announced fractional advance became effective June 1. Other materials were quotably unchanged and generally steady.

Consuming demand for most materials continued fairly active, chiefly for moderate quantities for immediate requirements. Domestic potato starch was well held at producting points in Maine, while imported starch was unsteady, with recent sales reported at concessions. High cost of new crop Brazilian tapioca flour for shipment continued to restrict trading. Interest in Java flour also was limited for prompt and later delivery. Corn dextrin and starch were in fair request against former orders, while new business was spotty.

There was little doing in tanning materials as tanners restricted purchases of moderate tonnage for prompt shipment. Outside of the advance of chestnut extract, quotations of replacements were without change and fairly steady.

Raw wool consumption increased slightly in March to 10,700,000 pounds weekly, 29 percent more than in March last year, according to the Census Bureau. Rayon and acetate broad woven goods production totaled 501,000,000 yards during the first quarter of 1953, registering an increase of 12 percent above the same period last year. Output of 100 percent nylon fabrics also increased totaling 75,000,000 pounds, 7 percent over the fourth quarter of last year and 17 percent more than the first quarter of 1952.

Price Trends

Advanced

Chestnut extract, liquid, 1/5c. to 21/50c. per lb.
powder, 3/20c. to 7/20c. per lb.

Reduced

Egg albumen, flake, 12c. per lb.
tech., 1c. per lb.
Yolk, 4c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 6, 1952
101.15	101.18	101.17	95.60

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—Market was quiet, but steady. Consumers continued to limit purchases to actual needs.

Bichromates—This market was firmer due to increased cost of raw materials. Steady demand was noted against former contracts. Prices were recently lifted ½c. per pound for carlots and ¾c for less carlots. New prices follow:—Potassium bichromate, 15c. per pound carlots, works and 14½c. to 16¾c. for smaller quantities; sodium bichromate, 11½c., carlots and 12c. to 13¼c. for lesser lots and sodium chromate, 13¼c., carlots and 13¾c. to 15c. for smaller quantities.

Sodium Hydrosulphite — Demand was moderate chiefly for prompt delivery. Deliveries against contracts also were in good request. Prices were unchanged and steady.

Sulphonated Oils—Sulphonated tallow was easy due to lower cost of the basic material. Other varieties were unchanged. Demand was spotty, chiefly for actual needs.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin—Increased demand developed for prompt delivery and the volume was reported close to production levels. Market was firm at unchanged prices. Drum lots were quoted at 65c. per pound and smaller quantities ranged up to 80c. per pound, as to quantity.

Corn Dextrin—Demand continued restricted to immediate delivery. Market remained steady at current quotations. Gum was quoted at $8.95 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; canary, $8.69; dark, $8.79, and white, $8.53, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds more.

Corn Starch—Consumers absorbed sizable quantities against former orders, while new business was spotty. Prices were maintained at former levels. Pearl was quoted at $7.14 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots and powder $7.26, same basis. Visible corn supply declined 2,422,000 bushels to 18,396,000 bushels for the week ended May 29, against 37,215,000 bushels for the same time last year.

Egg Albumen—Prices broke sharply as a result of keen competition, flake dropping 12 cents per pound. Demand was fairly active at the lower levels. Flake declined to $2.50 to $2.52 per pound, as to quantity and powder $2.54 to $2.56 per pound, same basis. Technical was off 1c. and ranged from $1.05 to $1.06 per pound, depending upon quantity.

Dried egg production in April totaled 2,131,000 pounds, against 2,287,000 pounds in April last year and 1947-51 average of 8,419,000 pounds. According to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The quantity produced from frozen eggs was less than that of a year ago and accounts for all of the decrease shown in total production from last year. April production consisted of 272,000 pounds of dried whole egg, 597,000 pounds of dried albumen and 1,262,000 pounds of dried yolk. Production during April last year consisted of 324,000 pounds of dried whole egg, 519,000 pounds of dried albumen and 1,444,000 pounds of dried yolk.

Egg Yolk—This market also was easier, declining 4c. per pound. Business was moderate, chiefly for immediate needs. Prices ranged from $1.18 to $1.20 per pound, depending upon quantity. Yolk production in April totaled 1,262,000 pounds, compared with 1,444,000 pounds, April last year.

Potato Starch—While trading was limited, the market remained steady at former levels. Carlots were well held at 7¼c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, Maine. Stocks on spot were unchanged, ranging from 8¾c. to 10c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity. Danish starch was nominal at 7½c. per pound, carlots, exdock, duty paid for prompt shipment.

Tapioca Flour—Conditions in this market were unchanged and steady. Trading was quiet for spot and forward delivery. Offers from Brazil were scarce and shipments were merely nominal around 13c. per pound, carlots, exdock. Java flour also was quiet. AAA was quoted at 9½c. to 10c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity and AA, 9¼c. to 9¾c., same basis.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Business was reported light and spotty. An advance of ½c. per pound became effective June 1. Liquid extract, 25 percent tannin, was quoted 4.40c. per pound, tankcars; 5.3c. per pound, barrels, carlots and 5.65c. barrels, less carlots, f.o.b. works. Powdered extract, 60 percent, tannin, 11.28c. per pound, bags, carlots and 12c. for smaller quantities, f.o.b. works.

Cutch—Offers for shipment were light and maintained at 8¼c. per pound, carlots, exdock, plus duty.

Divi Divi—Quiet demand was noted for replacements. Shipments were quotably unchanged. Forty-five percent tannin was quoted at $70 to $72 per ton, exdock and 48 percent, $75.50 per ton, same basis.

Mangrove Bark—Buying interest continued light. Offers for shipments were quotably unchanged. Columbian bark was held at $60 per ton, exdock; Ecuadorian at $57.50 per ton, and African at $79 to $80 per ton, same basis.

Myrobalans—Buying interest was light and quotations were unchanged and nominal. JI's were quoted at $45 per ton, exdock; assorted at $48 per ton, and crushed, $65 to $66 per ton, same basis. Indian extract was offered at 7¼c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Quebracho Extract—Consuming inquiry was restricted to fill-in needs for prompt shipment. Prices were maintained at former levels. Solid ordinary was quoted 11 31/64c. per pound, carlots, exdock, and clarified 12 3/16c. same basis, plus duty.

Valonia—Interest in replacements was reported slow. Shipments were quotably unchanged. Beards were offered at $85 per ton; cups, $64, exdock and extract, powdered, 10c. per pound, bags carlots, exdock, plus duty.

Wattle—Trading was limited to an occasional shipment for prompt delivery. Prices were unchanged and steady. Fair average bark was quoted at $103 to $104 per ton and merchantable, $100 per ton, exdock. South African extract minimum 60 percent tannin was unchanged at 10.45c. per pound, exdock, plus duty and East African, 60 percent at 10.30c. per pound same basis.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Effective last week, prices on salicylic acid and related compounds were advanced. All grades of salicylic acid were upped 2 cents per pound. Methyl salicylate, USP, was advanced 3 cents per pound while sodium salicylate went up 5c. per pound. By the middle of last week salol prices had also been advanced 5 cents per pound. Announcement was made by one producer of a 1c. per pound advance in perchloroethylene in less than carlot drum quantities. The increase was slated to become effective June 15 on spot and July 1 on contract prices. Castor beans were down $10 per long ton, f.o.b., Brazil.

There was still no word from the RFC regarding pending alcohol purchases for the synthetic rubber program. That agency is slated to buy alcohol for the third quarter operations this month. Although the trade was reportedly not predicating its production rates on the RFC alcohol buying program, any shift in policy would undoubtedly affect the market. Alcohol prices have remained unchanged over the second quarter and whether there will be any change forthcoming for the next quarter should be known in the near future since producers must notify their contract customers by the middle of this month.

Seasonal items such as benzoic acid and its sodium salt in addition to photographic grade hydroquinone were moving in good volume. Supplies were ample in the case of the former and somewhat short on hydroquinone. Citric acid was reportedly moving in heavy volume. Consumption of this compound has been steadily on the increase in the food industry where it is used as an organic acidulant. Other industries were said to be increasing their consumption of this acid.

The formerly short supply situation in lanolin has righted itself quite rapidly over the last two months. With the lifting of price controls lanolin prices were advanced, thus enabling producers to pay the prices asked for crude wool grease. Consumers have been getting all the lanolin they need over the past month and producers have been seeking to take on new business. Demand for monosodium glutamate was reportedly steady with supplies ample for consumer needs. Additional plant capacity has been planned, according to reports emanating from the trade.

Heavy volume organic chemicals such as acetone, methanol and formaldehyde were all reported to be moving in good volume. Formaldehyde and methanol in particular were in short supply. Formaldehyde consumption has been steadily on the increase and there was every indication that this would continue. Acetone was in better supply than the other compounds mentioned. Prices remained unchanged although there was some acetone being shipped on government contract at slightly below market prices.

Acetanilide—Demand for USP grade acetanilide was steady. Although the technical grade was slated to increase in price next month, there was no indication of any corresponding increase due in the USP material. An advance in the technical grade will not necessarily be reflected in the USP grade since production of this material is limited to one manufacturer. USP acetanilide was boosted substantially earlier this year to the current 80c. per pound price.

Acetone—Demand for acetone was said to be at good levels. Some producers report that they have been moving all they make while in other instances, this was not true. Supplies were ample for current consumption. Prices remain firm at 8½c. per pound in tankcars. There were some reports of lower prices quoted on government contracts and the feeling was that acetone prices might work lower as a result of additional production via the phenol-cumene process. If acetone prices do decline as a result of an oversupply, fermentation producers will be caught in the squeeze. The manufacture of acetone through the fermentation process, at last estimates, accounted for approximately 4 percent of the country's production. With raw materials costs on the rise, the flood of synthetic acetone which is forthcoming may create such an excess in supply that prices will inevitably follow the law of supply and demand.

At present time, it is evident that the great bulk of acetone is consumed by the cellulose acetate industry and in the manufacture of chemicals and drugs. In the cellulose acetate industry, acetone is used as a solvent in the manufacture of fiber and film. Further current uses include the manufacture of diacetone alcohol and solvents such as methylisobutyl-ketone, di-isobutylketone and di-isobutyl carbinol. The manufacture of epoxy resins, the latest significant newcomer in the plastics field, consume large proportions of bisphenol-A which in turn is produced from acetone and phenol. Production of epoxy resins has been slated for substantial expansion which was expected to give a concurrant boost to the use of acetone in this process.

Alcohol—Producers report that demand has been running at good levels. Consumption of alcohol, however, has undoubtedly tapered off from the level reached during the first quarter of the year. The latest available statistics on alcohol consumption and withdrawal would tend to bear out this conclusion. Production during April totaled slightly under 45,000,000 gallons This was approximately 2,000,000 gallons under that in March of this year. Alcohol withdrawals in April, however, dropped better than 25,000,000 gallons from those in March. The net result was a rise in alcohol stocks of some 10,000,000 gallons over those at the end of March. Furthermore, it was noted that stocks held in denaturing plants at the end of April were close to 10,000,000 gallons over those held at the end of March.

There were no importations of alcohol in April compared to the 6,438,336 gallons of imported alcohol withdrawn from Customs custody in April last year. Alcohol prices continued without change. Price changes for the next quarter, if any, will probably be announced by the 15th of June in order to satisfy contract terms. No word was heard on any additional alcohol purchases due to be made by the RFC at this time.

The Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, on June 4, released data on the supply, production, withdrawals, and stocks of ethyl, completely denatured and specially denatured alcohol during the month of April, 1953, in comparison with April, 1952.

Production

	Gallons 1953	Gallons 1952
†Ethyl	44,681,452	33,856,609
*Completely denatured	37,855	15,065
*Specially denatured	18,376,067	18,353,140

Withdrawals

†Ethyl, tax paid	2,105,167	1,754,794
tax free	35,718,748	43,384,534
*Completely denatured	27,498	20,290
Specially denatured	23,077,705	20,263,759

Stocks

†Ethyl	74,491,660	97,550,276
*Completely denatured	26,778	45,176
*Specially denatured	10,180,548	12,047,661

*Wine gallons. †Proof gallons.

According to the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax division, materials used in industrial alcohol plants in April, 1953, and April, 1952, were as follows:—

	Pounds 1953	Pounds 1952
Corn and corn products	6,418,865	10,875,901
Rye and rye products	.....	.....
Malt and malt products	797,559	4,427,212
Wheat and wheat products	4,289,569	4,501,195
Sorghum grain and sorghum grain products	.....	35,423,219
Other grain	.....	.....
Total grain	11,505,993	55,227,527
Ethylene gas	11,333,468	5,055,139
Other materials	143,766	128,852

	Wine gallons 1953	Wine gallons 1952
Molasses	21,468,905	9,054,596
Ethyl sulphate	16,247,639	13,773,772
Sulphite liquors	22,926,300	23,236,100
Other materials	7,065,919	4,451,690
†Products used in redistillation	763,856	851,288

†Proof gallons.

Benzoic Acid—Demand for benzoic acid continued good. Supplies were ample and

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Advanced

Acid, salicylic, USP, 2c. per lb.
Methyl salicylate, 3c. per lb.
Salol, 5c. per lb.
Sodium salicylate, 5c. per lb.

Reduced

Castor beans, $10 per long ton, f.o.b. Brazil.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 6, 1952
89.37	89.50	90.20	97.91

(For Current Prices see page 9)

prices firm at recently advanced levels. Consumption of the acid and its sodium salt during the coming Summer months is expected to hit its usual seasonal peak. The current price on the technical grade acid was 44c. per pound in 100-pound lots while the USP material was quoted 10c. per pound higher, on the same basis.

Caffeine — Demand for caffeine was rated fair although some producers detected a slight improvement recently. The improvement in the call for domestic caffeine despite the price edge which the lower priced imported material enjoys was ascribed in some measure to the irregularity of shipments from abroad contrasted to the assured steady supply offered by domestic producers.

Another saving factor, to date, has been the superior quality of domestically produced caffeine. However, although the desirable qualities of freeness from color and odor possessed by domestic material have given it an edge over the imported in this respect, the lower price of imported caffeine has been a decided factor. Furthermore, some drug manufacturers either do not require caffeine absolutely colorless and odorless in their products or they don't care to pay the higher prices asked for the domestic material.

Castor Oil — Prices were off $10 per long ton, f.o.b., Brazil. Current quotations were nominal at $145 per ton. Arrivals or beans at Philadelphia and New York ports last week amounted to 1,627,500 pounds, as compared with 1,750,500 the previous week, and 1,592,850 during the corresponding week of last year. Imports of castor oil at these ports last week totaled 300,000 pounds, as against the 3,978,000 pounds brought in during the previous week, and the 704,400 pounds landed during the corresponding week of 1952.

Total imports of beans so far this year at Philadelphia and New York amounted to 56,682,300 pounds, compared with 71,576,450 pounds during the corresponding period in 1952. Total oil imports at these ports so far this year amounted to 52,898,700 pounds, as against the 38,859,200 pounds brought in during the same period last year.

Formaldehyde—Demand for formaldehyde was reportedly running at very high levels. Supplies were generally short with consumers being held to contract quantities. The heavy consumption of formaldehyde has been coming from several industries. On the west coast and in the Northwest, the plywood industry has been consuming substantial quantities of formaldehyde through the accelerated use of urea-formaldehyde adhesives used in plywood manufacture. The construction business throughout the country has been on the increase in recent weeks due to the increased availability of mortgage money, a result of the government's authorization of higher interest rates on government insured FHA and VA mortgages.

The plastics industry has been in full production under the impetus of increasing civilian and military uses for plastics. Consumption in this field has probably shown the greatest indivdual spurt in formaldehyde use in recent years, according to some trade sources. The outlook for the plastics industry is considered very bright and as a result consumption of formaldehyde in this field was expected to continue its climb.

Another source of heavy formaldehyde consumption has been the manufacture of pentaerythritol. Consumption of pentaerythritol has been considerable over the past several months and from all indications may be expected to continue. The overall outlook for formaldehyde in coming months is for a continued tight supply situation. Pricewise, formaldehyde quotations have not changed for some time but this does not rule out the possibility of a price advance with demand at its peak and consumers in a position of trying to get additional quantities of the aldehyde.

Glycerin—Demand for glycerin continued at good levels. Supplies were adequate to meet current inquiry. The latest figures issued by the Department of Commerce revealed that glycerin stocks at the end of April were up 5 percent over those a month previous. The total at the end of April amounted to 50,479,000 pounds compared to 48,000,000 pounds at the end of March.

Domestic production of crude glycerin declined 10.4 percent from March to a level of 18,798,000 pounds while crude stocks rose 3.7 percent to 13,496,000 pounds. The figures for the crude included synthetic glycerin production. The decline in production coupled with the rise in crude stocks indicated that overall consumption of this material was off from prior levels. Factory production of high gravity and yellow distilled glycerin declined 6.5 percent to 7,380,000 pounds while stocks advanced 5.4 percent to 15,660,000 pounds. Chemically pure glycerin production amounted to 13,276,000 pounds in April, declining 9 percent from the preceding month. Stocks, contrariwise, advanced 5.8 percent over March to 21,323,000 pounds.

Hydroquinone — Demand for hydroquinone was reported to be strong. Producers report that the usual seasonal increase in photographic hydroquinone has been evident for some time. While supplies were about in balance with the demand, on the whole, there have been some delays in delivery reported as a result of the crush of orders. Prices were unchanged.

Lanolin—Demand for lanolin was steady. The supply situation was in balance with current consumption levels. Producers report that they are in a position to meet any reasonable increase in demand, with the flow of raw materials assured by current prices for the crude grease. Lanolin prices may possibly work lower in coming months, according to some trade sources. At present schedules were firm, with cosmetic grades ranging from 38½c. to 48½c. per pound. USP, anhydrous lanolin was pegged from 35½c. to 36½c. per pound while the hydrous material ranged from 34½c. to 35½c.

Some small lots of imported lanolin were reportedly coming in, being offered

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at prices below domestic schedules. The amount involved has been negligible, however, although further imports may have a depressing effect on prices here, it was said.

Lithium Salts—Lithium salts and compounds have been added to the positive list of commodities requiring validated licenses for exportation to all destinations in country groups R and O, it was announced by the Office of International Trade. The action was effective June 4.

Methanol—Demand for synthetic methanol was said to be good, on the whole. Some producers, however, reported that they were not moving methanol as fast as they would like. Despite the fact that only a small amount of methanol was currently being bought for the antifreeze trade, other sources were accounting for large quantities of the alcohol.

Supplies were reportedly on the tight side, with at least two producers. There were some delivery delays reported and large orders were subject to review in some cases. A substantial part of the methanol produced has been going into the manufacture of formaldehyde, for which the demand has been strong.

Natural methanol was moving in fair volume. Demand could be stronger, it was said. Supplies continued ample and prices remained unchanged.

Milk Powder—The market in nonfat dry milk solids was barely steady to weak. In instances, prices were again lower. Offerings were liberal and buying limited to immediate needs only. There was a heavy surplus moving to CCC.

Purchases of skimmed milk powder by the USDA totaled 14,615,288 pounds bringing the aggregate for this year to 90,257,283 pounds compared to the 7,715,372 pounds bought during the corresponding period last year. Purchases of roller dried nonfat milk solids totaled 4,448,678 pounds for the week which brought the total for the year to 20,776,864 pounds.

Molasses—Cane blackstrap feed molasses prices remained relatively firm at most points during week ending June 2, 1953. At New Orleans the price was mostly 10.5 cents per gallon and New York price 12.5 cents. Demand for cane blackstrap was generally slow to moderate with some reports of better than normal demand for this seasonal period of relatively small feed usage.

Nitroparaffins—Demand for these compounds was reported to be in excess of current production with the resultant supply situation termed as tight. Prices continued unchanged.

Perchloroethylene—Effective June 15 on spot and July 1 on contract sales, less carlot drum quantities of this solvent will be advanced 1c. per pound to 13½c. per pound by one producer. Delivery terms are on a freight allowed basis.

Potassium Permanganate—Demand for this compound was steady and unchanged. Supplies were ample for current inquiry and expected to continue adequate in the immediate future. Prices remained unchanged.

Salol—As announced previously, salol price schedules were upped 5c. per pound last week. By the week's end, all producers had gone along with the advance.

Sodium Glutamate—Demand for monosodium glutamate was reportedly at steady levels. Supplies were ample for current inquiry and prices unchanged. There were reports that the construction of additional manufacturing facilities has been planned.

Theobromine—Demand for theobromine was fair, on the whole. The domestic material continued to encounter stiff competition from lower priced imports. In the past year, domestic theobromine schedules have been reduced three times in an effort to compete with imported prices. Whether further price cuts would be forthcoming was a matter for conjecture but there were some indications that such action was under contemplation. Normally, consumption of this drug declines during the Summer. Whether this will have any additional depressing affect upon the market remains to be seen.

Thiouracil—As a result of tests using radioactive atoms, scientists were reported to have found a new swine and poultry fattener which will not harm the consumer. This compound is thiouracil. It was found that in feeding the compound to pigs that the action of the thyroid gland was slowed down, resulting in faster and larger growth with the same amount of food. The tests reportedly proved that, if properly handled, the thiouracil consumed by swine in their feed, would not show up in the end product. If the final results conclusively prove the effectiveness of thiouracil in stimulating growth in addition to the absence of this compound in the pork derived from the treated animals, a considerable surge in thiouracil consumption could be expected, it was said.

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CMRA Elects L. Flett as Its New President

—Continued from page 5

monoxide and an alcohol as raw materials. This method, employed by a plant which recently began operations in Houston, Tex., has resulted in a decrease of 6 to 7 cents per pound in the price of methyl and ethyl acrylate, he added.

Over and above these two commercial acrylate processes, Dr. Riddle declared, three others have been investigated on a pilot plant scale. One of these, based on betapropiolactone, is being used as a source for glacial acrylic acid on a commercial scale, but not for methyl and ethyl acrylate. A second process, the speaker continued, is based on acrolein, and the third is based on lactic acid.

Discussing the applications for acrylates, he said that leather finishing, one of the first uses, is still a major one. In textiles, he went on, acrylate dispersions provide highly desirable finishes, while, in paper, they are used for clear, greaseproof coatings, as binders for clay coatings, and as heat sealing adhesives.

Potential in Emulsion Paints

"While the prospects for increased acrylate volume in all three of the above fields is bright, particularly in the form of copolymers with some of the cheaper monomers," he declared, "the application of acrylate dispersions which hold particular promise for increased volume is emulsion paints." He went on to point out that acrylates are also used as "internal" plasticizers for methyl and ethyl methacrylate polymers. He also cited the development of polyacrylate rubber and reported that "several companies have been investigating the use of small percentages of methyl acrylate in acrylonitrile-type synthetic fibers."

Dr. Riddle termed as "nebulous" the use of calcium acrylate, which can be obtained by reacting methyl acrylate with lime, as a soil stabilizer. Although use of acrylates as chemical intermediates has been largely confined to the production of vitamin B_1—and this a limited use, at that—the speaker looked for a "definite expansion in the uses of acrylates as chemical intermediates, although the volume used here will never rival that involved in the polymerization applications."

Butadiene as Organic Builder

Osgood V. Tracy, president of the Enjay Company, New York, and general manager of the chemical products department, Esso Standard Oil Company, New York, discussed butadiene as an organic building block. Although commonly thought of as a relatively new material, Mr. Tracy stated, "butadiene was identified ninety years ago, and it is interesting to note that even then, in 1863, it was made in the laboratory in connection with early attempts to make synthetic rubber."

Esso Standard Oil got interested in synthetic rubber and its components in 1929, the speaker noted, for the following two reasons:— (1) The market for gasoline is dependent upon automobile tires, and (2) petroleum fractions are the logical materials from which to make synthetic rubber. "In 1932," Mr. Tracy continued, "Esso began the operation of an experimental plant to produce butadiene from acetylene made by the electric-arc process. When this operation proved to be economically unattractive, we turned to butylene as a raw material and ultimately developed the dehydrogenation process by which most of the butadiene is produced today."

Rubber Development Spurred by War

Interest in synthetic rubber development was greatly intensified by the outbreak of World War II in 1939, he pointed out. In spite of an indecisive attitude during the spring and summer of 1941 on the part of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation which was charged with the government's rubber program, Mr. Tracy noted that private companies went forward with their plans for commercial production of synthetic rubber and its raw materials. Dow Chemical Company, to the best of the speaker's knowledge, was the first company to produce commercial quantities of butadiene.

Meanwhile, Mr. Tracy stated, a number of methods for producing butadiene were put forward in addition to the early developed dehydrogenation of butylene. "Shell Oil Company," he reported, "proposed a process of chlorinating butylene to produce butadiene. Koppers developed the hydrogenation of benzene to cyclohexane which was cracked to butadiene. Phillips, Houdry and others proposed the conversion of butane to butylene and butadiene. Esso Standard Oil pioneered in the cracking of petroleum distillates to form butadiene. Celanese offered a process of recovery from selected natural gas fractions, and Union Carbide developed butadiene from ethyl alcohol. Dow, who as previously mentioned, was a supplier of the first commercial quantities of butadiene, did not participate substantially in butadiene production in the war years, probably because of their greater interest and responsibility in the production of styrene.

Problems With Butylenes

"Of processes developed," he went on, "the most economical were those utilizing butylenes from petroleum, but butylenes were badly needed for aviation gasoline. It was not possible to provide, quickly, enough butylene to meet the demand for both rubber and aviation gasoline, so until petroleum sources could be suitably expanded, ethyl alcohol became the major source of butadiene, even though it cost the government at least four times as much to make it from alcohol as compared with petroleum.

"At the peak of the war effort, in 1944, more than 300,000,000 gallons of alcohol were consumed in producing about 60 percent of the total butadiene, the remaining 40 percent coming from petroleum. By 1945, however, the petroleum sources were so far developed that the proportion

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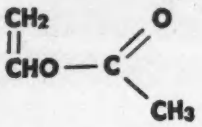

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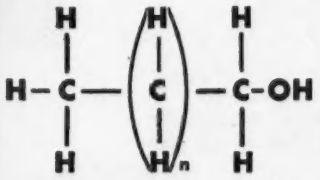

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was reversed and production of butadiene from alcohol subsequently declined to zero. It was not until the outbreak of the Korean War that the RFC activated alcohol facilities to meet the upsurging demand for GR-S."

US Butadiene Capacity

Looking at the situation today, Mr. Tracy showed a slide which gave the following breakdown of U.S. butadiene capacity:—

	Capacity (Short Tons)
Government-Owned Plants	
Based on Alcohol:—	
Carbide & Carbon, Louisville, Ky.	87,000
Koppers, Kobuta, Pa.	128,000
Total	215,000
Based on Petroleum:—	
Cities Service, Lake Charles, La.	60,000
Copolymer Corp., Baton Rouge, La.	23,000
Humble Oil & Refining, Baytown, Tex.	49,000
Neches-Butane Products, Port Neches Tex.	197,000
Phillips Chemical, Borger, Tex.	71,000
Sinclair Rubber, Houston, Tex.	78,000
Shell Chemical, Los Angeles, Calif.	*61,000
Total	539,000
Private Plants:—	
Based on Petroleum	†98,000
Grand Total	852,000

*Includes crude butadiene produced by Standard Oil of California and refined by Shell.
†Represents capacity installed or now under construction by Dow, Esso Standard Oil, Carbide & Carbon and Publicker.

Discussing the disposal of the government-owned plants, which is now being considered by congress, Mr. Tracy declared that the alcohol plants are less attractive on a raw material basis, but that some output from alcohol will be needed unless, and until, new lower cost facilities are brought in. Among the petroleum plants, he noted that the Port Neches unit is the largest, its capacity accounting for about 31 percent of the total butadiene from petroleum. Which company will finally acquire this unit, the speaker felt, will depend very largely on how badly it wants "to control the largest single supply of butadiene in the industry."

Butadiene Needs in 1955

Mr. Tracy went on to present a slide summarizing butadiene requirements "as they appear to be shaping up for 1955." He felt that GR-S rubber will require 611,000 short tons of butadiene. Nitrile rubber he saw as needing 15,000 short tons, while a third group composed of three classes of uses—nylon, latex paints and resins—was forecast as requiring 65,000 short tons.

The speaker pointed out that he could have added a "miscellaneous category of butadiene uses to represent potentials or developments which are inherent in such reactive dio-olefins as butadiene. New uses of sizeable proportions will surely be uncovered as this material is better known and in freer supply. But without making any such allowances we already have a total requirement for 691,000 short tons."

Against this need, Mr. Tracy declared, "the sum of all facilities from petroleum sources, public and private, is inadequate, so long as our rubber program is constituted as at present." He pointed out that 54,000 tons a year of the estimated requirements "will have to come from ethyl alcohol or from expansions of petroleum facilities beyond those we know about today."

Sees Price Increase Likely

Most certain result of this situation, he stated, is an increase in the price of butadiene over its current quotation of 15 cents per pound in tankcars. This he saw for two reasons:—(1) If the 54,000 tons comes from alcohol it will almost surely be more costly butadiene than from petroleum, and (2) if government butadiene units are sold, it is unlikely that private industry can make the product as cheaply as the government because "the latter pays no taxes, and has little or no sales, advertising or development expenses."

On the other hand, Mr. Tracy concluded, butadiene prices may be held in check or even forced down by a shrinkage in demand. This might happen, he asserted, "if another synthetic rubber proves to be more satisfactory or cheaper as a tire material than GR-S." He cited butyl rubber, now largely used in inner tubes, as an example of a material that is showing "some definite promise as a tire material." However, he pointed out, the transition from GR-S to butyl or some other rubber would take a long time and, meanwhile, "other uses for so versatile a raw material as butadiene may well develop far beyond anything we can see today."

Outlook for Ethylene

Paul W. Cornell, staff assistant in the executive department of Gulf Oil Corporation, Pittsbugh, Pa., mapping the market outlook for ethylene, drew three major conclusions. "First," he said, "we will continue to see a substantial increase in the demand for ethylene. Second, the principal growth in ethylene output will continue to be in the areas in which it is now produced, with the possibility that new sources of supply will be required in the Ohio River Valley in the event that a substantial chemical industry continues to develop in that region. Third, and probably most important, is that even should present raw material sources for ethylene increase substantially in price, ethylene can continue to be produced at prices where it will remain an attractive raw material for economic conversion to useful consumer products."

Pointing out that ethylene output has held quite close to 1,800,000,000 pounds during the past three years, Mr. Cornell cited two conflicting forecasts of future ethylene production. "Kuhn and Hutchinson in their paper," he pointed out, "estimated that by 1962 ethylene production

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would closely approach 4,000,000,000 pounds per year and Egloff in his predictions for the Paley report estimated if ethylene followed the present use pattern its consumption by 1960 would be in excess of 5,000,000,000 pounds but suggested that the availability of cheap acetylene could drop this figure to 3,700,000,000 pounds."

Reinforced Polyester Resins Cited

While far apart, both predictions agree that the picture for future ethylene demand is very optimistic, the speaker noted. "Even if one insists that most acrylonitrile will be made from acetylene," he continued, "there still appears to be a substantial increase in demand for ethylene based only on normal growth for presently established uses. It is not beyond the realm of probability that reinforced polyester resins will see a tremendous growth inside the next ten years and they could provide a very large demand for ethyleneglycol."

W. D. Evans, chief of the division of interindustry economics of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, was the luncheon speaker. He discussed the "input-output" method of interindustry analysis, which he decribed as a system of double-entry bookkeeping for the national economy, Developed as an aid to the industrial mobilization program, this method consists of charting in complex detail specific material disbursements and receipts throughout their entire domestic and foreign distribution.

While the interest of the mobilization authorities in these data is the direct antithesis of that of the market researcher for an individual firm, Mr. Evans declared that the information is readily convertible to the latter purpose, and, if another census of distribution is authorized, the method will be improved for better industrial use.

Other speakers on the program were Dr. A. J. Weith, jr., Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J., who discussed acrylonitrile as an organic building block, and Martin R. Gainsbrugh, chief economist of the National Industrial Conference Board, who reported on the economic outlook.

Changes in Constitution

In addition to the election of officers and councillors-at-large, the morning business meeting heard the reports of CMRA's committee chairman. Several changes in the association's constitution were voted, mainly to permit greater flexibility in selecting meeting dates.

The association's fall resort meeting, previously scheduled to take place September 10 and 11 at Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., has been moved up one week—to September 17 and 18—at the same site to avoid a conflict with the American Chemical Society's fall meeting.

Committee for the New York meeting was headed by B. R. Putnam, jr., American Cyanamid Company, New York. W. H. Healy of General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, served as committee treasurer, while W. D. Morrison of Celanese Corporation of America, New York, and J. F. Scott were in charge of publicity and arrangements, respectively.

Scientific Instruments Goal Receives Upward Revision

The Office of Defense Mobilization last week revised the expansion goal for facilities to produce scientific instruments. The revised expansion target was set at $100,000,000 of added capital investment in plant and facilities, to be completed by January 1, 1956, an increase of $55,000,000 over the initial goal announced last November.

Applications in hand plus $15,000,000 in expansion undertaken by industry without government incentives account for about $24,000,000 of the increase, leaving a balance of $31,000,000 still available for certificates of necessity for rapid tax amortization, ODM stated. Scientific instruments under this goal cover measuring, controlling, testing, laboratory and related devices.

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$Cl_2CH\ COOCH_3$

methyl dichloroacetate

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typical reactions

$Cl_2CHCOOCH_3 + 2NaOC_2H_5 \longrightarrow (C_2H_5O)_2CHCOOCH_3 + 2NaCl$
Sodium ethylate — methyl diethoxyacetate

$2Cl_2CHCOOCH_3 \xrightarrow{\text{catalyst}} Cl_2C(CCl_2COOCH_3)COOCH_3 + H_2$
methyl tetrachlorsuccinate

$Cl_2CHCOOCH_3 + C_6H_5CHO \xrightarrow{\text{Mg amalgam}} C_6H_5CH_2COCOOCH_3 + Cl_2$
benzaldehyde — methyl phenylpyruvate

$Cl_2CHCOOCH_3 + RCH=CH_2 \xrightarrow{\text{catalyst}} RCH_2CH_2CCl_2COOCH_3$
subst. ethylene — methyl α-dichloro-γ-subst. butyrate

$Cl_2CHCOOCH_3 + 2CH_2(COOCH_3)_2 \xrightarrow{Na} CH_3OOCCH[CH(CO_2CH_3)_2]_2 + 2HCl$
dimethyl malonate — α-di-γ-di-B-mono-carbomethoxy propane

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475 bgs, Metal Transport Corp, Arica
370 bgs, Metal Transport Corp, Antofagasta
780 bgs, C Tennant Sons & Co, Antofagasta
OXIDE—700 bgs, National Lead Co, Liverpool
REGULUS—30 cs, C Gitlan & Co, Antwerp
476 cs, Split

ARABIC GUM—800 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
256 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
153 bgs, Swiss Bank Corp, Port Sudan
153 bgs, Chase National Bank, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Brown Bros, Port Sudan
200 bgs, Port Sudan

ASBESTOS FIBER—6,190 bgs, Union Asbestos & Rubber Co, Lourenco Marques
36 bgs, Asbestos Textile Co, London

BALSAM—3 dms, Wessel Duval & Co, Corinto
2 dms, George Luecders & Co, La Libertad

BARIUM THIOSULPHATE—1 cs, Amend Drug & Chemical Co, London

BAYBERRY WAX—71 bgs, Buenaventura

BEESWAX—209 pkgs, Colonial Trust Co, Lisbon
208 pkgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Lisbon
208 pkgs, Bank of London & S A, Lisbon
46 bgs, Reaud Geck Corp, Havana
13 bgs, General Import Distr, Havana
19 bgs, Port de Paix
15 bgs, Smith Nichols Inc, La Libertad
97 bgs, San Antonio
25 bgs, Ciudad Trujillo
20 bgs, Santiago
70 pkgs, Port Sudan
58 bgs, Reaud Geck Corp, Ciudad Trujillo
115 bgs, Alexandria

BISMUTH—106 bxs, Cerro De Pasco Corp, Callao
ORE—500 bgs, Metal Transport Corp, Antofagasta

BISPHENOL—100 bgs, Hudson Shipping Co, Hamburg

BLEACHING POWDER—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool

BROWN EARTH—70 bgs, C B Chrystal, Avonmouth

BRUCINE SULPHATE—2 cs, European Chemical Co, London

CAMPHOR OIL—25 dms, Givaudan Corp, Yokohama

CANDELILLA WAX—25 bgs, Tampico

CAPSICUMS—200 bgs, John Holt & Co, Lagos

CARAWAY SEED—200 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Rotterdam

CASEIN—4,000 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Buenos Aires
2,050 bgs, E J Lang, Buenos Aires
1,200 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
1,500 bgs, J H Schroder, Buenos Aires
3,700 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
2,000 bgs, Fidelity Trading Co, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, P A Dunkel, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, H S Cramer & Co, Buenos Aires
800 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Wellington
200 bgs, E M Sergeant Pulp Chemical Co, Buenos Aires

CASSIA—200 bls, A G Dunn, Hong Kong
233 bls, Rotterdam

CASTOR BEANS—7,110 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Durban
2,390 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Port de Paix
1,350 bgs, Spencer, Kellogg, Khorramshahr

CELERY SEED—51 bgs, Wm E Martin, Marseille
50 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Marseille
28 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Marseille

CENTAUREA HERB—10 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka

CERIUM CHLORIDE—9 dms, Metallo Chemical Corp, Santos

CHAMOMILE FLOWERS—20 cs, Superintendence Co, Rijeka

CHILLIES—375 bgs, John Holt & Co, Lagos

CHINA CLAY—893 bgs, English China Clay Sales Corp, Avonmouth
560 bgs, English China Clay Sales Corp, Swansea

CHLOROPHYLL—6 pails, Fallek Products Co, Liverpool

CLAY—1,200 bgs, United Clay Mines Corp, Avonmouth
12 dms, M W Kellogg Co, Hamburg

COAL TAR—12 cs, E Fourger & Co, London
2 dms, E Fourger & Co, London

DYES—7 cks, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam

COCHINEAL—4 bgs, H H Pike & Co, London

COCONUT OIL—625 tons, Lu Do & Lu Ym Corp, Cebu

CODLIVER OIL—25 dms, Eelsingh & Lugtiheid, Bergen

COPAL GUM—38 bgs, Wm H Scheel, Manila.

COPPER CYANIDE—179 dms, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
40 dms, J H Baumringer, Rotterdam

CORIANDER OIL—8 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Rijeka
5 cs, Heemsoth Kerner, Stockholm
SEED—125 bgs, Louis Furth, Antwerp

COTTON LINTERS—1,307 bls, Lush Cotton Products, Antwerp

CREAM OF TARTAR—200 bbls, Bank of New York, Barcelona

CRESYLIC ACID—93 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool

CUTTLEFISH BONES—50 bxs, Hershey Co, Portimas
50 cs, Lisbon

DAMMAR GUM—70 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore

DIMETHYLXANTHIN—16 cks, Antwerp

EARTH PAINT—147 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Larnaca

EPSOM SALT—1,000 bgs, Interstate Chemical Co, Bremen

ERGOT—101 bgs, Judson Sheldon Div, Rotterdam
2 cs, Kellys America Ltd, Rotterdam

ERGOSTEROL—1 cs, Vitamins Inc, Bremen

EUCALYPTUS OIL—10 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Melbourne
73 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Melbourne
10 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Kobe

FISHLIVER OIL—10 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
1 dm, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama

FISHMEAL—5,000 bgs Wilbur Ellis Co, Walvis Bay

FORMIC ACID—100 cbys, National City Bank, Rotterdam

FUEL OIL—278,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
115,340 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Amuay Bay
119,954 bbls, New England Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon

FUEL OIL—103,787 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
92,991 bbls, Royal Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
194,866 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Caripito
78,755 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
66,696 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon

GALENA—532 bgs, American Smelting & Refining Co, Lagos

GALL, OX—9 kgs, Tupman Thurlow, Havana
8 bbls, Tupman Thurlow, Havana
4 dms, Bank of New South Wales, Melbourne
4 dms, Public National Bank, Melbourne

SHEEP—3 dms, Bank of New South Wales, Melbourne

GELATIN—853 bgs, Consolidated Chemical Industries, Callao
400 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Rotterdam
200 bls, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Rotterdam

GERANIUM OIL—1 dm, A Chiris, Algiers

GINGER ROOT—453 bgs, Wm E Martin, Lagos

GLUE—551 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Hamburg
100 cs, Corbett & Co, Marseille

GLYCERIN—67 dms, C J Schellings & Co, Marseille
40 dms, International Packers Ltd, Sydney

GRAPHITE—750 bgs, C Pettinos, Tamatave
500 bgs, C Pettinos, Dares Salaam
750 bgs, C Pettinos, Tamatave
600 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Hamburg

GUAIACWOOD OIL—115 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Buenos Aires
20 cs, George Uhe Co, Buenos Aires
17 cs, Buenos Aires

GYPSUM—10,383 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
400 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Liverpool

IODINE, CRUDE—19 kgs, Bache & Co, Yokohama

IRON OXIDE—435 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Malaga

KELP—67 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Oslo

LEMON OIL—20 cs, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Palermo

LEMONGRASS OIL—6 dms, French American Banking Corp, Cochin

LIME OIL—68 cs, Barclays Bank, Port of Spain
1 dm, Felton Chemical Co, Port au Prince

LITHIUM CARBONATE—2 dms, M W Hardy & Co, Copenhagen

LIVERMEAL—360 bgs, International Pacers Ltd, Bluff

LOCUSTBEAN GUM—1,217 bgs, J L Quesada, Valencia
200 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Barcelona

MAGNESITE—600 bgs, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, Split

MAGNESIUM AMMONIUM PHOSPHATE—1 dm, Amend Drug & Chemical Co, London
CARBONATE—50 cs, Hanover Bank, Liverpool
SILICOFLUORIDE—36 cks, Gallard Schlesinger, Rotterdam

MANGANESE BIOXIDE—203 bgs, Havre

MANGROVE BARK—1,429 bgs, Mfrs Trust Co, Esmeraldas
379 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Lourenco Marques

MARJORAM—66 bgs, J Szroit, Ciudad Trujillo

MENTHOL—250 cs, Interoceanic Commodities Corp, Havre
100 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Yokohama
18 cs, Export Import Service, Yokohama
20 cs, Intern Commodity Corp, Yokohama
70 cs, Sondovitch Bros, Yokohama
10 cs, R Desco Co, Yokohama
25 cs, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
150 cs, Santos

META CRESOL—1 cs Karr Ellis, Liverpool

MILK POWDER—200 ctns, Curacao Trading Co, Rotterdam
SUGAR—100 dms, Liverpool

MOLASSES—225 tons W R Grace & Co, Salaverry

MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE—200 dms, Universal Sales Co, Yokohama

MONTAN WAX—46 bgs, Frank B Ross, Rotterdam
3 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Bremen

MUSTARDSEED—300 bgs, Amaren Trading Co, Hamburg
300 bgs, C Gluden Rotterdam
440 bgs, C Gluden Odense
34 bgs, C Gluden, London
65 bgs, C Gluden, San Antonio

NAPHTHALENE—333 bgs, Wm D Neuberg, Avonmouth

NICKEL SULPHATE—60 bgs, Aceto Chemical Manchester
40 bgs, W J Byrnes, Liverpool

NIGER GUM—93 bgs Largos

OITICICA OIL—605 dms, Tutoia

OLIVE OIL—200 dms, Desimone Bros, Naples
75 dms, National Bank of N Y, Genoa
25 dms, Desimone Bros, Naples
50 dms, Castello Packing Co, Piraeus
103 dms, Bank of America, Marseille
48 dms, Colivo Packing Co, Algiers
50 dms, A Corrao Corp, Naples
15 dms, A Baldanza & Co, Palermo
35 dms, Uddo & Taormine Co, Palermo

OPIUM—83 cs, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, London

ORANGE PEEL—149 bbls, J Mainzer, Tel-Aviv

OURICURY WAX—1,116 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Bahia
1,232 bgs, Frank B Ross, Bahia
252 bgs, Public National Bank, Bahia
504 bgs, Dura Commodities, Bahia
167 bgs, Hans Tobeason, Salvador

PALM OIL—1,082 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
188 tons, Matadi
200 tons, Ango Ango

PAPAIN—79 cs, American Ferment Co, Colombo
22 cs, Chase L Huisking & Co, Mombasa
1 crt, Chas L Huisking & Co, Mombasa
17 cs, National City Bank, Dar es Salaam
16 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Dar es Salaam
20 cs, Smith Coney & Barrett, Dar es Salaam
3 cs, John Holt & Co, Dar es Salaam
5 cs, Meer Corp, Tanga
49 cs, Barclays Bank, Mombasa
10 cs, Wm E Martin, Mombasa
9 cs, Schwarz Lab, Mombasa
4 cs, Kellys America Ltd, Rotterdam

PAPRIKA—347 bgs, Griffith Lab, Rijeka
272 bgs, National City Bank, Antwerp

PEATMOSS—4,200 bls, J E Bernard, Hamburg
500 bls, Triangle Trading Co, Bremen
915 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
3,500 bls, Lewis International Co, Bremen
3,750 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
2,300 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
1,672 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Dublin
5,700 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,500 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
1,085 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
3,000 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Bremen
800 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
560 bls, Halfmoon Manufacturing & Trading Co, Rotterdam

PEPPER, BLACK—160 bgs, U S & Indonesia Trading Co, Oosthaven
40 bgs, Bank of America, Alleppey
80 bgs, Bank of America, Alleppey
60 bgs, Far Eastern Commodities, Oosthaven
240 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
80 bgs, National City Bank, Cochin
40 bgs, Chemical Bank, Cochin
200 bgs, Brown Bros, Cochin
1,000 bgs, Cochin

PETITGRAIN OIL—6 dms, C Tennant Sons & Co, Buenos Aires
13 cs, George Luecders & Co, Buenos Aires
1 dm, Est Chiris, Port au Prince

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—200,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
111,187 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Cartagena
102,042 bbls, American Bitumus & Ahphalt Co, Las Piedras
154,633 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Amuay Bay
120,000 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
201,182 bbls, Phillips Petroleum Co, Puerto La Cruz

PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—2,939 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Liverpool

POLLACKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
4 dms, Public National Bank, Yokohama
50 dms, Aritsa Oil Products Co, Yokohama
85 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
50 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
50 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama

POLYETHYLENE—238 bgs, Meadows Wye & Co, London

POLYVINYL ACETATE RESIN—5 cks, Terra Chemicals Inc, Hamburg

POPPYSEED—200 bgs, M J Golombeck, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Rotterdam
150 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
100 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Rotterdam

POTASH ALUM—59 bgs, National City Bank, Rotterdam
SALTS—25 dms, A Gusmer, London

POTASSIUM CYANIDE—40 dms, Bank of Athens, Antwerp
40 dms, Levian & Co, Antwerp

PRUSSIATE—401 bgs, Haras Co, Rotterdam

POTATO STARCH—100 bgs, B Westergaard & Co, Rotterdam

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,258 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
1,300 bgs, Intern Products Corp, Buenos Aires

QUICKSILVER—500 btls, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, Rijeka
157 flks, G Jimenez Corp, Vera Cruz
100 flks, L N Keller & Co, Tampico

QUINIDINE SULPHATE—2 cs, Hamburg

RAPESEED—800 bgs, Hartz Mountain Products, Rotterdam

RESIN, SYNTHETIC—81 bls, F L Kraemer, London
95 bgs, F L Kraemer, London

RUTIN—3 dms, Sydney

SAGE OIL—5 cs, Heemsoth Kerner, Stockholm

SEEDLAC—450 bgs, Unity Import Export Co, Kohsichang
200 bgs, Colony Import Export Corp, Kohsichang

SESAME SEED—599 bgs, Louis Furth, Corinto

SHARK LIVER OIL—5 dms, Collett Week Nilsecker, Oslo

SHELLAC—27 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
40 cs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
25 bgs, Flora Lac Co, London

SIENNA—100 bgs, Chase National Bank, Larnaca
60 bgs, T H Deutz, Larnaca

SODIUM BICARBONATE—274 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
CYANIDE—250 dms, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
DITHIONATE—1 dm, Amend Drug & Chemical Co, London
PEBORATE TETRAHYDRATE—500 dms, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
SULPHATE ANHYDROUS—6,000 bgs, Rotterdam

SPERM OIL—981 dms, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co, Pisco

SPRUCE EXTRACT—500 bgs, River Plate Corp, Oslo

SULFAMERAZINE—1 kg, Gyma Lab, Antwerp

SULFAPYRIDINE—2 dms, Gyma Lab, Antwerp

TALC—2,970 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa

TANKAGE—359 bgs International Packers Ltd, Buenos Aires

TANNING ACID—40 dms, N Y Color & Chemical Co, Glasgow
EXTRACT—436 bbls, Geigy Co, Havre
210 bgs, Hull

TARA POWDER—250 bgs, Flora Lac Co, Salaverry
SEEDS—313 bgs, Callao

TARTARIC ACID—100 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa

TRAGACANTH GUM—33 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Khorramshahr
68 bgs, Am Iran Corp, Kharramshahr
32 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Khorramshahr
17 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Khorramshahr
105 cs, Meer Corp, Khorramshahr
94 bgs, Khorramshahr

TRICHLOROETHYLENE—154 dms, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool

TURMERIC—106 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
160 bgs, Cochin

UMBER—60 bgs, T H Deutz, Larnaca

UREA—1,320 bgs, M W Hardy & Co, Genoa
1,604 bgs, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Genoa

VALONEA CUPS—3,602 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Izmir
EXTRACT—1,000 bgs, River Plate Corp, Izmir

VANADIUM CONCENTRATES—800 bgs, Vanadium Corp of America, Callao

VANILLA BEANS—25 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Papeete
POWDER—26 cs, R L Oppenheimer, Marseille

VEGETABLE WAX—50 cs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Kobe
112 bgs, Rio de Janeiro

VETIVER OIL—1 dm, L A Champon & Co, Port Au Prince

WHITING—1,560 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
40 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Liverpool

WOLFRAM CONCENTRATES—204 bgs, Rotterdam
ORE—360 bgs, Penson & Co, Kohsichang
52 bgs, Bank of New South Wales, Sydney
250 bgs, Lisbon

WOOL GREASE—213 dms, Public National Bank, Lisbon
28 dms, National Bank of Australasia, Melbourne
28 dms, Melbourne
20 dms, Genoa
56 dms, N I Malmstrom, Manchester
139 dms, Bremen
25 dms, Hamburg

YACCA GUM—311 bgs, Glasgow

ZINC AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—12 kgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Liverpool

Baltimore

CARDAMOMS—4 cs, McCormick & Co, London

CUTTLEFISH BONES—71 cs, Malaga

FISHMEAL—10,989 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Lobito
2,951 bgs, National City Bank, Portimao

GLUE—350 bgs, D C Andrews, London

IRON OXIDE—1,471 bgs, Malaga

LOCUSTBEAN GUM—50 bgs, S Shapiro, Valencia

MANGANESE ORE—1,016 tons, Assoc Metals & Minerals Corp, Coquimbo
300 tons Union Carbide & Carbon Corp, Coquimbo
256 tons, Union Carbide & Carbon Corp, San Antonio
5,080 tons, Lobito
400 tons, Arica

PALM OIL—336 tons, Hull

PEATMOSS—600 bls, F H Shallus, Bremen
680 bls, S Shapiro, Bremen

POTASH, NITRATE—500 bgs, Wm H Masson, Bremen

Boston

ALUMINUM OXIDE—4 bbls, Terra Chemicals Inc, Bremen

ANILINE DYES—12 dms, Organic Chemical Corp, Rotterdam

CASEIN—1,000 bgs, P A Dunkel, Buenos Aires

DEXTRIN—200 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam

GLUE—660 bgs, Nicholson & Co, Rotterdam
210 bgs, Aisner Chemical Co, Rotterdam

MUSTARD SEED—300 bgs, J W Raye & Co, Rotterdam

NAPHTHALENE—1,000 bgs, First National Boston, Antwerp

NICKEL CHLORIDE—21 bbls, Browning Chemical Corp, Bremen
SULPHATE—100 bgs, European Chemical Co, London
100 bgs, Overseas Metal & Ore Corp, London
100 cks, Golwynne Chemicals Corp, Genoa
25 cks, Browning Chemical Corp, Hamburg

PALM OIL—222 tons, Hull

PEATMOSS—2,000 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,500 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
500 bls, J A Conkey, Bremen
400 bls, Halfmoon Mfg & Trading Co, Rotterdam

UREA—1,200 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
680 bgs, Genoa

WHITING—1,365 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp

Los Angeles

BONEMEAL—4,410 bgs, N Y Hanseatic Corp, Antwerp

COCONUT MEAL—9,999 bgs, Pollack Vinters & Co, Sydney
1,792 bgs, International Packers Commercial Division, Sydney

COPRA—500 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
500 tons, Copra Oil & Meal Co, Cebu
500 tons, Cebu
650 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Zamboanga
293 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cagayan de Oro

COPRA CAKE—2,600 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Cebu
6,000 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
3,000 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Cebu
2,240 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila

EARTH COLOR—2,560 bgs, Frank D Davis & Co, Bremen

FISH MEAL—4,239 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Ilo
1,086 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Callao

GUM DAMAR—70 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam Inc, Singapore

KARAYA—180 bgs, Hathaway Allied Products Co, Bombay

MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE—100 dms, Universal Sales Co, Yokohama

NAPHTHALENE—82 bgs, Chemical Sales Corp, Antwerp
1,000 bgs, Antwerp

PEAT MOSS—1,000 bls, Holland Bulb Importers, Bremen
1,200 bls, H M Newhall & Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, Atkins Kroll & Co, Bremen
000 bls, Wilbur Ellis Co, Bremen

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—23,095 long tons, The Texas Co, Sungai Pakining
105,826 bbls, The Standard Oil Co of Calif, Saudi Arabia

POTASSIUM FERRICYANIDE—100 bgs, Philip A Hunt Co, Antwerp
NITRATE—330 bgs, Antwerp

SODIUM NITRATE—11,282 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Tocopilla
1,984 bgs, Irving M Sobin Co, Antwerp
12,406 bgs, Antwerp

WHITING—800 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS FIBER—400 bgs, C Kurz & Co, Mozambique

BERYL ORE—93 tons, Phila National Bank, Victoria
28 tons, Derby & Co, Walvis Bay

BERYLLIUM ORE—1,000 bgs, Chemical Bank, Vitoria

BONEMEAL—700 tons, Buenos Aires

CASEIN—2,000 bgs, Fidelity Trading Corp, Montevideo
354 bgs, National Casein Co, Buenos Aires
6,500 bgs, Buenos Aires

CASTOR OIL—150 tons, Recife

CHINA CLAY—6,822 bgs, Fowey

COD OIL—99 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Kristiansund

CRESYLIC ACID—150 dms, Glasgow

EARTH PAINT—854 bgs, C K Williams Co, Larnaca

FUEL OIL—59,927 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Monatlitan

GLYCERIN—56 dms, International Packers Ltd, Montevideo

GYPSUM—6,299 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport

LOCUSTBEAN GUM—100 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam

MOLASSES—1,516,023 gals, North American Trading Co, Pastelillo
196,734 gals, National Molasses Corp, Natico

NAPHTHALENE—5,555 bgs, Barrett Div, Rotterdam

PEATMOSS—3,450 bls, Bank of Manhattan Co, Bremen
2,600 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
700 bls, Bank of Manhattan Co, Dublin

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—121,763 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Cartagena
302,420 bbls Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
120,263 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
102,153 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Las Piedras
246,888 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
337,047 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
217,561 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
237,452 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
112,852 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
101,315 bbls, The Texas Co, Puerto La Cruz
398,936 bbls, The Texas Co, Sidon

POPPYSEED—50 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,307 bgs, C Roades, Buenos Aires

RUTILE SAND—2,000 bgs, Sydney

UREA—4,000 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool

VANILLA BEANS—65 cs, Papeete

San Francisco

AGAR—100 bls, Consumers Import Co, Pusan

CASSIA—150 bls, S L Jones & Co, Hong Kong

CASTOR BEANS—1,693 bgs, Bank of California, Bangkok
884 bgs, Cutuco

COPRA CAKE—100 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Iloilo
180 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu

EUCALYPTUS LEAVES—118 bls, Melbourne

FISHMEAL—1,095 bgs, Lindfors Chemical Co, Chimbote
866 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Callao
653 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Chimbote

GINGER—124 bgs, B C Ireland, Cristobal
12 bgs, McClintock Stern Co, Cristobal

IRON OXIDE—1,429 bgs, Bank of California, Malaga

LINSEEDMEAL—2,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Yokohama

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—130,667 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Sungai Pakning

TAPIOCA FLOUR—35 cs, Kwong On Lung Co, Hong Kong

UREA, SYNTHETIC—1,100 bgs, C M C Chemicals, London

VARNISH GUMS—140 bgs, H W Peabody, Manila

ZIRCON SAND—200 bgs, Brisbane

Mathieson-Squibb Chemical Research Institute Formed

Establishment of the Mathieson-Squibb Institute of Chemical Research and Engineering has been announced by Thomas S. Nichols, president, Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md. The president of the newly created institute will be Dr. Carl F. Prutton, Mathieson vice-president.

The new organization will consolidate Mathieson's chemical research and engineering functions. As an initial step the institute acquired at auction on May 26 a 350 acre tract of land, together with a number of buildings, known as "Pleasant Hill Farm" on the Falls road in the Worthington valley near Shawan, Md. Plans are also being made to use the land and farm buildings as a highly developed experimental farm where the company's agricultural chemical products will be further developed and tested. The Squibb Institute for Medical Research will remain in its present quarters at New Brunswick, N. J., it was added.

Imco Container Corp. Develops Double-Wall Polyethylene Jar

Imco Container Corporation, Kansas City, Mo., has developed a new polyethylene jar with double-wall construction. Lightweight and unbreakable, the new jar is available in an unlimited number of color combinations and sizes, Imco reports. The double-wall construction, the company adds, is designed to give both protective insulation and to prevent objectionable permeation.

Management Ass'n Reports

—Continued from page 7

and translate it into a company program, with illustrations from Dow's experience.

Arthur S. Flemming, director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, will review the evolving policies government that will influence business. The international problems that industrial firms must solve if they are to compete successfully will be the subject of Clifton F. Robinson, president of Carborundum Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y. Following these addresses there will be a question and answer session, under the chairmanship of Edward T. T. Williams, president of Lambert Company, Jersey City, N. J.

The president's round table, an annual feature of the conference, this year will take up the problem of top management's role in executive development. Virgil K. Rowland, personnel assistant to the secretary and general accountant of Detroit Edison Company, Detroit, Mich., will present his views on the support this relatively new management activity needs from a company's chief officers, after which the entire panel will take part in a question period.

Another conference speaker will be C. W. Walton, general manager of the adhesives and coatings division of Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, Minn., Minn. Mr. Walton will describe how the product research and development dollar can be spent to yield the greatest return for the company.

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Anti-Hog Cholera Serum Current Year Budget Set

The budget of expenses of the control agency established under the marketing agreement for the handling of anti-hog-cholera serum and hog-cholera virus is estimated at $35,275 for the current year, it was announced last week by the Department of Agriculture.

Of this amount, $30,345.03 will be collected from the manufacturers and distributors on a pro-rata basis, the remaining $4,929.97 being unexpended from last year's budget. In raising the new funds, assessments amounting to $24,276.03 will be levied against handlers who are manufacturers, and $6,069 will be assessed against handlers, who, as distributors, market their products principally through veterinarians or other channels.

The pro-rata share of the handler-manufacturers will be $20.26 per million cubic centimeters of hyperimmune blood collected by such handler during the calendar year 1952. The pro-rata share of the handler-distributors will be $25 for the first million cubic centimeters and $3.23 for each additional million cubic-centimeters or fraction thereof.

McKesson Elects Three

McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York, has elected Herman C. Nolen, John J. Bertrand and Schuyler Merritt, 2nd, as directors. Mr. Nolen, who joined the firm in 1947, is vice-president in charge of drug manufacturing. Mr. Bertrand, vice-president in charge of liquor merchandising, has been with the company since 1936, and Mr. Merritt, chairman and president of Reciprocal Managers, Inc., was treasurer of McKesson from 1941 to 1952.

Growth Conference Set Under NSF Sponsorship

The Society for the Study of Development and Growth has received a grant of $1,500 from the National Science Foundation in partial support of a symposium on specificity in development, to be held at the University of New Hampshire, Durham, June 19 to 22. The American Cancer Society, the National Cancer Institute, and the National Research Council are also supporting the symposium.

Research in biological specificity deals with the nature and origin of special characteristics of animals, plants, and their parts. The conference will include discussions of such subjects as how proteins are manufactured in the body, the part played by enzymes in the development of different cells and organs, and the influence of hormones on the development of the embryo. About twelve leading biologists, geneticists, and biochemists have been invited to present scientific papers to be fellowed by group discussion but the meetings will be open to all interested scientists. The symposium is one of a series of growth conferences conducted annually by the society.

Pfizer Appoints Reichelt

Clarence V. Reichelt has been appointed assistant director of engineering for Chas. Pfizer & Co., and will make his headquarters at the company's main offices in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Senate Confirms Mitchell

The senate last week confirmed the appointment of William D. Mitchell, of Colorado, as administrator of the Small Defense Plants Administration.

Norwich Chemical Market Post Goes to Dr. Keller

Dr. Jacob L. Keller has been appointed to the newly-created position of director of chemical market development of Norwich Pharmacal Company, Norwich, N. Y., in anticipation of the company's entrance into the field of industrial chemicals, it has been announced.

Dr. Keller will be responsible for investigating possible markets for chemicals developed under Norwich's research program, other than those compounds found to be particularly effective in the field of medicine. Dr. Keller until recently had served as section chief in the chemicals branch of the Office of Price Stabilization, Washington, D. C. Prior to that, he had been associated with General Aniline & Film Corporation for eleven years.

Anderson Labs Making Meta-Dimethylaminophenol

Anderson Laboratories, Inc., Weston, Mich., has announced the production of meta-dimethylaminophenol. Production facilities are large enough to supply the commercial demand for this product, according to the company.

WHO Drug Names Correction

The Combined Trade-Mark Bureau of the American Drug Manufacturers Association and the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, which circulates lists of proposed international nonproprietary names, has published a correction on its most recent list (OPD, 5/25/53). WHO proposal No. 243 is thurfyl nicotinate, not thrufyl nicotinate, the bureau stated.

Lehn & Fink Manufacturing Position to Edmond Dempsey

Edmond J. Dempsey, formerly with American Cyanamid Company, New York, has been named general manager of manufacturing for Lehn & Fink Products, Inc., Bloomfield, N. J.

Mr. Dempsey had been assistant to the president of Cyanamid, the late W. B. Bell, and before that was manager of manufacturing for the Calco Chemical division of the company in all its six plants. Before joining Cyanamid, Mr. Dempsey was general manager of manufacturing for the Dominion Rubber Company in Canada and plant superintendent of the Bourne Rubber Company, Providence, R. I.

Bids Wanted

Carbon dioxide, 400 M lbs., solidified, inv. 300, June 26, Chem. Corp, Army Chem. Center, Md.

Chemicals, misc., 185,800 lbs. sodium bicarbonate, 14,800 lbs. potassium nitrate, 94,700 lbs. sulphur, ground, 480 lbs. tricalcium phosphate, destination Arsenal, Ark., inv. 191, June 19, N. Y. Chem. Procurement Agency, 180 Varick St., N. Y., N. Y.; 1,200 gals. acid phosphoric, 65 gals. acid sulphuric, Pueblo Ordnance Depot, Pueblo, Colo.

Fertilizer, 61 tons commercial mixed, nitrate soda, muriate potash, etc., inv. 25-2947, June 24, Bureau of Prisons, Dept. of Justice, Fed. Correctional Institution, Tallahassee, Fla.

Gas, 14,500 cu. ft. oxygen, 1,560 cu. ft. acetylene, 590 cu. ft. propane, inv. 202, June 17, Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.; various oxygen and acetylene, inv. 57, June 22, Memphis Gen. Depot, Memphis 2, Tenn.; commercial and medicinal gases, as required during the fiscal year 1954, inv. 9, June 15, Contracting Officer, Vet. Adm. Hospital, 1481 W. 10th St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Insecticide, 50,000 12-oz. dispensers aerosol, DDT and allethrin, air pack, 3,480 same, export pack, inv. 1641, June 17, Navy Purchasing Office, 111 E. 16th St., N. Y. 3, N. Y.

Lime, 1,200 tons, agricultural, manufactured from high calcic limestone, inv. 2948, June 24, Bureau of Prisons, Dept. of Justice, Fed. Correctional Institution, Tallahassee, Fla.

Paint, misc., 71 gals. gray enamel, synthetic, 500 gals. green, inv. 40, June 22, Camp Atterbury, Purchasing & Contracting Office, Bldg. 955, Ind.; 15,435 gals. primer, synthetic lacquer, resisting, inv. 4539 B, June 18, 300,000 gals. thinner, synthetic enamel, Fed. Spec. TT T 306 Amend 2, inv. 54542-B, June 19, Aviation Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Phila., Pa.; 350 1-gal. contrs. lacquer, lustreless, sand obliterating, 2-199, inv. 61, June 25, Memphis General Depot, Memphis 2, Tenn.

Phosphorus, 5,374,445 lbs., white, destination Edgewood, Md., inv. 188, June 19, N. Y. Chem. Procurement Agency, 180 Varick St., N. Y., N. Y.

Soda Ash, 61,300 lbs., inv. 197, June 23, N. Y. Chem. Procurement Agency, 180 Varick St., N. Y., N. Y.

Sodium chloride, 3,000,000 lbs. in 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., type 2, fine evaporated, inv. 290 B, June 19, Contracting Officer, Local Purchasing Br., WCUR WADC, Wright-Patterson A F B, Ohio.

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Collection of botanicals from the new crop has been discouraging so far this season, dealers reported. The weather in the growing country has been so bad that gathering has been drastically retarded. Up until now, most workers were unable to get outside and bring in the new crop of botanical drugs. As a result, very little material has been coming into collection points and stocks in warehouses have not been replenished in any sizable amount. Supplies of such early roots as aletris and helonias have shown the effect most of all. With the carryover on these and many other items small, the supply position remained tight and could become even more so in the coming weeks. An extended spell of good weather is urgently required to put this supply situation back in balance.

Vanilla beans were active in last week's market. Extract manufacturers bought heavily and produced a sharp drop in the amount of material available on spot. Dealers attempting to buy at the origin to replace their inventories found holders maintaining firmer views. A strong market was expected to prevail for at least the coming weeks. Consuming demand for pepper was not great and the market remained steady. Black pepper prices, both spot and afloats, were unchanged. However, a government bid for approximately 200 tons for July, August and September delivery helped maintain a strong undertone. Red Japanese birdseyes were advanced. The week's increases outweighed declines and the index moved up .05 point to reach 107.85.

Indian celery seed made a sizable gain while French was advanced by a smaller amount. Dutch poppy seed moved up fractionally. Spanish paprika remained steady but showed a firm undertone in the face of restricted replacement offers. Among roots, only Madras turmeric changed in price. Dalmatian sage was advanced and Italian remained steady. Both were reported firm with only limited stocks of Dalmatian available. Decorticated Guatemalan cardamom and Ceylon clove were a shade weaker. Trading in the majority of items was limited and the market maintained a quiet tone. Buying for prompt needs only appeared the rule.

Balsams

Fir—A tight supply situation characterized the market, and prices held firm at earlier levels. $34 to $35 per gallon represented the range quoted during the week. Material in the primary market remained scant and would continue so during the coming weeks. Oregon balsam was quoted from $3.25 to $3.30 per gallon and was without change during the week.

Peru—No new price positions were established during the week, as the range of quotations remained upward from $1.30 per pound. Further price developments were expected by trade sources in the coming weeks as a result of the current competitive trend in this market.

Beans

Vanilla—Buying demand was heavy during the week, dealers stated. Extract manufacturers have been reported in the market for beans to a noticeably greater extent in the past seven to fourteen days, setting a brisk pace. Commenting on this activity, dealers stated that they expected a continued good demand for the foreseeable future. The spurt in buying has sharply reduced stocks and dealers are attempting to buy at the origin to replace their inventories. Doing this has become more difficult, it was stated. Not only have replacement costs advanced, but holders at the primary markets are reportedly maintaining firm views. Because of recent heavier buying, principals are not pressed for funds and as a result, are said to be maintaining an independent outlook.

Mexican cut beans were advanced during the week. A price range of $4.25 to $4.50 per pound replaced the former range of $4 to $4.25. Bourbon beans were steady within the recently strengthened range of $4.50 to $5. The price of Mexican whole beans was firm and the week's quotations fell between $4.50 and $5.

Leaves

Laurel—Turkish was offered at 14c. per pound, this quotation representing an offer for afloat material. Greek was unchanged from an earlier range of 9c. to 10c. and Yugoslavian was priced between 9c. and 9½c. The current situation appeared to be one of firmness, according to trade observers, and little if any weakness in the market was visible.

Sage—Dalmatian was advanced during the week to a price of 50c. per pound. This quotation replaced the range of 49½c. to 50c. heard earlier. Italian officinalis was unchanged from an earlier minimum quotation of 25c. Both were reported firm, with stocks of Dalmatian continuing at a reduced level. Spanish stemless was unchanged during the week from an earlier range of 10c. to 10½c.

Thyme—French leaves were quoted from 21c. to 25c. per pound during the week, remaining in a quiet position. Spanish prices ranged from 9c. to 9½c. Little change in the current price position was expected by trade sources during the coming weeks.

Seeds

Anise—Prices for all varieties were steady during the week. The advances made by Syrian and Turkish during the previous week were maintained, both varieties priced at 14c. per pound. Balkan was offered from 12c. to 12¼c. and Czech from 13c. to 13½c., while Spanish remained at 17c. to 17½c.

Cardamom — Decorticated Guatemalan material was lowered to $1.72 per pound from a price of $1.74 prevailing during the previous week. Decorticated Alleppey was steady at $1.95, and green at $1.30. Prices for Mangalore remained in the nominal category. Bleached A seed was quoted from $2.60 to $2.65, lower than the price of $2.90 offered for medium.

Celery—Prices for both French and Indian advanced during the week. A gain of 1c. per pound brought the price of French up to 45c. Indian was up more substantially, going up to 30c. from a range of 25c. to 26c., reached in the previous week.

Coriander—No significant price activity was noted during the week. The only change in the price range for any variety came in Moroccan seed, which was widened to 7c. to 8c. per pound. Earlier

Market Trends

Advanced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Celery seed, French, 1c. per lb.
Indian, 5c. per lb.
Mace, West Indian, 6c.* per lb.
Pepper, red, Japanese, birdseyes, 4c. per lb.
Poppy, Dutch, ¼c. per lb.
Sage, Dalmatian, ½c. per lb.
Turmeric, Madras, 2c. per lb.
Vanilla beans, Mexican, cut, 25c. per lb.

Reduced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Cardamom, decorticated, Guatemalan, 2c. per lb.
Clove, Ceylon, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, black, 4c.* per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 6, 1952
107.85	107.80	108.05†	113.95

†Revised.
*Obtained too late for index calculation.

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Imports Detained by FDA

Two Weeks Ended May 29

New York

Cassia, 49 lots, 4,782 bales: filthy.
Celery seed, 42 bags: insects.
Chillies, 2 lots, 362 bags: filthy.
Cod liver oil, 80 drums: deficient in Vitamin D.
Fennel seed, 80 bags: filthy.
Kola nuts, 195 bags: filthy.
Lemon oil, 14 cases: other oil substituted.
Licorice root, 96 bags; moldy and insect infested.
Manna flakes, 10 cases: filthy.
Marjoram leaves, 60 bales: filthy.
Nutmegs, 508 bags: moldy and wormy.
Pepper, white, 2 lots, 200 bags: filthy.
Pimentos, canned, 820 cases: short weight.
Quinine alkaloid, 7 cartons: is mixture of quinine and quinine sulphate.
Sesame seed, 657 bags: filthy.

Philadelphia

Sage leaves, 5 bales: contains dirt, sand and rocks.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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prices had fallen between 7c. and 7½c. Argentine was steady at 13c. Quotations for Czech and Roumanian seed were nominal.

Mustard—The market was steady and unmarked by any significant price activity during the past week. A price of 5½c. per pound was quoted for Oriental grade of Montana seed, this price being offered for material to be ready for shipment in September-October. California seed was priced at 12c. per pound. Danish and Dutch material both were within a range of 10c. to 10½c. per pound.

Poppy—Dutch blue seed was advanced fractionally, moving up to a range of 15¾c. to 16c. from the earlier level of 15½c. per pound. Other varieties were unchanged during the past week. Polish seed was offered from 15c. to 15½c. per pound. Turkish was priced from 12½c. to 13c. and was reportedly steady at these prices.

Sesame—Nicaraguan natural seed was steady after advancing 1c. per pound during the previous week. Hulled was quoted upwards from 19c per pound. A price of 15c. was quoted for Turkish seed but was offered as nominal.

Roots

Aletris—Supplies from the new crop have moved into warehouses slowly because of retarded collection so far this year. As yet, very little new material has become available and existing supplies have been drastically lowered. A tight supply position continued due to this situation, dealers stated, and would continue until the weather permitted more extensive gathering in the producing areas. Prices remained firm during the week, chiefly under the impulse of this tight supply situation. A price of $1.20 per pound formed the minimum offer in the range.

Helonias—Gathering of this early spring root was reported proceding slowly, largely because of the weather conditions in the growing areas. As a result, little new material has reached collection points. Dealers were currently faced with the prospect of continuing to fill orders from the rather scant supplies remaining in their stocks, according to trade sources. A firm tone prevailed on prices, which were quoted upward from $1.65 per pound during the past week.

Orris—The market continued one of tight supply with only a limited amount of material offered. Prices remained steady and firm, with no immediate change expected in the trade. Quotations of 29c. to 30c. per pound were offered for Florentine, and Verona was priced from 17c. to 18c.

Turmeric—Madras was higher during the week. A price of 16c. per pound replaced the range of 14c. to 14½c. in effect earlier. Other varieties were steady and unchanged. Haitian was offered from 9c. to 9½c. An earlier range of 30c. to 31c. for Alleppey was narrowed to 30c.

Spices

Cassia—All varieties were reported quiet during the week and showed no change, pricewise. Saigon, all medium, was steady at the recently lowered range of 48c. to 49c. per pound and for broken a minimum price of 43c. was again heard. Batavia cuttings ranged from 14½c. to 15c., longstick from 18c. to 18½c., and shortstick from 16c. to 16½c.

Cinnamon—Only a moderate demand was reported throughout the week and no pressure to change existing prices developed. Ceylon No. 2 was quoted from 29c. to 29½c. per pound. "0000" material was offered from 41c.

Clove—The price range for Ceylon was lowered for the second consecutive week by 1c. per pound at each end of the range. The week's quotations fell to between $1.50 and $1.51. Zanzibar was unaffected by any price changes and quotations of $1.51 to $1.52 were again heard.

Mace—A firmer price for West Indian material was effected during the past week. The price of 96c. per pound prevailing was 6c. above that of the earlier period. This former price had also been higher than the one reported earlier. A price range of 70c. to 72c. per pound was reported for broken, these prices remained steady. Siauw No. 1, in barrels, held firm at $1.05 per pound.

Paprika—Spanish was quoted from a minimum of 42c. per pound and was reported steady, with firm undertones. Some decline in shipments from Spain during the coming months has been expected in the trade. In the meantime, with jobbing demand continuing steady, a firmer market appeared a distinct possibility. Czech material held to its former price range of 34c. to 35c. July and August were mentioned in the trade as likely periods of increased activity.

Pepper—Consuming demand was not very great throughout the week and the market remained steady. Quotations for spot pepper by the mid-week were unchanged from the closing price of $1.45 per pound on Friday. The afloat price stood at $1.45 during the week, the same price reached by the end of the previous week. The position of June shipment was slightly weaker, moving down to $1.42 per pound. Nevertheless, the market showed considerable underlying strength, trade sources stated. A government bid for approximately 200 tons of pepper for July, August and September delivery was reported to have helped produce a strong undertone.

Red pepper was generally steady with only Japanese birdseyes changing in price. A quotation of 68c. per pound replaced an earlier price of 64c. Zanzibars and Mombasa were unchanged after gaining during the previous week. A range of 22c. to 23c. was maintained for Gondars and 28c. to 29c. was reported for Turkish. Imports of both varieties were reportedly remaining light. Requirements this Fall would not be filled by domestic production by present indications, it was stated in the trade.

Friday prices on black pepper were as follows:—Spot, $1.41-$1.42; floats, $1.40; June shipment, $1.36-$1.38.

Globulin-Albumin Processing Plant Started Up by Armour

The new human blood fractionation plant at the Armour Laboratories pharmaceutical center at Kankakee, Ill., completed its preliminary tests and began operation May 18, it was announced last week. Reputedly the largest installation of its kind, the plant occupies some 20,000 square feet of a large laboratories building, and has a capacity of 78,000 500-c.c. bleedings a month.

From that quantity it can produce about 40,000 10-c.c. units of serum albumin. The blood is collected by the American Red Cross throughout the middle west. Armour made the space in its still unfinished new buildings available for blood fractionation at the request of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, which retains title to the special equipment used. Armour Laboratories also operates a large blood fractionating plasma plant in Fort Worth, Tex.

Sharp & Dohme Veterinary Managership to Dr. Creamer

Dr. Alan A. Creamer has been appointed manager of the veterinary department of Sharp & Dohme, Philadelphia, a division of Merck & Co. Dr. Creamer replaces Dr. Bernard J. McGroarty, who retired recently after thirty-five years with Sharp & Dohme.

Dr. Creamer was associated in general veterinary practice in Johnstown, Pa., from 1948 to 1950. He entered Sharp & Dohme's veterinary department as a veterinary assistant in 1950 and soon was named assistant to the department manager.

Publicker Names Davidson

Arnold H. Davidson has been appointed New England sales representative for Publicker Alcohol & Chemical Sales Corporation, New York. Mr. Davidson has been associated with the Publicker sales organization for the past five years, mostly at the home office in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia College of Pharmacy Alumni Choose Dr. Holland, Milner

Dr. Madeline Holland and Louis Milner have been elected to serve as first vice-president and president, respectively, of the Alumni Association of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science. Other officers elected were:—Second vice-president, Edgar C. Smith; treasurer, Paul W. Wilcox, and secretary, Charles Clifton Pines.

Fallek Offers German Firm's Data

Fallek Products Company, New York, has announced that Dehydag, Deutsche Hydrierwerke, West Germany, for whom Fallek is sole distributor, has issued the following literature:—"Cosmetic Bases," "Suggested Formulas for Cosmetic Preparations," "Biological Basic Substances for Cosmetic Preparations," "Biological Basic Substances for Use in Pharmacy," and "Suggested Formulae for Pharmaceutical Ointments." Copies may be obtained from Fallek at 165 Broadway, New York 6.

Trade Briefs

John H. Durant has been appointed business manager of the research division of National Research Corporation.

Association of National Advertisers' chemical group has elected Albert Carroll, Merck & Co. advertising manager, chairman.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Businss continued somewhat slow in the essential oils and aromatic chemicals market, with buyers concentrating on immediate needs. There was little large-volume buying for inventories reported. The summer season produced a spurt in orders for most flavoring oils, however, and such items as citrus oils were doing well. Production of beverages and confections was expected to bring a continued good tone, at least to the materials used in these seasonal items. Seven products were advanced while ten were reduced. The weight of price movement, however, was in an upward direction and the index moved upward .38 point to reach 152.94.

Advances were made in derivatives of bois de rose oil. Linalool and linalyl acetate from this source were increased as a result of recent advances in the shipping price of the oil in Brazil. With very limited amounts of bois de rose oil available and the price structure remaining firm, the cost of aromatic derivatives was expected to remain firm at the advanced levels. The only other change among aromatic chemicals was made in hydroxycitronellal, which was reduced.

Largest advance among essential oils was in French neroli. Following the start of the 1953 production, the size and quality of the new material was gauged and a new price schedule effected. Florida orange oil was advanced. Both this variety and California oil were firm in price and faced a continued active call from producers of summer beverages. Patchouli oil was advanced, although the underlying position of this oil remained without significant change. Cedarwood and Spanish sage oils moved upward, following advances in replacement costs.

Sandalwood oil repeated the decline made during the previous week with a further reduction. Slightly lowered costs for the raw material were cited by producers as the reason for the price drops. Cananga oil was offered from one source at a reduced price, although the oil remained none too plentiful in supply. The situation in spearmint oil bore watching, dealers stated, by reason of the new crop due at the end of the summer. Advance forecasts of the size of this crop indicated that it would be a good one, and if weather continues satisfactory during the growing period, lower prices might be effected. The week's reductions also included cinnamon leaf, guaiacwood, Italian mandarin and Spanish rosemary oils.

Price Trends

Advanced

Linalool, ex bois de rose, 35c. per lb.
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, 35c. per lb.
Oil, cedarwood, 2c. per lb.
Neroli, French, $10 per ton.
Orange, exp., Fl., 5c. per lb.
Patchouli, 25c. per lb.
Sage, Spanish, 10c. per lb.

Reduced

Hydroxycitronellal, 25c. per lb.
Oil, cananga, native, 25c. per lb.
Cinnamon, leaf, 10c. per lb.
Guaiacwood, 10c. per lb.
Lavendar spike, 15c. per lb.
Mace, 25c. per lb.
Mandarin, Italian, 75c. per lb.
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., 10c. per lb.
Sandalwood, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 6, 1952
152.94	152.56	154.27*	190.29

*Revised.

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Anise—The import situation in regard to Dutch oil remained unsettled last week. Oil from this source continued to be shut off from the market in the United States as a result of regulations forbidding importations of the oil without special licenses from the Foreign Assets Commission. As yet, no such permits had been issued and there was no information that any would be in the immediate future. Trade sources felt that the Dutch oil could move into the same position of scarcity that Chinese material has occupied over the past year. Consumers of anise oil would in that case have to turn even more toward artificial material for those products where such substitution was possible, it was stated.

The majority of quotations were steady during the week while one source offered a price of $1.80 per pound, 20c. below the earlier minimum. The range extended upward to an offer at $2.75 per pound.

Bergamot — Prices for Italian oil remained steady within a range extending upward from $11.25 per pound. The Consortium price was not expected to change in the immediate future, according to informed sources in the trade. Next winter's crop appears good, as far as can be determined at this comparatively early date. "The trees were in good bloom three weeks ago" was the statement of one member of the trade who returned recently from Italy. Numerous factors could change between now and the end of the year, it was pointed out, the weather being the most important single influence. A very dry or hot summer would directly affect the bergamot crop and the price structure.

Bois de Rose—The shipping price of Brazilian oil was maintained at the source over the past week, continuing the strong position held by the oil on the local market. Offerings were reported limited and the present price structure firm. The firmer prices effected over the past week were reflected in the price structure of bois de rose oil derivatives, which have been offered at advanced prices by the manufacturers.

Cananga — One supplier reduced its price by 25c. during the week, making this oil available at $10.75 per pound. The reduction was effected in spite of the current scarce position of the oil on the market and the generally strong tone affecting quotations. Rectified oil was offered from $12.10.

Cedarwood—Prices were firmer as the minimum quotation was advanced by 2c. over the previous price of 48c. per pound. The increase was the second in the past two weeks and was reportedly the result of firmer views prevailing among suppliers at the source.

Cinnamon — Leaf oil was lowered on spot during the week with an offer at $1.30 per pound, which was 10c. below the earlier minimum price. Bark oil remained within its earlier range, with a price of $23 forming the minimum quotation. USP oil was in very tight supply. Dealers expected no easing in the availability of this oil in the foreseeable future. Although a price of $6.75 per pound was maintained, the majority of offers fell within a range considerably higher than this price. During the week a price of $8.50 per pound was offered, forming the high-of-the-range figure.

Citronella—Ceylon oil was lowered in one direction in spite of steadily maintained prices from the primary market. The low price of 52c. per pound heard during the week brought the spot price virtually level with the replacement cost. Quotations from other dealers were steady and ranged upward to 90c. per pound. Formosan oil continued to command the greater degree of attention and was steady in price, ranging from a low-of-the-range offer of 53c. per pound.

Eucalyptus—Material from the 1952-53 crop in Australia is all in, according to reports in the trade. The supplies in hand at the primary center, accordingly, will have to carry the market until the end of December or the early part of January. Moving largely under the influence of this factor, replacement prices reportedly went up approximately 8%. The increase affected chiefly the 70-75% material, which is reported in greater demand and, therefore, more sensitive to market trends.

Guaiacwood — A weaker market was noted and an easier price schedule. An earlier minimum offer at $1.60 per pound was lowered 15c. Other quotations were unchanged and the top-of-the-range figure stood at $1.90.

Lavandin—Recent reports from France indicated that this year's crop could be short. The carryover from last year's crop was large, it was reported, and this situation was expected to prevent any sharp rise in price in the event that production falls this year. Quotations were steady during the past week, with a price of $2.10 per pound remaining the market's low.

Lavender—A trade source reported last week that no estimates from France have been made available on tne 1953 production. There is very little surplus reported remaining from last year's crop, however, and this situation was expected to figure prominently once the new crop material is offered on the market. Spanish spike oil was lower on spot, with a price of $1.35 per pound offered as the market's minimum. This price represented a de-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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cline of 15c. from the earlier minimum. Some weakening in the market was expected in the trade in the coming weeks. The crop is in now for the next two to three months, trade sources stated.

Lemon—England may enter the Italian lemon oil market to a greater extent during the coming months, it was stated by an informed source. Import quotas for essential oils set by the British Board of Trade for the last half of the year showed an advance of one sixth over the quota for the first half. Should this increase result in larger shipments of lemon oil to England, the amount available for export to this country would be reduced and the price could be affected, as well, trade sources stated. The market during the past week maintained a firm tone as demand remained at a high level for both Italian and domestic oil. California oil was in tight supply, and trade sources expected this status to be unrelieved for the foreseeable future. A price of $6 per pound for domestic oil was offered from one source, while the majority of quotations ranged higher than this figure. Prices ranged up to $6.75 per pound, depending upon brand.

Mace—The usually steady price pattern for this material was altered during the past week when the quarter formerly offering a price of $2.75 per pound reduced this figure by 25c. Quotations from other sources were unchanged during the period and no widespread shift in prices was expected in the trade.

Mandarin—Italian oil was lowered on spot with a new minimum quotation of $5.75 per pound. This price represented a drop of 75c. per pound from the earlier minimum. The replacement price of the oil was quoted lower, making possible an easier tone in this market.

Neroli — The price of French neroli from the current crop ranged upward from $200 per pound. This figure shows an advance over the earlier quotation of $190 per pound. The current production was reported as sufficient to cover the market's needs without pinch. Indications pointed to an adequate supply for the foreseeable future, trade sources reported.

Orange — Florida oil prices were firm and an earlier minimum offer at 75c. per pound was withdrawn, leaving the lowest prevailing quotation at 80c. The influence of this year's short crop, and also the increased consumption of the past thirty days, were seen as the cause of the firmer price structure. California oil was priced from 80c. to $1.25 per pound, depending upon maker.

Patchouli—A firmer price structure was effected when the market's minimum quotation increased 25c. to reach $7.25 per pound. Increased replacement costs were cited as the cause of the advance. The oil remained considerably lower than it was a year ago and the overall situation was said in the trade to be on the weak side.

Rosemary—A reduction in the price of oil of technical specifications was made by one supplier, who offered the material at 65c. per pound. This price represented a drop of 10c. from the minimum in effect earlier. Oil of USP specifications, continued unchanged within a range of 80c. to 95c. per pound.

Sage—Spanish oil was firmer during the past week, with increased prices reported at both ends of the price range. The earlier minimum was raised 10c. to $1 per pound, and the high-of-the-range figure was advanced to $1.35. A recent increase in the shipping price was reportedly the cause of the current strength in the market.

Sandalwood—A decline during the previous week was repeated during the past week. A minimum price of $9.75 per pound dropped 25c. At the same time, the high figure in the range was lowered by 50c. A slightly lower price for logs was reported as the cause of the current reduced price schedule.

Aromatic Chemicals

Hydroxycitronellal—A price decline of 25c. per pound was effected by one supplier who reduced its offer to $5.10. Other quotations ranged upward to $5.80. The material has recently occupied a position of easy supply and the current reduction in the low-of-the-range figure was in line with the continued good supply of the aromatic and of the raw material from which it is derived—citronella oil.

Linalool—Price increases expected for the past weeks were effected by producers of bois de rose oil derivatives. Linalool from this source was increased to $5.70 per pound from an earlier minimum of $5.35. The higher price schedules resulted from the recent strengthening of shipping costs of Brazilian bois de rose oil.

Linalyl Acetate—Quotations were raised, in line with the higher prices effected for bois de rose oil derivatives. The 90-92% material was increased to $5.80 per pound from an earlier minimum of $5.45. The higher price schedules were necessitated by the increased cost of the raw material, which has gone up approximately twenty percent since the first of the year.

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DuPont Safety Awards Going to Maas, Naugatuck

The Lammot duPont Safety Plaque awards, given annually by the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, to two chemical companies showing greatest improvement in plant safety over a five-year period, have been won this year by A. R. Maas division of the Victor Chemical Works, South Gate, Calif., and Naugatuck Chemical division of United States Rubber Company, New York.

Naugatuck was the winner among chemical manufacturers with more than 2,000,000 man-hours exposure. The division's two plants, located at Naugatuck, Conn., operated through 1952 without a lost-time accident. The A. R. Maas division of Victor had the best record among firms with less than two million man-hours exposure. Runner-ups in the two divisions, respectively, were the tar products division of Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Jefferson Chemical Company, New York.

The plaques, which are cast in bronze, will be presented to the winning companies at the eighty-first annual meeting of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., on June 11. John P. Coe, vice-president and general manager, will accept the award for Naugatuck, and Raymond L. Geiler, division president, will accept for Mass.

Established in 1951 "for the purpose of increasing the interest in industrial accident prevention and improving the safety record of the chemical manufacturing industry," the awards are given annually to a chemical firm in each of the two size categories. The program is financed by a gift to MCA from the late Lammot duPont, former chairman of the board of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., and a former chairman of the association.

Schwarz Laboratories Adds To List of Fine Chemicals

Schwarz Laboratories, Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y., has announced the addition of S-acetyl glutathione and thymidine, both chromatographically pure, to its list of fine chemicals.

The company also announced that it had made price reductions on thirty-five products, including:— Adenine and its salts adenosine, phosphorylated adenosine compounds, cozymase, cytidine sulphate, cytidylic acid, cytosine, desoxyribonucleic acid, glucose-1-phosphate, glutathione (reduced) and its sodium salt, oxidized glutathione, guanine and its salts, guanosine, guanylic acid and its sodium salt, hypoxanthine, 5-methylthiouracil, naphthoresorcinol, sodium pyruvate, d-ribose, ribose-5-phosphate, l-sorbose, d-trehalose and uridine.

NSF Moves Headquarters

The National Science Foundation has moved to a new location at 1520 H street, N. W., Washington, D. C. The new headquarters are in the old "Cosmos Club" building recently taken over and renovated by the General Services Administration. The new telephone number is STerling 3-2140. The mailing address will continue to be National Science Foundation, Washington 25, D. C.

D&O Adds Henry Heidt

Henry Heidt has joined the metropolitan New York sales staff of Dodge & Olcott, Inc., New York. Mr. Heidt had formerly been associated with the National Biscuit Company and Schoonmaker Laboratories.

Flavor Data Offered by Givaudan

Givaudan Flavors, Inc., 330 West 42nd street, New York, has issued a new, two-color, illustrated twenty-four page catalogue listing and describing the flavor materials offered by the company. The catalogue is divided into three sections:— Basic flavor materials, natural fruit flavors and imitation flavors.

Polak & Schwarz Sets Up Affiliate

Polak & Schwarz, Inc., New York, has announced the establishment of its seventeenth affiliated company in Roodeport-Johannesburg, South Africa. J. Ph. C. Wessing has been named managing director.

Glass Container Shipments: April

Total shipments of narrow-neck glass containers in gross during April were 6,143,037, compared with 7,698,798 in March, according to the Bureau of Census. In this category, the amount used for medicinal and health supplies was 929,149 in April, compared with 1,613,522 in March; chemicals, 786,733 in April, compared with 911,106 in March, and toiletries, 515,594 in April, compared with 752,081 in March.

Total shipments of wide-mouth glass containers in gross during April were 3,098,702, compared with 4,471,648 in March. In this category, the amount used for medicinal and health supplies was 315,386 in April, compared with 515,533 in March; chemicals, 138,291 in April, compared with 191,215 in March, and toiletries, 108,695 in April, compared with 190,051 in March. The March figures were in some cases revised.

Emulsol Departmentalizes Firm's Sales Organization

Emulsol Corporation, Chicago, has announced that its sales organization has been departmentalized. M. H. Joffe will serve as vice-president in charge of sales. Carl F. Piowaty, vice-president in charge of egg solids operations, will be in complete charge of sales of egg solids products. E. S. Thayer and S. Epstein will handle chemical product sales along with Arthur Rabinovitz, who recently became associated with the company. He had been with Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill.

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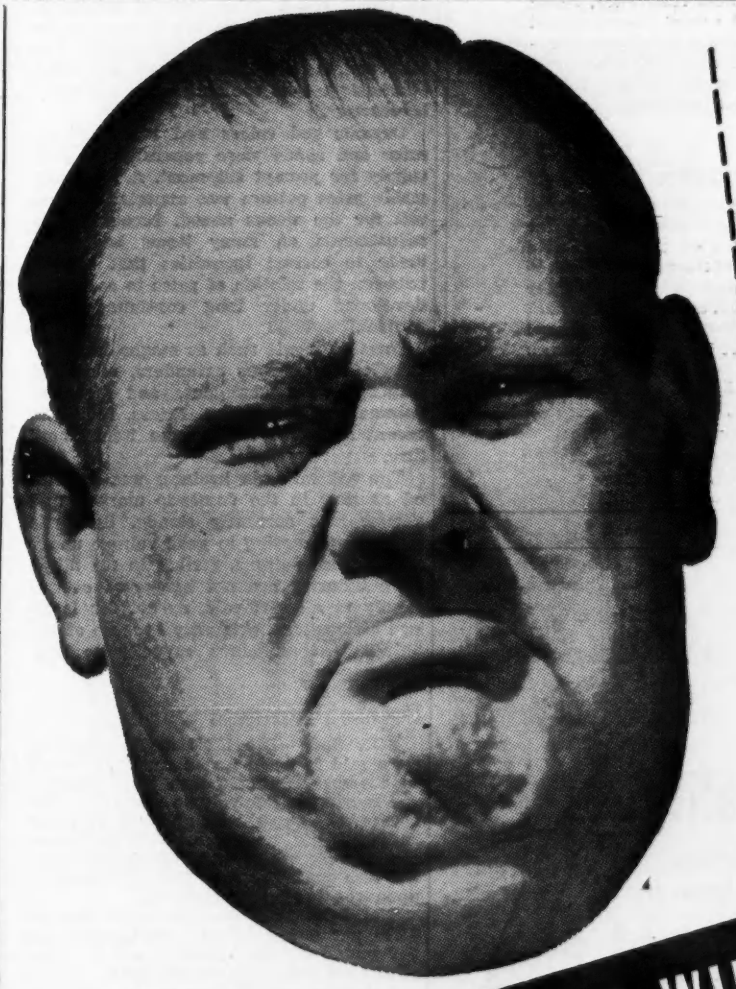

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Market Trends

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Reduced
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Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 6, 1952
90.18	89.85	89.85	87.80

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Southern off-color barytes was advanced, effective June 1. There were no other price changes in this market. However, as announced in detail in the previous issue, practically all of the important paint driers were slated to advance in price effective June 8.

With certain basic production raw materials for pigment manufacture, such as sulphuric acid, and other mineral acids advancing in price July 1, there was some question as to whether or not these increased manufacturing costs could be absorbed by pigment manufacturers, or would have to be passed on to consuming industries by means of a price rise. As yet there appeared to be no upward price adjustments in the making, but consumers were wondering about how long it would be before such higher costs would effect some change, particularly on such items as titanium dioxide pigments.

So far as white and colored pigments were concerned, the market was characterized by abundant supply of practically all items, which led to prompt shipment. Under such conditions, consumers are inclined to do little forward buying, it was said, and to do a lot of "hand to mouth" purchasing, thus avoiding carrying heavy inventories.

Organic red colors and toners of all color and shade were generally in good supply for prompt shipment. A relatively stable price pattern was expected to prevail for the weeks ahead, because price adjustments on many items had been made to correct inequities that existed between the relation of price to cost, that developed under long continued price control.

Inert pigments such as magnesium silicate, other silicious extenders, mica and whiting, were abundant, and business volume was quite good. Prices, following recent adjustments on some items, held firm.

The natural resin business was described as slow in the domestic market, and shellac was currently steady. Synthetic resins were moving in good volume under a firm price pattern. Strikes in the alkyd resin industry had not hampered overall supply at all seriously, except for localized dislocations, primarily because of the industry's tremendous capacity to produce.

Prime Pigments

BON Reds—The BON arylid pigments were said to be in ample supply, with all shades maintaining a firm price position and moving in fair volume against normal demands. Deep shades of red were listed at $3.60 per pound, while the lighter shades were quoted at $2.75. The maroon was also quoted at $3.60 and up depending upon the particular pigment.

The BON acid maroons were firm at $1.75 per pound for the pure, and $1.50 per pound for the resinated color. Supplies were described as adequate.

Cadmium Reds—There was no pinch in supplies on these pigments. Ample quantities were available to meet all consuming needs, and demand was said to be holding up well at about the same levels that had characterized the market during the first quarter. The CP colors, while moving in characteristically lower volume than the more widely used lithopones, were in fairly good demand.

Chrome Greens—Price patterns established some weeks ago on these materials held firm for all shades. Demand was reported as steady and likely to improve in the immediate future with improved weather which will allow more trim color painting. Supplies were said to be abundant.

Iron Blues—The market for iron blues was characterized by an abundant supply against which there was reported a steady good demand. Prices remained unchanged from levels established some months ago, and trade sources said that they saw no immediate possibility of any upward adjustment.

Lead Pigments—Following the upward price adjustments of the previous week, reflecting increased pig lead costs, the price structure on the various high lead containing pigments remained firm last week. In general supplies were said to be adequate to take care of current demands.

Lithol Reds—The regular toner used principally in industrial low cost finishes was unchanged from the 79 cents per pound price previously established. Lithol rubine toners were priced at $1.50 per pound for the pure and $1.40 for the resinated toner. Toners of the Virginia type were also quoted at $1.40 per pound. On these lithol pigments, demand was described as holding up well, and supplies were quite adequate to take care of all calls.

Lithopone—There was plenty of white lithopone available, and demand kept up to its usual steady pace for interior finish work. While extended titanium dioxide pigments had generally replaced lithopone in many interior finishes, it was still used along with titanium in a lot of flat wall finishes, and in latex paints, with the result that the overall volume of lithopone used by the paint industry was still a significant fairly large volume pigment.

Titanium Dioxide—Industrial demand for this pigment was such that it was being shipped about as fast as producing plants could turn it out, and the calcium sulphate extended pigment was moving good. While there was no build up of stocks, most consumers were able to get all that they needed, and no one was hard pressed for any particular grade. Demands of the paper and other industries held up well, in addition to the heavier requirements of the paint industry during the Spring and Summer seasons. Prices were unchanged.

Toluidin Toner—This pigment moved steadily in good volume from what was regarded as a quite ample supply position. There was plenty of raw materials available for its manufacture, and production capacity was adequate to take care of all needs. Prices of $1.50 per pound prevailed on all shades, and this price level established some weeks ago was expected to remain unchanged for the months immediately ahead.

Watchung Red—These pigments were steady at $1.95 per pound, unchanged from levels which have prevailed over recent months. Demand was reported as good for this pigment which has met with particularly good trade acceptance in industrial finishes.

Fillers and Inerts

Barytes—The price of Southern off color material advanced in price effective June 1 by $5.00 per ton. This brought the price in bags, f.o.b. mines to $25.00 per ton.

Clay—Demand for this silicious extender type of pigment was reported as good, with tonnage volume holding up well to former levels. Prices were firm and unchanged. Supplies were generally abundant.

Magnesium Silicate—There was no change in price reported on the various grades of this item, and business volume was quite excellent. Supply was said to be abundant, and shipment prompt. The finer particle size grades were meeting with increasingly wide acceptance in both established end-uses, and in new uses. In some products, the finer grades were being employed effectively where heretofore it had been the practice to use the regular coarser grades.

Mica—Demand for mica pigments was strong, and the water ground material most widely used in paints, moved in good volume under a firm price structure. Dry ground business was also said to be holding up well.

Whiting—There was an abundant supply of all grades available for prompt shipment. Tonnage business volume was reported as good, and the present outlook on prices was one of steady adherence to current levels.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyds—The market for alkyd resins was characterized by good demand under a firm price structure. Strikes in certain plants have been long, but this has not too seriously upset the industry as a whole, primarily because of its tremendously expanded capacity to produce, and

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

the availability of raw materials from other quarters.

Maleic Resins—Rosin modified maleic resins maintained a firm price position. Demand was hardly more than fair and business volume was moderate, due in large part to the competitive influence of other types of synthetic resins which in many end uses have replaced the maleics.

Pentaerythritol Resins—Rosin modified resins used in varnish manufacture met with continued good business volume. Prices were unchanged from former levels, and all grades were readily available.

Phenolic Resins—There was an ample supply reported for both phenolic and cresylic type resins. Prices were firm and unchanged. Business was said to be holding up well at relatively good volume, but lacking the pressure for delivery that characterized the market on some grades a year ago.

Urea-formaldehyde Resins—Industrial finishes requirements for these resins were well maintained, although there has been in recent months some decline in consumption in the finishing of appliances, primarily because of slow sales of these appliances in consuming channels. Sufficient other metal products moved in adequate volume so that the overall effect on the resin market was not regarded as being too adverse. Recent weeks, it was said, have shown indication of improvement.

Natural Resins

Demand for most natural gums was reported as quiet in the domestic market. Buying interest was slow, and there was as of last week no indications of any pick-up in inquiry.

Shellac—Prices remained unchanged, and the feeling was expressed in certain quarters that some price adjustments might be soon in order, but perhaps not until the market locally showed some strengthening from the quiet trading currently characterizing it.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—Recent trends in this market indicated a somewhat firmer tone to the market, although there was not sufficient increased interest to cause any adjustments in price. Most buying was still on a hand to mouth basis, although a slight amount of forward buying was noted.

Trading was done in the price range of 16c. to 17½c. per pound, but the weighted average was said to be at 16½c. to 17c., so far as business volume was concerned.

Driers—Prices were slated to advance effective June 8 on various driers.

The naphthenates were being advanced, cobalt 6 percent by 3c. per pound, manganese 6 percent by 2c. per pound, zinc 8 percent by 1c. per pound, and calcium 4 percent by 1½ cents per pound. No change in lead.

The tallates were likewise being increased. Colbalt 6 percent will be moved up 3½ cents per pound, lead 24 percent 1c. per pound, manganese 6 percent 2½ cents per pound, and calcium 4 percent 2c. per pound.

Octoates were moving up also in proportion, the 6 percent cobalt octoate will be advanced 3c. per pound, the 24 percent lead up 1 cent, and the manganese 6 percent 2 cents per pound. Linoleates were also slated for comparable upward adjustments.

Glues and Adhesives—Total consumption in 1952, as against 1951, of all types of glues and adhesives were reported by the Bureau of Census. Consumption was as indicated below:

Type of glue	Pounds 1951	1952
Total, all types	62,368,000	62,148,000
Phenolic resins	2,151,000	1,858,000
Other waterproof, melamine, resorcinol, etc.	1,552,000	1,017,000
Urea resins	41,917,000	44,443,000
Soy bean	6,413,000	5,590,000
Other moisture resistant	822,000	701,000
Tapioca	4,796,000	3,217,000
Other dry bond, animal, starch, etc.	4,715,000	5,322,000

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
Drums—					
K	7.40	7.35	7.35	...	...
M	7.40	...	7.31‡	7.31‡	...
N	7.42‡	...	...	7.37‡	...
WG	...	7.47	...	7.48	7.42
WW	7.55	7.55	...	7.60‡	7.55
Bags—					
M	...	7.13	...	...	...
WG	7.35‡	...	...	...	...
WW	7.45	...	...	...	...
Tankcars—					
K	7.05	...	...	...	...
WG	7.15	...	...	...	...
Sales, USDA	528*	1,051*	3‡	895*	336*

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.5175§	.52	.5075	...	.5070§
Sales	16,000¶	6,000¶	16,000¶	...	14,000¶

*Drums. †Tankcars. ‡Carlots. ¶Gallons.
§Average price.
New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 60c., l.c.l., 72c.

Copper, Aluminum Orders Revoked by NPA Action

The copper distribution order M-16, and the aluminum orders M-5, M-84, and M-88 were revoked by the National Production Authority June 4.

Revocation of the copper order removed restrictions on disposal of copper scrap and on toll agreements, and also lifted limitations on inventories of scrap. The order regulated the flow of copper raw materials to consumers.

NPA officials said the favorable change in the copper supply during the first two quarters of 1953, and the elimination of the Controlled Materials Plan, effective June 30, made unnecessary the continuation of restriction on distribution and sale of copper raw materials.

With reference to aluminum, NPA explained that orders M-5 and M-88 have been superseded by order M-54, under which aluminum production, use and distribution will be regulated after June 30 to the extent necessary to assure that military and atomic energy orders are filled. Order M-84 permitted consumers of aluminum for "destructive" purposes to obtain the metal by self certification.

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USES: Kettle blending
Core Oils
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ALBATOL 600
USES: Kettle blends
Linoleum
Printing inks

ALBATOL MALEIC—MODIFIED 3480
USES: As a finished varnish and vehicle
Excellent drying properties

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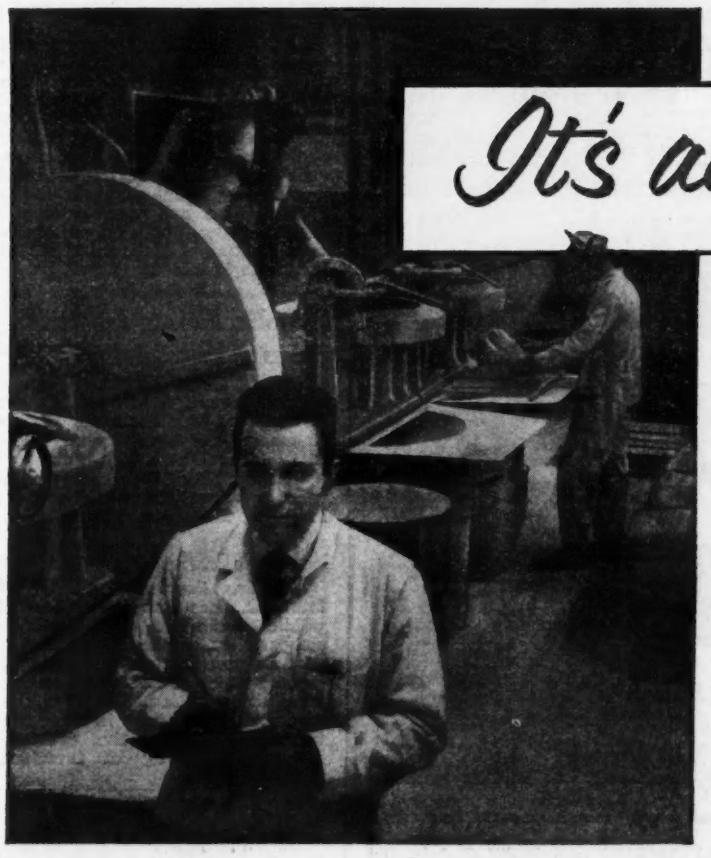

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Dutch Boy*
Basic Silicate
White Lead
"45X"

is the factory manager's favorite

In exterior paint formulation, you can use "Dutch Boy" Basic Silicate White Lead "45X" to advantage to perform different functions.

It is this adaptability, plus economy, that makes "45X" the factory manager's favorite . . . as well as the paint maker's and the factory chemist's.

Use "45X" in white House Paints, for example, and you improve self-cleaning properties. Its wetting ability allows the rain to spread over the painted surface, thus giving it a better chance to wash off the dirt.

Use "45X" in tinted House Paints, and it helps make the film more durable, more resistant to color change. Also, because of its hydrophilic properties, "45X" promotes dirt removal and helps keep colors fresh and clean.

Use adaptable "45X" in Primers, and you get the lead soaps that increase adhesion. *And* the water resistance needed to maintain the paint film's adhesive bond which helps prevent peeling.

Use "45X" in Porch and Floor Enamels, and it plasticizes the film . . . increasing abrasion resistance. More than that, it forms lead soaps that contribute to the flexibility and water resistance of the film, and thus improve adhesion.

As its wide use by leading paint makers proves, "Dutch Boy" Basic Silicate White Lead "45X" is "lead" at its adaptable, economical best. Try it yourself.

More economical, too!

In adaptable "Dutch Boy" Basic Silicate White Lead "45X," the reactive portion of each pigment particle is concentrated at the surface. This makes available proportionately larger amounts of "lead." So you use fewer pounds than with other white lead types.

National Lead Company: New York 6; Atlanta; Buffalo 3; Chicago 8; Cincinnati 3; Cleveland 13; Dallas 2; Philadelphia 25; Pittsburgh 12; St. Louis 1; San Francisco 10; Boston 6 (National Lead Co. of Mass.).

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CALCIUM
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INDIANAPOLIS 22: Hoosier Solvents & Chemicals Corporation
MILWAUKEE 14: Wisconsin Solvents & Chemicals Corporation
NEW ORLEANS 19: Southern Solvents & Chemicals Corporation
ST. LOUIS 7: Missouri Solvents & Chemicals Company
TOLEDO 6: Western Solvents & Chemicals Company

Minnesota Mining Acquires American Lava Corporation

Acquisition of American Lava Corporation of Chattanooga, Tenn., by Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, Minn., through a $5,000,000 stock transfer was announced June 5. Herbert P. Buetow, 3M president, and John Kruesi, president of American Lava, said officers of the two firms have approved a deal by which the Chattanooga firm would become a wholly-owned 3M subsidiary.

Terms call for American Lava stockholders to trade their common and preferred shares for 3M common. Mr. Buetow said his firms's primary interest in acquiring Lava was to broaden 3M's participation in the electronics field. 3M plans no changes either in American Lava's management group or in its operating policies. Mr. Kruesi will continue as president and all officers and executives will continue in their present capacities. Robert L. Westbee, general manager of 3M's electrical insulating and sound recording tape division, will be responsible for liaison between the parent company and the new subsidiary.

Cheesman-Elliot Names Eldot Administrative Aid

H. C. Soffer, executive vice-president of Cheesman-Elliot Company and president of the Four Square Paint Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y., has announced the appointment of Leon D. Eldot as administrative assistant. Mr. Eldot, a past president of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, was, until recently, vice-president, general manager and director of Toch Bros. and coordinator of marketing and sales development of the trade sales division of Standard-Toch Chemicals, Inc., both Staten Island.

Sapolin Paints Appoints Salas Advertising Head

Edward Salas has been appointed advertising manager of Sapolin Paints, Inc., New York, manufacturers of household Commerce and Treasury and the director E. A. Eckhart, president. Prior to this appointment, Mr. Salas served for eight years as advertising manager for Nuodex Products, Inc., Elizabeth, N. J.

Hercules Issues Technical Data

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has issued two new technical publications which are available from the company on request. The first is a report on research on ultraviolet light absorbers which protect wood under lacquer from discoloration. It gives the results of certain work done in Hercules laboratories relative to the control of the natural darkening of furniture woods under normal usage conditions. The other gives information about "Vinsol," a low-cost, dark-colored resin, for use in a variety of applications, such as adhesives, asphalt emulsions, hydraulic cement, electrical insulation, ink shoes, floor coverings, paper, plastics and protective coatings.

Cast Acrylic Resin Output To Be Stopped by duPont

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., will discontinue the manufacture of cast acrylic resin, it has been announced. The casting of sheets and rods of the plastic will cease in July, but acrylic tube manufacture is expected to continue somewhat longer. The move will not affect duPont's business in "Lucite" acrylic molding powders or methacrylate polymers, the company said.

"The decision to stop making cast acrylic was reached reluctantly after long and careful study of changes in the cast acrylic business occurring largely as a result of increasing industry preference for other forms of plastics," the company said. "Cast acrylic manufacture has been a matter of concern to the company for some time. Intensive research, conducted over a period of years, has not suggested a satisfactory way in which our fundamental economic problem in cast acrylics could be solved and a shutdown avoided." While operations will be stopped in the acrylic casting area of the duPont plant at Arlington, N. J., production elsewhere in the plant will continue.

Trade Briefs

Rinshed-Mason Company has named Arthur L. Hoffman sales representative in the Wisconsin area.

Federated Metals Division of American Smelting & Refining Company, has issued a bulletin on common applications of zinc dust.

Sherwin-Williams Company has received a plaque from Fenn College for its participation in the school's cooperative education campaign.

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PX-208 DilsoOctyl Adipate
PX-209 DiNonyl Adipate
PX-238 DiOctyl Adipate
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PX-408 DilsoOctyl Sebacate
PX-438 DiOctyl Sebacate
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PLASTICIZER DIVISION
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Plasticizer Production Showed Decline in '52

Production of all plasticizers in 1952 amounted to 267,000,000 pounds, a decrease of 5 percent from the 281,000,000 pounds reported for 1951, according to preliminary statistics released by the United States Tariff Commission. Sales in 1952 totaled 202,000,000 pounds, valued at $75,000,000, compared with 210,000,000 pounds, valued at $84,000,000, in 1951.

Production of cyclic plasticizers in 1952 totaled 194,000,000 pounds compared with 204,000,000 pounds in 1951. Sales in 1952 were 145,000,000 pounds, valued at $51,000,000, compared with 152,000,000 pounds, valued at $57,000,000, in the previous year. The cyclic plasticizers produced in the largest quantity in 1952 were dioctyl phthalates, production of which amounted to 87,000,000 pounds.

Production of acyclic plasticizers in 1952 totaled 73,000,000 pounds, or about 5 percent less than the 77,000,000 pounds reported for 1951. Sales in 1952 were 57,000,000 pounds, valued at $24,000,000, compared with 58,000,000 pounds, valued at $27,000,000, in the previous year.

C-D-I-C Paint Technicians Elect Walter Ziegler Pres.

The Cincinnati-Dayton-Indianapolis-Columbus Paint and Varnish Production Club has elected Walter L. Ziegler of R. A. Becker Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, president for the coming year. Elected vice-president was Robert W. Lipp of the Moran Paint Company, Dayton, Ohio. William L. Foy of Foy Paint Company, Cincinnati, was named secretary, while Dr. Carl J. Opp of Interchemical Corporation, Cincinnati, was made treasurer.

Nat'l Gypsum Names Lynn

National Gypsum Company, Buffalo, N. Y., has appointed Dr. J. Edward Lynn director of basic research. Mr. Lynn was formerly director of the textile chemical laboratory of the American Cyanamid Company research laboratories in Stamford, Conn.

Phila. Paint Technicians Outing Fri.

Philadelphia Paint and Varnish Production Club will hold its 1953 outing June 12 at the Plymouth Country Club. Regular lunch and sandwiches will be served in the dining room from 12 noon to 2 p.m. Softball and golf will be played during the afternoon. Dinner will be served at 7 p.m. Price is $4 per person.

Fatty Acid Production Reported Lower in April

Production of fatty acids in April totaled 35,364,000 pounds, slightly below the March level of 34,568,000 pounds, according to figures released by the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers. The former figure was 20 percent over April, 1952.

Total disposition in April was 36,489,000 pounds, again somewhat below the March total of 36,651,000 pounds. However, shipments this April were well above those in April, 1952. Stocks remained relatively steady, with 34,223,000 pounds in April, as against 34,328,000 pounds in March.

Cleveland Paint Club Elects New Officers

The Cleveland Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association has elected a new group of officers to take office October 1. Elected to a one-year term as president was Guy E. Bartholomew, jr., of the Forbes finishes department of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company. George S. Forbes of the Glidden Company will serve as vice-president. A. J. Engel, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., has been elected secretary, while M. A. Weppner, Ohio Solvents & Chemical Company, has been made treasurer.

Witco Appoints Grubb

Witco Chemical Company, New York, has appointed Charles W. Grubb sales manager for the New England states, with headquarters in Boston. Mr. Grubb, who had been a salesman in the Boston office for three years, succeeds Goodwin Bangsburg.

Tricresyl Phosphate Output Planned

Dominion Tar & Chemical Company, Toronto, has announced plans calling for the construction of a new plant to produce tricresyl phosphate. The plasticizer is not produced in Canada at the present time.

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RESINS
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R-16
R-16-A
LX-685
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Insure minimum moisture loss, good adhesion to surfaces and high resistance to early rainfall and abrasion — use Neville Resins!
These resins may also be supplied in solution in suitable solvents in drums and tankcars.
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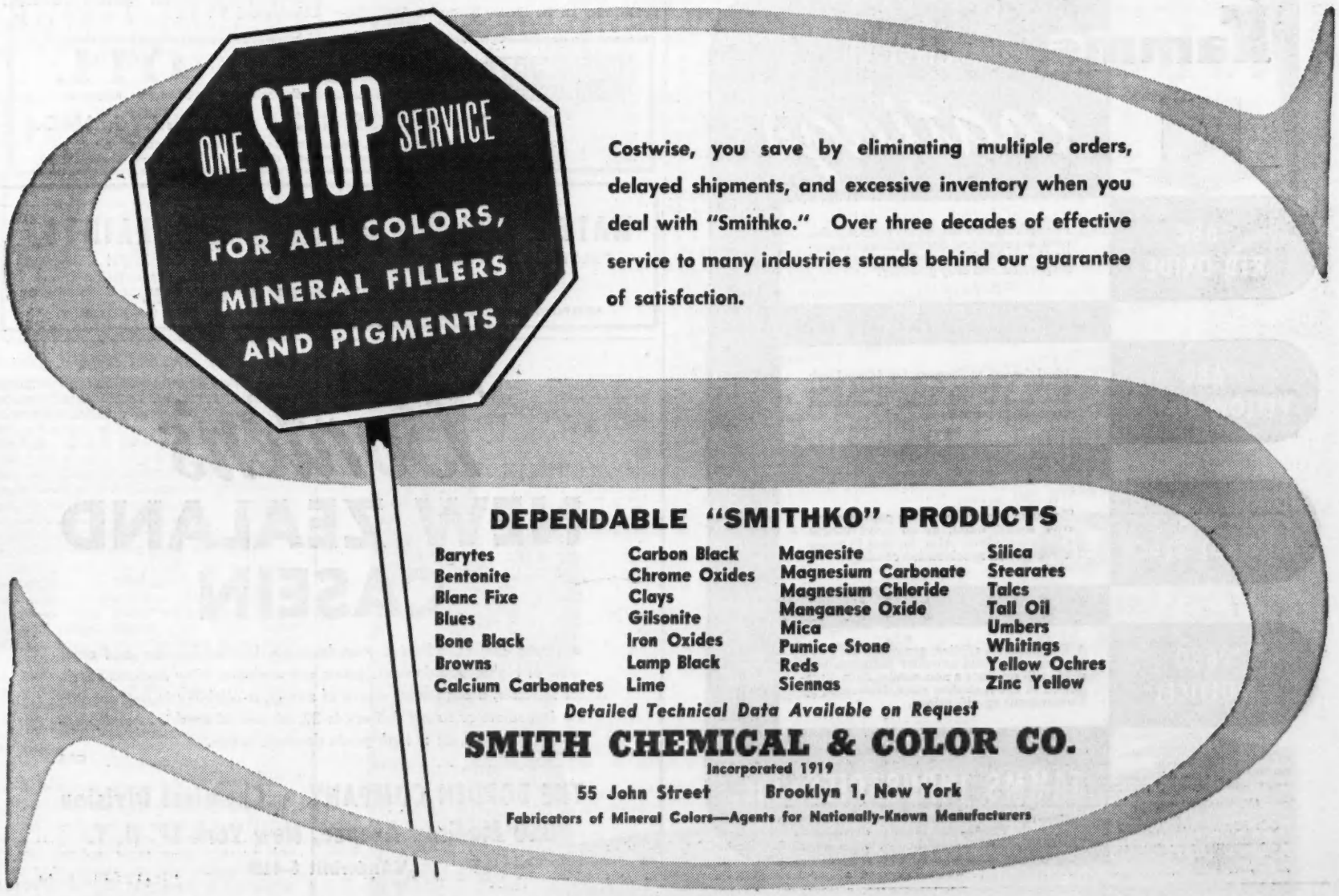

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#680 RED OXIDE	For making rust-inhibitive primers, also used in protective coatings for ammunition boxes. High Iron Oxide content, good suspension and easy grinding.
#680 YELLOW OXIDE	Ideal for use in formulating Olive Drab coating, lusterless, semi-gloss and gloss. Also used in formulating Government camouflage paints.
#680 MINERAL BLACK	To make Black Lusterless paint for use over sealed wood, as on wood barges above waterline. Also for use in other Government specification coatings.
#680 MULTICEL	A. Diatomaceous Silica, generally used as a flatting agent and extender pigment. This grade will produce a non-secular flatness required in the lusterless enamels covered by Government specifications.

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Italian Pumice Now Ground And Processed by Whittaker

Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Inc., New York, has announced that it is now importing specially selected crude pumice from Italy for grinding and processing at its new plant in South Kearny, N. J. Whittaker only recently sold its pumice operation at Grants, N. M., operated by its subsidiary, Pumice Corporation of America.

Whittaker reports that its American ground Italian pumice is available in three brands:—"Silver" brand—produced to meet the needs of the silverware, steel, copperplate mirror and glass manufacturing industries; "Valencia" brand—an industrial pumice, and "Economy" brand—a lower price pumice that is not as carefully graded as "Valencia" brand. Whittaker points out that there is also a fourth grade of Italian pumice that is ground and processed at the source. It is "Sundried Italian" brand, a type, the company notes, that is not graded as closely as American ground Italian brands.

DuPont Pigments Department Specialties Position to Sutton

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. has appointed Dr. J. Bartlett Sutton sales manager of specialty products in its pigments department at Wilmington, Del. David A. Piguet, a pigments salesman in Detroit, Mich., has been named to succeed Dr. Sutton as manager of duPont's pigment sales office in San Francisco, Calif.

Bacon Labs Adds Gregory

Frederick S. Bacon and Philip D. Wilkinson have announced that John B. Gregory has joined them as a partner in the Frederick S. Bacon Laboratories, Watertown, Mass. During the war, Mr. Gregory was a section chief in the Chemical Warfare Service development laboratories at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and for the past seven years had been in charge of the Bacon Laboratories' rubber and plastics division.

Western N.Y. Paint Technicians Elect McCready New President

The Western New York Paint and Varnish Production Club has elected D. D. McCready, of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Buffalo, its president for the coming year. Other new officers include:—Vice-president, D. N. Blair, National Manufacturing Corporation, Tonawanda; secretary, W. E. Kenline, Pierce & Stevens, Inc., Buffalo, and treasurer, J. J. Bodaro.

Witco Appoints Brubaker Carbon Black Sales Mgr.

Carl J. Minnig, vice-president of the carbon black division of Witco Chemical Company, New York, has announced the promotion of Harry M. Brubaker from assistant sales manager to sales manager of the carbon black division. Mr. Brubaker has been with Witco two years. He has been associated with the carbon black industry for a number of years, and prior to that time was employed by B. F. Goodrich Company. He will continue to be located at Witco's Akron, Ohio, office.

Nuodex Names Van Tuin

Nuodex Products Company, Elizabeth, N. J., has appointed J. W. Van Tuin Company, Chicago, exclusive agent in that area for Nuodex's products serving the paint, varnish and allied industries. J. W. Van Tuin represented and served Nuodex in Chicago for nine years prior to 1949. At that time, Mr. Van Tuin was advanced to general sales manager for Nuodex with headquarters in Elizabeth, from which he had served the paint and varnish industry nationally during the past four years.

Kyanize's Springfield Paint Unit To Be Known as Seck-DeVault

Kyanize Paints, Inc., Everett, Mass., which recently announced that it would run Springfield Paint Manufacturing Corporation, Springfield, Ill., as an operating division, reported last week that the company will be known as Seck-DeVault Paint Company, a division of Kyanize. Henry D. Bainbridge, a director of Kyanize, will move to Springfield to become vice-president of the Seck-DeVault division.

Trade Briefs

William H. Harding, research director for the National Gypsum Company, has been appointed to the editorial advisory board for publications of the American Chemical Society.

Thomas D. Cabot, executive vice-president of Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., Boston, has received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from Morris Harvey College, Charleston, W. Va.

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• Paper coaters, adhesive manufacturers, leather finishers and other users of high grade domestic casein are turning to New Zealand casein for *low cost, a continuous source of supply, availability in any quantity for immediate or future delivery in 30, 60 and 80 mesh . . . and properties equal to those of high-grade domestic casein.*

C.3.1

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New Jersey Zinc Elects Philip Ginder Vice-Pres.

The New Jersey Zinc Company, New York, has elected Philip M. Ginder a vice-president of the concern. The company

Philip M. Ginder

has also appointed George F. Halfacre manager of manufacturing.

Mr. Ginder is also vice-president of the New Jersey Zinc Company (of Pennsylvania), having progressed through that organization from the position of chemist, which he assumed at the time of his employment in 1911. He has been chief of the slab zinc department, superintendent and general superintendent of that company's smelting plant at Palmerton, Pa.

Mr. Halfacre also started with the company as a chemist and has been in its employ since 1918. He has held successively the positions of assistant chief and chief of the slab zinc department, superintendent of the west plant, assistant general superintendent and general superintendent of the Palmerton plant.

Peanuts World Production Fell Off 4 Percent in '52

Production of peanuts throughout the world last year totaled 10,000,000 short tons, unshelled basis, according to an estimate of the Foreign Agricultural Service last week. This is 4 percent less than the 1951 output, 7 percent less than the large crops of 1947 and 1948, and the smallest production since 1945.

The decline, amounting to 455,000 bushels from 1951, was due to decreased output in all the major producing areas with the principal losses in India, the United States and China, the agency said. North American production was down 16 percent from 1951 when the United States harvested the smallest crop since 1939. Production in Asia was 4 percent or 280,000 tons under 1951 because of India's harvest of only 3,200,000 bushels or down about 4 percent. Production in Indonesia and Burma was approximately at the 1951 level. South American production increased almost 20 percent to 355,000 tons.

Carnauba Wax Output Shows Slight Increase

Brazil's 1952-53 carnauba wax crop amounted to about 12,900 short tons compared with 12,300 tons in the previous season, according to the American Consulate, Fortaleza. More intensive gathering of palm fronds from which the wax is taken, offset a reduced average yield as the fronds were somewhat stunted by drought. Also, there is a growing use of machine beaters for removing the wax powder from the fronds, resulting in a higher percentage yield than by the hand method.

Although official statistics are not available, exports in 1952 from the two Brazilian ports of Fortaleza and Parnaiba of 6,214 tons were about 40 percent below previous years. There has been some small increase in exports from other ports but not enough to alter greatly the general picture. There are large stocks of wax in the hands of the Banco de Brazil and lesser quantities are held by producers and exporters. As of mid-April, total stocks in Brazil were estimated roughly at 5,500 tons.

Tan-American Opens N.Y. Office For Quebracho Extract Importation

Tan-American Corporation has opened offices at 42 Broadway, New York, to import Paraguayan quebracho extract and act as sole agents for the "Casado" and "Tanextra" brands produced in Paraguay. The producer, S. A. Carlos Casado, Ltda., with increased production will be able to allot larger quantities to the United States and Canada, it was said. Oscar Pando is president of the corporation and Frank Ziegler will act as director of sales.

Minn. Mining Elevates Three In Central Research Dept.

Promotion of three members of its central research department have been announced by Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, Minn.

Dr. Matthew W. Miller has been named business manager and Dr. Alvin M. Borders and Dr. Harold M. Scholberg have been named associate directors of the central research department. Dr. Miller joined 3M as a research chemist in 1947. His most recent position has been as an assistant director of the department. Dr. Scholberg will head the physics, inorganic chemistry and physical chemistry sections of central research. For ten years Dr. Borders was engaged in synthetic rubber research with the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company. He did research work with the Institute of Paper Chemistry from 1948 until 1950, when he joined 3M.

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Advance Bulletin
DEWEY AND ALMY
Chemical Company
FILE NUMBER
DAXAD #11
DATE
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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Edible vegetable oils displayed a steady tone last week. Early strength of soybean oil raised prices fractionally which were not sustained. Trading was fairly active in soybean oil, but was limited in other edible grades. Peanut oil continued scarce, and light sales took place at ½ cent higher. The government resumed peanuts releases for crushing last week and accepted bids for seven tankcars, rejecting bids for nine more. Coconut oil was steady and slightly higher. Copra also firmer. Palm kernel oil was easier for replacement, reflecting recent price declines of coconut oil.

There was no snap to the demand for tallow and greases. Moderate sales were noted for export, while domestic demand was extremely quiet. Soapers were out of the market, except some inquiry for July delivery in one-quarter. Prices were without change and more or less nominal.

Slow demand for linseed oil kept this market unsettled. Recent price reduction has not improved consumer interest, resulting in keener competition, with lower bids solicited by sellers. Tung oil was quiet, but steady here and in the South. Oiticicica oil was inactive and maintained at current prices. Refined fish also was easy and carlots were available at concessions for carlot quantities. Crude menhaden oil was easier and prices were off fractionally as a result of good catches of menhaden off the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and quiet demand.

Tight supply condition of carnauba wax on the spot continued to feature this market. Supplies here were scarce and firmly held and stocks afloat also were reported sold before arrival. The Brazilian market was strong and shipments were maintained at prevailing high levels. Consuming demand was restricted to actual needs.

Market Trends

Advanced

Copra, $2.50 per ton.
Oil, coconut, ⅛c. per lb.
Corn, crude, ¼c. per lb.
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Peanut, crude, ½c. per lb.
ref., ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Acid, caprylic, 1c. per lb.
Lauric, 90%, ½c. per lb.
Lard, ¼c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $2 per ton.
Oil, menhaden, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Palm kernel, 1c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $1 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 6, 1952
93.07	93.70	94.13	104.33

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—Trading was light, and restricted to actual needs. Quotations were without change.

Coconut—Crude was firmer and slightly higher for prompt shipment. First half June shipment was quoted at 14¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast; 14⅝c., straight June and 14½c., July. At New York the market was nominal at 15¾c. per pound, tankcars.

Copra—This market was steadier and shipments were well held at $205 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Corn—Crude was firmer with competing oils and up ¼c. Sales were reported at 14¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills and 14⅜c. asked. Refined oil was higher at 17½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, with business reported thereat.

Cottonseed—Bleachable cottonseed oil futures market was irregular last week. Moderate advances took place early in the period, but were not sustained as a result of favorable peace talk reports, which eased oil and allied markets. Trading was fairly active. Trade buyers took July on a scale downward, but were also sellers on upturns of that month. Outside trading continued slow pending developments on the new support program. The government was expected to announce the 1953 cottonseed support program during the week according to reports in the trade. Consuming demand for cash oil continued quiet. Refined salad oil was offered at 18c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. Crude cottonseed oil also was irregular. Sales were reported at 15c. per pound, tankcars, mills, Valley. Market in the Southeast was nominal at 15c. and 14⅝c. per pound, Texas.

CCC offered 570,000,000 pounds of bleachable cottonseed oil for June delivery at market price or 17¾c. per pound, whichever is higher, f.o.b. tankcars or tankwagons, at storage locations. The price will not be reduced during the period ending August 31. Also 100,000,000 pounds of crude cottonseed oil at market price, same basis.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for June 5 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
July	296	16.39	15.97	16.02S
September	173	14.15	13.62	13.68@13.73
October	63	13.72	13.42	13.46@13.50
December	69	13.65	13.23	13.30@13.34
January	10	13.45	13.45	13.20B
March	21	13.69	13.40	13.32@13.40
May	4	13.62	13.40	13.38@13.43

Total sales, 636 contracts.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil sold at 15c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Crude soybean oil quoted at 12c. per pound, Decatur. Hydraulic 41 percent, cottonseed meal, $61.50 per ton and solvent, $60 per ton, sacked. Solvent 44 percent soybean meal, $73 per ton, sacked, all basis Memphis. Demand quiet. Crop making good progress.

Linseed—Continued lack of consuming demand resulted in keener competition and the market developed an easier tone. Quotations for raw oil were unchanged at 14.7c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis and 15.95c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis. Sellers however were pressing for business and it was intimated that firm bids could have shaded asking prices about ½c. per pound for carlots. While new business was slow, withdrawals of oil against former contracts continued at a good pace.

CCC offered for June delivery 189,600,000 pounds of raw linseed oil at market price at date of sale for domestic or export account. Also 1,479,000 bushels of flaxseed for domestic needs at market price on date of sale, providing delivery takes place within 15 days, at not less than $4.53 per bushel for No. 1 seed, basis, Minneapolis. For other markets and grades adjust by market differentials.

Minneapolis.—Buying activity on linseed was limited to forced replenishments the past week as rank and file of the trade continued purchases only on an "as needed" basis. Although crushers pressed for business following the recent price cut, very little could be uncovered. Resale lots of oil pressed on the market at under crusher quotations. There was virtually no interest in deferred needs, although contract balances of many users were said to be getting near the exhaustion point. Shipping directions were light. Raw linseed oil in tankcars, bulk, f.o.b., Minneapolis, was quoted at 14.7c. per pound. Warehouse lots were priced at 14.c.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1952-53	1951-52
Past week	4,560,000	7,080,000
Since Sept. 1	268,050,000	318,360,000

Flaxseed—Trading continued light. Mar-

Cottonseed Crush: April

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products during April and March, 1953, as compiled by Bureau of the Census, follows:—

Cottonseed

	April	March
	Tons	
Receipts	24,862	38,317
Crushed	371,335	479,620
Stocks at mills	602,963	949,436

Crude Oil

	April	March
	Pounds	
Produced	131,004,000	165,269,000
Stocks at mills	43,971,000	63,503,000

Refined Oil

	April	March
	Pounds	
Produced	150,289,000	*169,882,000
Factory and warehouse stocks	881,275,000	811,815,000

Cake and Meal

	April	March
	Tons	
Produced	179,460	231,782
Stocks at mills	174,361	208,612

Hulls

	April	March
	Tons	
Produced	79,635	105,670
Stocks at mills	91,363	82,479

Linters

	April	March
	Bales	
Produced	[2]117,036	152,403
Stocks at mills	[3]146,552	197,301

*Revised.

[1] Commodity Credit Corp. owned 603,831,000 pounds of refined cottonseed oil on April 30.

[2] Includes 29,666 bales first cut, 80,699 bales second cut, and 6,671 bales mill run. Average gross bale weights: Total, 599.6; first cut, 577.8; second cut, 608.4; and mill run, 583.9 pounds.

[3] Includes 72,958 bales first cut, 55,939 bales second cut, and 17,655 bales mill run.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Soybean Crush: April

Soybeans received and crushed and production of soybean oil and meal during April and March, 1953, as compiled by the Bureau of Census, follows:—

Soybeans

	April	March
	Tons	
Receipts	427,159	426,984
Crushed	575,126	613,117
Stocks at mills	1,340,410	1,488,387

Refined Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	198,287,000	*203,529,000
Factory and warehouse stocks	103,952,000	*98,342,000

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	208,325,000	221,783,000
Stocks at mills	53,046,000	48,618,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	455,380	485,562
Stocks at mills	167,321	154,223

*Revised.

ket was unsettled, reflecting quiet demand for linseed oil and meal.

Minneapolis.—Although flaxseed marketings looked heavy here the past week, they were not all available to the free market. A good portion of th week's run of 229 cars went to the Commodity Credit Corporation under loan support. The receipts compared with 130 cars the previous week and with 133 cars a year ago. The market continued to rule soft, reflecting light crusher demand and easier meal and oil prices. Some No. 1 cash flaxseed again sold as low as $3.64 a bushel, delivered Minneapolis. Purchases of seed in the spot cash market totaled only six cars and 5,000 bushels in trucklots. To-arrive bookings amounted to five cars and 15,000 bushels in trucklots. Shipments of seed from Minneapolis totaled 19 cars, compared with 21 cars the previous week and 25 cars a year ago.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1952-53	1951-52	1952-53	1951-52
Past week.	389,300	226,100	32,300	42,500
Since Sept. 1.	14,060,800	21,378,100	2,773,050	4,403,700

Oiticica—Consuming inquiry was slow. Market was unchanged at former levels. Liquid was quoted at 23¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, spot and 23c. for later delivery. Drums were held at 25c. to 25½c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Olive—Light stocks of edible were firmly maintained at $2.75 to $2.80 per gallon drums, duty paid on spot, depending upon seller and quantity. Interest in replacements from abroad was reported inactive. Olive foots continued quiet and nominal at 15c. per pound, drums, spot.

Palm—Trading was inactive. Tankcars were quoted at 10½c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery and 11.90c. per pound, drums, spot.

Palm Kernel—Replacements were easier and dropped to 15¾c. per pound, tankcars, in bond. Trading was quiet.

Peanut—Crude oil was higher, with light sales at 23½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Offers were scarce. The government released peanuts last week and accepted bids for about 7 tankcars and refused offers for 9 additional tankcars. Refined oil also was higher at 27c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Rapeseed—Market was quiet, but steady. Liquid was held at 17¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Soybean—Crude was irregular and early fractional gains were not sustained. Crude oil was quoted at 11¾c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, June-July delivery. August, 11⅝c.; September 11⅛c. and October-December, 10½c. same basis. Refined salad oil was unchanged at 14½c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Reports from Chicago stated that one processor of soybean oil and meal has stopped operating due to poor conversion and that another large processor is plan-

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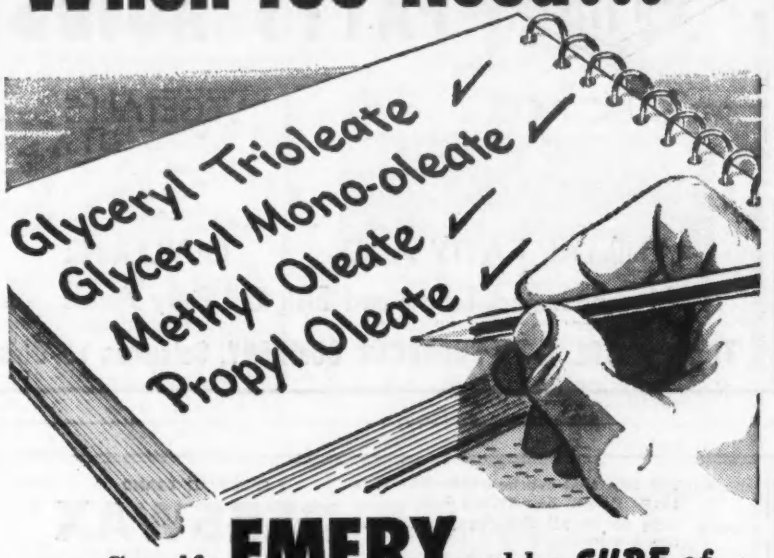

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ning to close down some units for repairs with reopening contingent upon market conditions.

Sales and prices of prime soybean oil futures on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended June 5 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
July	49	12.00	11.70	11.77@11.85
September	21	11.40	11.00	11.17@11.25
December	42	10.60	10.45	10.50@10.53
March	1	10.55	10.55	10.58B

Total sales, 113 contracts.

Tung—Business was reported light and spotty. Market was unchanged and steady. Tankcars were quoted at 28½c. per pound, New York prompt delivery and at 27½c. per pound, f.o.b. southern mills. Drums were without change ranging from 30c. to 31c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Trading was limited to moderate quantities for export, while domestic demand was inactive. Prices were without change, but the undertone of the market was reported unsteady. Choice white was quoted at 5c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; yellow, 3⅜c.; house, 3¼c. and brown, 2¾c., same basis.

Lard—Market was dull and featureless. Cash lard was quoted nominally at 10¼c. per pound, tierces, Chicago. Lard stocks in Chicago totaled 98,562,770 pounds, May 31, against 107,773,460 pounds, May 1 and 66,555,600 pounds, May 31 last year.

Tallow—Domestic demand was light, while export business was fairly active. Large users showed little interest, except in forward delivery. Prices were unchanged. Edible was quoted at 7¼c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; bleachable fancy, 4⅛c.; extra, 3⅞; special, 3¾c. and No. 1, 3⅝c., same basis.

Animal Oils

Buying interest lacked snap, as users limited purchases to immediate requirements. Grease and tallow oils were quiet, unsteady, reflecting recent declines in tallow and greases. Neatsfoot oil was well held at former levels. Oleo oil was in fair request with sales reported at 13c. per pound, drums, carlots, New York delivery. Oleo stearine was quoted at 8c. to 8½c. per pound, drums or barrels, depending upon quantity.

Fish Oils

Cod—This market was quiet and merely nominal. Consumer inquiry was lacking, but offers for shipment also were scarce. Stocks on spot were quoted at 10c. to 10½c. per pound, drums, as to quantity.

Refined Fish—Trading was reported slow, chiefly for drum lots for immediate needs. Light pressed oil was unchanged at 11c. and alkali refined to 12c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. Firm bids it was intimated could have shaded quotations, ½c. for carlot business. Crude menhaden oil was quiet and unsettled. Buying interest was inactive and market was lower and nominal at 7c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Atlantic coast and Gulf ports. Fishing has improved in both areas.

Fatty Acids

Buying interest was fairly active for prompt requirements. Consumers continued to take moderate lots for immediate needs and deliveries against former orders also were in steady request. Red oil and stearic acid were maintained at the recent decline. Caprylic acid was easier and reduced 1c. to 33c. per pound, tankcars. Lauric acid, 90 percent also declined ½c. to 37c. per pound, tankcars. Other fatty acids moved in good volume for actual needs. All varieties were unchanged, reflecting the steady tone of basic oils.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—According to the figures released by CCC, May 29, the government had in store and unsold 193,399 tons of cottonseed meal in the Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi, Tennessee and Southern Illinois Area:—96,311 tons in the Arkansas, Missouri, Louisiana and Texas area: 245,404 tons in the California area, totaling 535,114 tons available. These figures include both 36 percent and 41 percent old process and solvent meal, also cottonseed cake and pellets. Government meal prices are unchanged and no change is expected until July 1. A few mills have small quantities of cottonseed that they crush from time to time and offered meal at government prices. Demand was slackened due to slow mixed feed business.

Linseed Meal—Buying interest light, with trading limited to immediate needs.

Minneapolis.—A slack demand continued on linseed meal as foreign offerings plagued domestic offers. Production held light even though strike differences were settled at the second closed-down crushing plant here. Feed mixers were not much interested in any type of feed, coming into the market only when forced to cover immediate requirements. Shipments were light. Extracted linseed meal, 36 percent protein, was quoted lower at $60 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis. Expeller meal, 32 percent to 34 percent protein, at $62.50 per ton.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1952-53	1951-52
Past week	6,480,000	5,820,000
Since Sept. 1	451,300,000	461,900,000

Peanut Feed Meal—The supply in the Southeast continued scarce, but sufficient for limited demand. Last week the government announced release of peanuts in the Virginia area to produce approximately 900 tons of meal. Prices remain about unchanged at $67 to $68 per ton sacked in Georgia and $76 in Virginia for 45 percent old process, and $64 sacked in the South Alabama region for 45 percent solvent.

Soybean Meal—Supplies of soybean meal were ample to take care of all demand, in fact some mills are having a little difficulty getting sufficient shipping instructions. Forty-four percent bulk meal was easier at $65 per ton, Decatur, June shipment. Forty-one percent sacked was quoted at $77.50 f.o.b. South Carolina mills first half June; 44 percent bulk at $74.50, f.o.b. Georgia, June shipment, and $72, Mississippi Valley points, June-July shipment.

Waxes

Beeswax—A steady tone prevailed for crude replacements. Prices were well held for prompt shipment. Trading in refined was spotty and confined to actual needs. All grades were maintained at former levels.

Carnauba—Consuming demand was limited to actual needs. Market remained strong and limited stocks on spot were in firm hands. The bulk of stocks afloat was reported sold before arrival. Shipments from Brazil were firmly held at prevailing quotations. No. 3 crude was unchanged at $1.14 to $1.16 per pound, spot. Refined, was quoted generally at $1.16 to $1.18 per pound, spot, depending upon quantity. No. 1, yellow ranged from $1.36 to $1.40 per pound, spot depending upon seller and quantity.

Carnauba wax production in Brazil totaled about 12,900 tons during 1952-53 compared with 12,300 tons the previous season, according to the American consulate, Fortaleza. Although official figures are not available, exports in 1952 from Fortaleza and Parnaiba totaled 6,214 tons, about 40 percent below previous years. Large stocks of wax are held by the Banco do Brazil and lesser quantities by producers and exporters. As of mid April stocks in Brazil were estimated roughly at 5,500 tons.

Ouricury—Refined continued inactive. Prices, however, were steady at 80c. to 82c. per pound, depending upon quantity and seller.

Margarine Output: April

Margarine production totaled 93,279,000 pounds in April, compared with 113,501,000 pounds (revised) in March, according to the Census Bureau.

	Uncolored April	Colored April
Stocks—beginning of month[1]	1,824,000	15,342,000
Production	5,438,000	87,841,000
Shipments	5,688,000	87,729,000
Stocks—end of month[1]	1,574,000	15,454,000
Production by type of package[2]		
One pound		
Regular (Elgin, Western, etc.)	1,132,000	[3]84,952,000
Bags (plastic)	1,010,000	.....
Bulk		
Pats or chips	.....	1,040,000
Over one pound (excluding pats and chips)	3,295,000	1,843,000

*Revised.

[1]Stocks held at production plants only. Total factory and warehouse stocks at the beginning and end of April were 23,911 thousand pounds and 23,105 thousand pounds respectively.

[2]The sum of these items does not agree with production shown because some oleomargarine is not packaged during the same month in which it is produced.

[3]Includes small quantity of less than one pound packages.

Production of Oleomargarine: Monthly and Annual Totals

	Uncolored	Colored
1953—4 months (January-April)	25,947,000	*421,450,000
1952—4 months (January-April)	*57,990,000	*387,171,000
1952 annual production	129,726,000	1,156,249,000
1951 annual production	211,662,000	829,056,000
1950 annual production	437,402,000	499,643,000

*Revised.

SAVING MONEY IS ALWAYS GOOD BUSINESS,
especially when you deal with a long established company (AAA-1 Rated.)

OUR 36th YEAR

10—Anderson Duo Expellers, each with Tempering Apparatus and 50 H.P. A.C. Motors. Very favorably priced.

MONEY-SAVING ITEMS

2—Raymond Screen Mills, #0A with monel hammers, also #00.

1—20 gal. B.P. jacketed Mixer, dbl. sigma blades, m.d.

3—Oliver Vacuum Filters, Incl. 6'x6' acid proof, 11'6"x14', 11'6"x8'.

4—J. H. Day, type B, 14"x30", 3 roll Roller Mills, roller bearings, water cooled, chain drive. High speed.

Quadruple Effect Evaporator, calandria type, brass tubes, 14,000 sq. ft. H. S.; excellent condition; still erected; complete with piping, etc.

2—Stainless Horizontal 13,500 gal. Welded Agitated Tanks.

4—Buffalo Atmo. dbl. drum Dryers, 32"x72", 32"x90", 42"x120".

1—Williams 5 roll High Side Mill.

3—Anco 4'x9' Chilling Rolls; 2—5'x6'6", complete.

3—Laboratory Roller Mills, 5"x12", 6"x14".

3—B&J Rotary Cutters—1—#2, 1 #1, 15 H.P.; 1—anti-friction bearings 3 H.P.

1—2000 gal. rubber-lined horiz. Tank

1—Rotap Testing Screen.

4—Mojonnier S/S Vac. Pans, 3', 4', 5', 6'.

36—S/S Jacketed Kettles, up to 1000 gal., some agitated.

17—S/S Vert. & Horiz., open & closed Storage Tanks, up to 2000 gal.

SAVE DAYS AND DOLLARS HERE

PEBBLE MILLS: 8—Lined, 5' dia. x 4'; 1—5' x 6'; 6' x 8', 800 gals. each; smaller sizes.

TUBE MILLS: 4—Silex-lined, 4' x 13', 4'6" x 18'6", 5' x 22' and 5' x 20'.

VACUUM SHELF DRYERS: 4—Devine #28, each 20 shelves, 59"x78", each with condenser & pump.

NICKEL KETTLE: 1—400 gal. jack. closed, with condenser & pump.

FILTERS: 1—#12 Sweetland Filter, 72 monel leaves, 2" c.c.; 1—4'6" x6' Feinc, String Discharge; 1—American 6' two disc; 1—Oliver 8' x 12' Rotary, acid resistant.

ROTARY KILNS AND DRYERS: 2-7'x60' Calciners, made by Struthers Wells. Each 9/16" shell, Timken roller bearing supports, L-B gear reducer, with V-belted AC motor, firing hood, seal ring, 1 with Vandewerp-Manitowoc Recuperator, excellent condition.

1—6'6" I.D. x 12' Rotary Nodulizer or Furnace, ⅝" shell, Timken roller bearing rolls, gear reducer and motor drive, scraper conveyor, feeder, etc.

1—7'6" x 125' Rotary Kilns; 1—8' x 135' Allis Chalmers.

2—3'x50' Rotary Direct Heat Dryers or Coolers.

4—Ruggles-Coles Direct Heat Rotary Dryers—Class XF4—54" x 25', one Class XF 5' x 40'. Also three 3' x 50'; 5' x 30'; 5' x 50'; 6' x 40'; 6' x 60'; 7' x 70'.

6—Link Belt Roto-Louvre Dryers: #207-10 (2'7"x10'), #310-16, #503-10, #604-20, two #604-24.

2—6' x 50' Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryers.

VISIT OUR WAREHOUSE
331 DOREMUS AVE.
NEWARK 5, N. J.

1—Star 20 disc Bronze Chrome Plated Filter, pump, motor, portable.

1—#2 Sweetland, 23 copper leaves 1½" c.c.

2—Day size 82 Roball Sifters, m.d., 40"x120" screens; 1—Rotex, 20"x48."

1—Day 12000 lb. horizontal jacketed dry MIXER, 1500#, 1250#, 1000#, 600#, 400#, 300# S/S.

1—Patterson Fdry 500 gal. Steel jack., agitated Closed Kettle.

5—Shriver 42" x 42", Cast Iron Filter Presses, Plate and Frame, 27, 54 chambers, 1" cake.

1—Davenport #3A Dewaterer.

1—Mechanical Cooker, 5' x 16'.

1—Shriver 30" x 30", jacketed, cast iron, Filter Press, 20 chambers, 1".

15—Sperry 18" x 18", C. I., Plate and Frame, Filter Presses, 11 chambers.

6—Dopp c.i., Kettles, 80, 150, 600 gal.

1—A.T. & M. Co. 18" susp. Centrifugal, Steel Basket, bott. disch., unloader.

1—Ross #30 Mammoth 50 gal. change can mixer, m.d.; 1—Day 40 gal., m.d.

1—Patterson Stainless 110 gal. Vacuum Mixer, Sigma Blades.

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OLDEST AND LARGEST DEALER IN REBUILT PROCESSING EQUIPMENT

CHEMICAL EQUIPMENT

502-20 LINK-BELT ROTO LOUVRE DRYER
Complete Unit

COLUMNS—TOWERS
6'x44' Scrubber, 450 PSI.
6'x49' 19 bubble cap trays.

DRYERS—MISC.
Stokes, Model 59AB, Vacuum.
24"x20" Buflovak, Drum, SS.
5'x6' Blaw-Knox, Drum.
24"x28' Proctor & Schwartz Conveyor.
6'6"x43', 4-stage Conveyor.

FILTERS
8'x12' Feinc, rotary, vacuum.
8'x10' & 11'6"x18', Oliver.
8'x8' Oliver, rubber covered.
No. 12 Sweetland, 32 leaves, Monel screen.
36" Shriver, C.I., 36 chambers.

KILNS—COOLERS—DRYERS
7'x160'x⅜" (2).
8'x125'x¾"
7'x120'x⅜".
310-16 Roto-Louvre.
604-24 Sta. Steel Roto-Louvre.
5'6"x25'x9/16" Allis-Chalmers.
5'x30'x⅜" Ruggles Cole.
4'x30'x⅜".
4'6"x40'x⅜" Traylor.
6'x35' Louisville Steam Tube, complete.

REACTORS—ACID GLASS
400 gal. Pfaudler, ASME.
500 gal. Pfaudler, ASME.

REACTORS—STAINLESS STEEL CLAD
3,000 gal. Jackt'd ASME (NEW).

STORAGE TANKS
1350 gal. vert. 78"x5'3"x½" ASME.
3400 gal. 7'3"x10'9"x⅜", Type 430 SS.
6000 gal. 8'x15'x⅜" vert. ALUMINUM.
6500 gal. TANK CAR TANKS, 76"x28'.
8500 gal. 8'x23'x5/16" vert. (NEW).
12,000 gal. 8'x32'x¼" (NEW).
15,000 gal. 10'6"x23'x¼" (NEW).
135,000 gal. 30'x26' w/coils.
(We have facilities for building of new tanks. Send us your inquiries.)

PRESSURE VESSELS
1050 gal. 4'x12'x½" 106 PSI.
1200 gal. 42"x16'x5/16" ASME 125 PSI.
1250 gal. 4'x14' 106 PSI.
1650 gal. 66"x11'x⅜" jktd., glass-lined 150 PSI
8200 gal. 6'x40'x2" 390 PSI (4).
16,000 gal. 96"x45'x¾" ASME 150 PSI.
30,000 gal. 10'x47' ASME 50 PSI.

MISCELLANEOUS
AUTOCLAVE—2000 gal., jkt. & int. 200 PSI.
REBOILER—2200 sq. ft. 84" x 16' x ⅜", 960—11/16" tubes, 40 PSI.
CONDENSER—Surface, 1035 sq. ft. Braun.
CONVEYOR—Belt, 18" troughing, 100' cc. rubber covered.
CONVEYOR—Screw, 16" SS, 16" pitch 15' long.
CRUSHER—Two roll, 14"x16" spiked rolls.
DIGESTER—Jktd. 3900 gal. ASME U69, 75 PSI.
ELEVATORS—Bucket, 10' to 50' centers, 5"x5" to 15"x12" buckets.
KOMBINATOR—SS, Flowmaster K200 & motor.

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International Stainless Steel Straightline Vacuum Filler.
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Burt Wraparound Labeler.
Mikro 4TH, 3TH, 2TH, 1SH, Bantam (S.S. also) Pulverizers; Schutz O'Neill Mills.
Abbe #O Rotary Cutter.
Fitzpatrick S. S. "D" Comminuter.
W. & P. type 3500 gal. Steam Jacketed, Double Arm Mixer.
J. H. Day 8 gal. Pony Mixer.
Baker Perkins 150 gal. Unidor S. J. Double Arm Mixer.
Baker Perkins BB, W. & P. Readco Heavy Duty 50, 100, 150 gal. Double Arm Mixer.
F. J. Stokes, J. H. Day, New Era, Hottman Mixers from 2 to 450 gal., with and without Jackets, Single and Double Arm.
Day 650 gal. S. J. Jumbo Mixer.
Robinson 100, 800, 1500, 10,000 lbs. Dry Powder Mixers.
Colton Rotary Tablet Machine.
R. A. Jones "E" auto. Soap Press.
Allis Chalmers and Great Western V, C, Jumbo Sifters.
Copper, Aluminum and S. S. Steam Jacketed Kettles.
Huhn Steam Tubular and Gas-Fired Rotary Tubular Dryers.
Tri-Homo 5 Colloid Mill, 7½ HP.
N. E. Lehman 3 and 5 Roll Mills.
S. & S. Model A Transwrap Filler.
Stokes and Smith G1, G2, G6 Auger Powder Fillers.
S. & S. HG88 Duplex Auger Filler.
Horix S. S. Rotary Filler.
Stokes 2 Tube Filler, Closer.
Filler 4-Head S. S. Piston Filler.
Ceco and Jones auto. Cartoners.
Knapp No. 429 Carton Sealer.
Pony ML and M Labelrites; Ermold, World Labelers.
Shriver (Jacketed also), Alsop, Sweetland, Sparkler Filters.
Oliver automatic adjustable Wrapper for wrapping in kraft and cellophane.
Hudson Sharp Campbell automatic cellophane Wrapper.
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318-322 Lafayette Street New York 12, N. Y.

JUST PURCHASED

1—Baker Perkins #14—JEM Universal Mixer, 50 gal. working cap., vacuum cover; jacketed; 50 HP motor.

1—Double Drum Dryer, 22"x38".

3—Side Entering Stainless Steel Lightnin Mixers, 15 HP.

1—J. H. Day Shaker Screen, 20 x 48, 2-desk.

3—13 gal. Stainless Steel (T347) Jacketed Autoclaves or Pressure Vessels, 700# int. pr., 50# jkt. pr.

1—Stainless Steel Tank, 16,000 gal., Horiz.

1—Mikro Pulverizer, #2-DH.

1—N. J. Pony Semi-Aut. Labeler.

2—Stokes RD-3 rotary 16-punch pellet presses.

1—Shriver 36" C. I. Filter Press, 20 chamber, closed dely.

1—Stainless Steel Pressure Vessel, 600# WP, T304, 18" dia. x 9'4" L.

125—Stainless Steel Flanged Gate Valves, 1", 1½", 2" & 3".

CHEMICAL PLANT

2—St.St.Jkd. Agit. Tanks, 450 gal.

3—St. St. Vacuum Tanks, 260 gal.

6—St. St. Tanks, 15, 100, 150, 200 gal., 3/16" thick.

1—St. St. Exchanger, 23 sq. ft.

1—St. St. Column 8" D x 26' H.

3—Adams St. St. Filters.

3—Worthite Pumps.

2—Shriver St. St. Diaphragm Pumps.

2—International St. St. Disc Filters, #3 & #5.

PLANT LIQUIDATIONS

AT MARION, IND. (Patrick Henry Brewery): 40 welded steel tanks from 5500 gal. to 12,700 gal. sizes; 10"x10" 82-ton Ammonia Compressor; 4000 gal. Vertical steel cooker Jacketed and Agitated; Sperry 24" cast iron Filter Press, 16 chambers, closed delivery; many other items.

AT NORFOLK, VA. 9 Horizontal welded steel tanks Lastiglas lined, 15,200 gal. cap.

FOR SALE FROM STOCK

8—15,000 gal. Vertical Welded Steel Closed Fermenting Tanks, 80 lb. W.P. turbine agitator with 40 HP motor, 970 lin. ft. 3" pipe coil. Excellent condition.

4—3,000 gal. Horizontal Stainless Steel Tanks, insulated and agitated.

40—Stainless Steel Tanks—30, 60, 100, 150, 200, 300, 500, 1,000, 3,000, 5,700, 10,000 gal.

35—Aluminum Tanks, closed, 4, 275, 330 480, 500, 1,350, 1,450 and 9,000 gal.

50—Stainless Steel and Stainless Clad Steam Jacketed Kettles—40, 60, 80, 100, 150, 200, 500 gal.

4—Aluminum Reaction Kettles, Jkd. and Agit., 35, 60, 100 & 250 gal.

3—Aluminum Bubble Cap Columns.

6—Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 400, 368, 236, 190, 40, 14 sq. ft.

1—Ball & Jewell #1½ Rotary Cutter, stainless steel.

6—Mikro Pulverizers #1-SH, #1-SI, #2-DH, #2-SI, #2-TH and 24" TH.

2—Bird 48" dia. Suspended Centrifugals Stainless Steel Perforated Basket, Plow, Bottom Discharge, 15 H.P. motor.

4—DeLaval Centrifugal Oil Purifiers, models 600, 74-11 and 94-01.

2—Sweetland Filters, #10, #12.

1—Shriver 36" Rubber Covered Filter Press.

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USED "GOOD AS NEW" EQUIPMENT

Priced Right—Write Now

- Sweetland #12 Filter, 48 leaves, 3" centers.
- Sweetland #12 Filter, 36 leaves, 4" centers.
- Sperry 36" C. I. Filters, 20 pits, & frms. (2).
- Sharples PY-14 S. S. Super-D-Cantor (new).
- Bird continuous Centrifuge; 36"x72", Solid bskt.
- Proctor Schwartz S. S. Apron Dryer, 8'x80'.
- Buflovak 42"x90" double drum Dryer.
- 7'x110' Rotary Vulcan Kiln, Lined, 50 HP.
- Oliver, 5'3"x8' Precoat Filter, Complete.
- Oliver 8'x10' Precoat Filter, Complete.
- Eimco 8'x8' rotary cont. vac. Filter.
- Simpson #2 Mixmuller, Style VD.
- Abbe-Lenart 220 gal. liquid Mixer. 30 HP.
- Day 12"x32" 3 roll mill, water cooled.
- Raymond 5 roller high side mill.
- Baker Perkins Sigma Mixer, size 16½ D.M.
- Pfaudler 1,000 Gal., Model XL Agit. Reactor.
- Patterson 300 Gal. Reactor, Agit. 3 HP.
- Rotex Model 52 double deck Screen, 60"x120".
- ADT de-watering Press, 5 HP motor.
- Sturtevant Air Washer, 5x5, Type C (2).
- Tolhurst 40" Centrifuges, battery of two.
- Elliott 8" Ejector, 2 Stage.
- Mueller #9 Pug Mill, double augers.
- Rietz RD-18 Disintegrator, 50 HP.
- Double Ribbon Mixer, 120 cu. ft. Mix cap.

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COLLOID MILLS—Manton Gaulin 4", Premier 8" (new).

KETTLE—Nickel, 50 gal., jacketed.

CONDENSERS—S/S Lab. equipment, Stokes.

MILLS—Hardinge Conical, 3' x 8" & 6' x 22" Ball, 7' x 48".

HAMMER MILLS—Wms LGI, Reg. #1, GA 30, Jeffrey 24 x 36, B-2, w/motors.

PEBBLE MILLS—Lab. sizes, NEW JARS, 30x33, 6'x8'.

FILTERS—Rubber, Sparkler, 18D4.

KETTLES—250 gal., jacket., agit.

SCREENS—Tyler Hummer, 3x5, 1 & 3 deck. Selectro 18x48, double.

JAW CRUSHERS — 3½ x 4½, 8½ x 14½, 9 x 15, 11 x 26, 18 x 36.

MIXER—Stokes, 13½ gal.

PUMPS—Viking, 4", Quimby 2½" rubber centrifugal.

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NEW STAINLESS STEEL MIXERS, KETTLE, & TANKS, FABRICATED TO YOUR OWN SPECIFICATIONS. GOOD DELIVERY.

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Spray Dryer, S/S, 6'x9'.
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Gehnrich, 4 trays, 30"x30" Steam.
2½ Truck Dryers, El, Heated.
Vacuum 20 Shelves, 30"x43".
Hersey Rotary Vacuum, 54"x25'.
Louisville, 6'x50'.
Buflovak Twin Drums, 32"x72".
Single Drum, 60"x78", 15 HP.

Vulcanizers—(2)—4'x80', (1)—8'x20'.
Column—Copper, Bubble Cap. 18"x12.
Mixer—Banbury #1, 40 HP.

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DRYERS AND KILNS

5'x15' Rotary Kiln brick lined complete.
Vulcan 8'x80' Rotary Kiln 20 HP.
Devine #12 Vac. Shelf Dryer, 40"x42".
2—Allbr. Nell 4'x9 Atmos. Drum Dryers.
1—Proctor & Schwartz 6 fan automatic 3 apron Conveyor Dryer.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20".
6—Steam, gas & elect. Dryers.
8—Rotary Dryers. Direct & indirect. Also Jacketed & Steam Tube.
New Rotary Dryers. Kilns and Coolers

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6—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals. Bottom Discharge.
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11—Sharples No. 5A Stainless Centrifuges. 2 HP. Also No. 6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers. 300 & 301.

FILTERS

1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
10—Sperry and Shriver, 12", 18", 24", 30", & 36" iron Filter Presses.
Sweetland & Oliver Vac. Filters.

KETTLES AND TANKS

2000 gal. type 304 Stainless vert. Tank
Pfaudler 500-gal. Glass Lined Tanks.
Dopp 350 gal. agit. Jack. C. I. Vac. Kettle.
Devine 36" dia. Impregnating Unit; Jacketed. Liquor & Impregnating Kettle.
100 gal. Jack. Impregnating Kettle.
500 & 1,000 gal. closed Jack. Steel Kettles.
2300 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
600 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
8—Jack Kettles, 50 to 2500 gals.
2—Pfaudler 500-gal. Glass Lined Tanks.
1—250 gal Lead lined Kettle.
1—200 gal. Jack Copper Kettle 4' dia. x 3' deep.
Stainless, alum., Copper, Glass Lined, Lead Lined & Steel Kettles and Tanks.
New Stainless Tanks, 50 to 500 gals.
200 gal. vert. Copper Jack Kettle.
Copper Varnish Kettles, 150 to 300 gals.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS

Patterson Pebble Mills, 6'x8' & 6'x5' MD.
1—Abbe Pebble Mill, 24"x33". Also Jar Mills.
#1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1#00 Raymond Mill 30 H.P., complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
Hammer Mills & Pulverizers, to 50 HP.
1—Sturtevant 42" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Robinson 22" B.B. Attrition Mill.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills. 8"x22", 9"x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
1—9"x24" 1 Pr. High Steel Roller Mill.
Houchin 18"x36" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U. S. & Premier 1½ H.P. Colloid Mills.

MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS

Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 100, 50 & 9 gals. Also single arm Mixers.
Century 40 & 80 qt. vert. 4 speed Mixer.
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
Patterson 3½' dia. Stainless Conical Blender.
1—Master Drum type 1000# Blender.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 2,000 lbs.
Day 15 gal. Pony Mixers.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 3 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers, to 150 gals.

MISC. AND SPECIALS

Anderson RB Expeller 20 HP Motor.
Sly Dust Collect 242 sq. ft. Type, Complete.
3—Buffalo Horiz. Vac. Pumps, 5 H.P.
2—Buffalo 6' dia. Vac. crystallizers.
4—Stokes & Colton Rotary and Single Punch Tablet Machines, ¼ to 3".
4—French Oil Motor Driven Expellers.
1—Stokes 2E Paste Filler.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers. Filling Machines, liquid paste, powder.
Elgin Capper, ½ H.P. Motor driven.
1—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packers.
2—Revolving Pans, 30" & 36".
1—Gould 75 HP 2 stage centrif. Pump.
4—Stokes Vertical High Vac. Pumps.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
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Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc. Centrif., Rotary, Duplex & Triplex Pumps. Boilers—Gas, Oil & Coal Water Stills.

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FOR SALE

Pebble Mills: 5 gal. to 250 gal.
Pulverizers: Micro SH, ISI, 4TH.
3-roll Mills: Day, high and slow speed.
Powder Mixer: Day 66 cu. ft. jktd.
Clarifiers: Sharples Vaporite st. steel.
Dryer: Roto Louvre 5x20' monel metal.
Mixer: Read dbl. arm. 380 gal., st. steel.
Filter: Eimco rotary vacuum, st. steel.
Clarifiers: De Laval 84-51 motor dr.
Dryer: Devine 18x12" vac. drum, st. st.
Vacuum Pans: 36" Henszey, 25-gal. Stokes.
Press: Davenport 3-A, Durimet con.
Rubber Mill: 12x24" Birmingham, 25 hp.
Hammer Mill: Prater 50 hp. type 9DS.
Powder Mixers: 100 to 2,000 lbs.
Filter Presses: 7" to 24", Sperry, Shriver.
Screens: 20x48 Rotex, Selectro, 20x84 Rotex.
Colloid Mill: Premier 3" st. steel, 7½ hp.

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FOR SALE

2—Motor Driven #2SI Mikro Pulverizers. Practically Brand New.
1—Baker-Perkins 100 Gal. S.S. Mixer, double-arm, sigma blades, motor driven.
1—Day #2 75 Gal. Brighton Mixer.
5—Pebble Mills, 40 to 500 Gal.
10—Pony Mixers, 8, 15, and 40 Gal.
1—Eppenbach Stainless Steel Homo Mixer with a 7½ hp Explosion-Proof Motor. HIGH SPEED Roller Mills, 9"x24" to 16"x40".
3—8" Premier Colloid Mills, watercooled.

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1—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed Vacuum Distillation Unit with 60 sq. ft. Stainless Steel Condenser and 100 gal. Stainless Steel Receiver.

1—Buflovak Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 5' x 20', with all auxiliary equipment.

1—Shriver 24" x 24" Cast Iron Filter Press, Closed Delivery, 3 Eye, 23 chambers.

2—Sperry Cast Iron 24" x 24" Filter Presses, Closed Delivery, 30 chambers.

1—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Jacketed Kettle, 150 gals.

1—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Jacketed Kettle, 500 gals.

1—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed Kettle, 10 gals.

2—Glascote Glass Lined Jacketed Kettles, 10 & 20 gals.

1—Combustion Engr. Stainless Steel Autoclave, 300 PSI Internal Pressure, 500 gals.

4—Buflovak Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 20 shelves each.

5—Koven Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles, 380 gals. each.

1—Baker Perkins Stainless Steel Jacketed Double Arm Mixer, Sigma Blade, 9 gals.

2—Patterson Steel Turbine Mixers, 1200 gals. with 3 HP Explosion Proof Drives.

1—Readco Stainless Steel Jacketed Double Arm Jacketed Mixer, Sigma Blades, 225 gals.

1—Simpson #1 Intensive Mixer.

12—Simpson #0 Intensive Mixers "Unused".

1—Mikro Stainless Steel Pulverizer, #2TH.

1—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed Vacuum Reactor, 500 gals.

1—Pfaudler Glass Lined Storage Tank, 1000 gals.

1—Monel Storage Tank, 1,300 gals.

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2—S.S. Condensers 370 Sq. Ft.
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#316 Stainless Steel Tanks, new 100, 200 & 300 gal.
1—Stainless Tank #438 Chrome, vert. 7'x10' deep.
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1—Day Mixer, steam jacketed, 50 gal. Sigma Blade.
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1—Gaulin Stainless Steel Homogenizer, Type CGC, 125 gph., with 5 HP, 3 phase Motor—like new.
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Davenport Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 6'x36', complete with Drive & Press—latest model.
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3—Tankcar Tanks, 10,000 gal. each, with coils—used for molasses.
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Robinson Pulverizer #20, with 2 motors 10 HP each.
Robinson Ribbon Type Mixer, 30"x10'—like new.
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4—Pfaudler NEW 1500 and 1000 gallon, glass-lined, jacketed, agitated Reactors.
3—Stokes BB2 and B2 Rotary Tablet Machines.
1—Baker Perkins 35 gallon, Stainless Steel, Double Arm, jacketed Mixer, Sigma Blades.
2—Eimco 4' x 5' Rotary Vacuum Filters, complete with drives and pumps, mounted on common base.
2—Baker Perkins 300 gallon Double Arm, Jacketed Vacuum Mixers.
2—Baker Perkins 100, 50 gallon, Double Arm, jacketed Mixers, Sigma Blades.
1—Steel Storage Tank, 10' x 50' welded, ASME, 50# pressure.
1—Raymond 3-roll High Side Mill, complete.
1—Link Belt steel 3'10" x 14' Roto-Louvre Dryer.
1—Link Belt Monel 2'7" x 8' Roto-Louvre Dryer.
2—Oliver 8' x 10' Monel Rotary Vacuum Filters.
1—Fletcher 48" Suspended Centrifugal, aluminum perforated basket, motor driven.
1—Tolhurst 32" Suspended Centrifugal, Monel perforated basket, motor driven.
2—Tolhurst 26" Suspended Centrifugals, stainless steel solid baskets, motor driven.
2—Bird 18" x 28", 24" x 38" solid bowl continuous Centrifuges.
1—Hardinge 4½' x 16" Conical Steel Lined Ball Mill.
4—Sweetland Filters, #12, 10 and 7.
1—Shriver 36" x 36" cast iron Filter Press P&F, 46 chambers, closed delivery.
3—Sharples P16 Monel & Stainless Steel, Pressurtite Super Centrifuges.
4—Oliver 3' x 1', 4' x 5', 8' x 12', 11'6" x 14' Rotary Vacuum Filters.

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1—Pfaudler 1000 gallon, closed, glass-lined Tank.
2—Pfaudler 100 gallon, glass-lined Vacuum Stills with condensers and receivers.
1—Pfaudler 100 gallon, glass-lined, jacketed Kettle.
1—Pfaudler 50 gallon, glass-lined, jacketed Kettle.
2—Pfaudler 20 gallon, glass-lined, jacketed Stills.
1—Glascote 10 gallon, glass-lined, jacketed Still.
2—Monel 20 gallon, jacketed Stills with tubular condensers.
1—Copper 35 gallon Still.
1—Nash TSB two-stage Vacuum Pump.
1—Premier UB6 Stainless Steel Colloid Mill.

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REACTORS

3424 K4—Stainless Reactor; oil heated agitated; 24"x48".
3561—Stainless Jktd. Agitated; 18"x14" with condenser.
3417—Stainless Jktd. Agitated Reactor; 24"x40".
3549—Stainless Jktd. Autoclave; 3000 PSI; Agitated; 10"x15".
3673 L9—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jktd. Reactor; 16"x28".
3544—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jktd. Reactor; 4'x4'; 75 PSI.
3320—Stainless 250 Gal. Agitated Reactor; 36"x50".
3424 K2—Monel 250 Gal. Jktd. Agtd. Reactor; with Condenser and Accessories.
3670—Steel Reactor 4'x4' heated with copper coil unit.
3424 K9—Stainless 475 Gal. Reactor 4'x5' Jacketed and Agitated.
3168—Stainless 500 Gal. Jacketed Reactor; 6' dia. x 30" straight side.
3168 D7—Doppley Jacketed Reactor; 40"x8' high.
3390—Buffalo 500 Gal. New Jktd. Agtd. Reactor; 4'x5'2" motorized.
3273—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed, Agitated Reactor; 47"x67".
3434—Dopp 650 Gal. Cast Iron Full Jktd. Agitated Reactor; 80"x67".
R4-230—Stainless 600 Gal. Reactor with Reflux Condenser; 5 HP agitator.
3327—Copper Steam Jktd. Vacuum Reactor; 650 gal. 54"x7'.
3113 E2—Copper Vacuum Pan; coil heated; 2000 Gal. 7' diameter.
R4-227—Cast Iron 1000 Gal. Nitre Pot; 6'x6'; agitated 5 HP motor.
3598—Steel 2600 Gal. Jktd. Agt. Reactor; 8'x7'.
R4-231—Stainless Reactor; 2500 Gal. 7'6" dia. 125 PSI internal.
R4-229—Steel Reactor; 3000 Gal. 10'5"x4'10"; Jacketed; Agitated.
R4-225—Steel Reactor; 3500 Gal. 6'x16'x6"; Jacketed; Agitated.
2755—Steel Reactor; 54"x96" with steel receiver, same size.

MIXERS (Powders and Granulars)

3499—New steel double ribbon Mixers in sizes from 24 cu. ft. to 215 cu. ft.
3333—Sprout Waldron Mixers; 283 cu. ft. 5' dia. x 10' long; center discharge.
2538—Wolf Powder Mixer; 24"x32"x94" motorized with 5 HP motor.
3102—J. H. Day Ribbon Mixer; size 3'x8'9" with top sifter.
3427 P5—Marquette Paddle Mixer; 24"x12' long.
3505—Robinson Stainless Mixer; 8"x24"x26" with Sifter; 2 HP motor.
M29-219—Robinson Stainless Mixer; 54"x12'; 7,000 lbs. 30 HP motor.
3302—Stainless Tumbling Type Mixer; 5'x5' with 3 HP motor.
M26-208—Steel Jacketed Double Ribbon Mixer; 13"x20"x8'; 7½ HP motor.
M29-209—FMC Double Ribbon Mixer; 3'x3'x8' with 10 HP motor.
M29-211—5,000 lb. Steel Mixer; 36"x42"x12' with 20 HP motor.
M29-206—Patterson Conical Blender; 135 cu. ft. with 15 HP motor.
3529—Munson Rotary Batch Mixer, 40 cu. ft.; 5' diameter.
M29-112—Ransome Rotary Drum Mixer; 9'x11'6" arr. for motor drive.
3214—Broughton Double Shaft Paddle Mixer; 41"x43".
M29-205—Sturdevant 2,000 lb. Dry Mixer No. 3; 52 cu. ft. capacity.

MIXERS (Heavy Duty Dough and Mass Mixers)

2293 E5—J. H. Day S/S 5 gal. Double Arm Jktd. Mixer; Vacuum Cover.
3566—Baker Perkins S/S Double Sigma Arms; 12"x6¼"x10"; 2 HP XPL.
3166—J. H. Day 20 Gal. Jacketed Mixer; cored masticator arms; 5 HP.
2949—Ross No. 2 Double Arm Mixer; 16"x12"x 16" with 3 HP motor.
3533 E 3—J. H. Day No. 2; Jktd. 20 Gal. Double Arm Mixer; 20¾"x16"x16".
M25-212—J. H. Day Cincinattus No. 4 Sigma Arm Mixer; 50 Gal.
M26-213—J. H. Day Jktd. Hor. Mixer; 30"x35"x 68" with 5 HP PL motor.
2109—J. H. Day Jkt. Ribbon Mixer; 175 Gal. 28"x26"x70".
2337—W. & P. Type Jktd. Double Arm 100 gal. Mixers, geared both ends.
3677 D1—Baker Perkins Size 17 Class BB Type VII Shredding type Jacketed Mixers; double sigma arms; geared both ends; 43½"x 53"x44".
M13-192—Simpson 24" Laboratory Size Mix Muller.
3668 S2—Lancaster Mix Muller No. 3 with Skip Hoist.
3427—Lancaster Model EAG4 Mix Muller, complete with all accessories.
M13-191—Simpson 6' Mix Muller No. 2 with 25 HP motor and accessories.

HAMMERMILLS, CRUSHERS, GRINDERS, PULVERIZERS

3655 W1—Bantam Mikro Pulverizers; SH screw Feed; motorized.
3655 W2—Gruendler Supermaster No. 1 Hammer Mill; 15 HP.
3331—Mikro No. 2 TH screw feed with Pre-Breaker.
3324 E2—Mikro No. 4 Pulverizer; 15"x24".
McA1501—Mikro No. 2 Type SCB chamber 7"x11½"; arr. for motor drive.
M10-202—Fitzpatrick Model K Comminutator with 7½ HP motor.
M10-102—Fitzpatrick Model K Comminutator with 15 HP motor.
M10-203—Fitzpatrick Model J—Comminutator with 1½ HP.
M10-204—Reitz RD 12 Stainless Disintegrator with 30 HP.
M10-200—Reitz RD 18 Stainless Disintegrator with 75 HP.
3293 N1—Raymond Imp Mill 9"x18" with accessories.
2383—Raymond Model No. 00 Aut. Pulverizer with accessories.
1001 N1—Williams Model NF Hammer Mill; 25"x14"; requires 60 HP.
3429 A7—Williams Hammer Mill 36"x18"; requires 60 HP.
3429 A-5-6—Williams Hammer Mill No. 4 18"x48" requires 60 HP.
M10-189—Williams Hammer Mill No. 40 Pulverizer 200 HP fan cooled.
3429 A6—Gruendler Pulverizer 12"x48" requires 150 HP motor.
3192 A1—Gruendler Pulverizer No. 3 chamber 8"x16".
3429 A9—Gump Bar Nun No. 40 Hammer Mill; 12"x40"; requires 60 HP.
3545—Jay Bee Model A4 chamber 12"x18" with 25 HP motor.
M10-188—Jay Bee Shredder Model HM requires 100 HP motor.
M10-183—Jeffrey Swing Hammer Mill Type E 42"x36" for 100 HP motor.
M10-191—Stedman Type BX 20"x12" Swing Hammer Mill; 40 HP motor.
M10-190—Riley Duplex Attritor requires 250 H.P. motor.
3168 D2—Sturtevant Jaw Crusher 8"x10"; rated 10 Ton ore per hour.
3447—Sprout Waldron Saw Tooth Crusher No. 10; 16"x16"; requires 15 HP.
3277—Robinson 26" Double Runner Attrition Mill; two 10 HP motors.
3529W—Bauer 24" Double Runner Attrition Mill with two 20 HP motors.

MISCELLANEOUS

2579—Devine Surface Condenser and Receiver; 160 sq. ft.
1000 C6—Wheeler Hor. Surface Condensers; 4,000 sq. ft. CI shell; copper tubes.
1000/NCL—French Oil Mill Hydraulic Presses; Ram 6"; Travel 38"; Daylight 5'.
P9-152—Jackson Church "Zenith" Pulp Press ZMI; Stainless with 5 HP.
P9-151—Louisville Dewatering Press in Stainless Steel.
2755 R25—French Oil Mill 2 Post Curb Press; 24"x36"; 450 Ton.
3668 S3—Chambers Bros. De-Aerating Extruder No. 5.
3673 L1—American Sterilizer; 32"x48"; quick opening door.

CENTRIFUGALS (Suspended Type)

3497 S1—Tolhurst 26" Suspended; Steel Extractor; plow discharge.
3497 S3—Tolhurst 40" Everdur Basket; Plow discharge; 2 Speed motor.
3615 G1—Tolhurst 48" Overdriven; perforated Basket; Rubber cov. 10 HP.
1152 Mc—Bird 48" Rubber Cov. Extractor; with 40 HP 2 Speed Motor.
1152 Mc1—Bird 12" Rubber Lined Centrifuge with extra Imperforate Basket.
C4-139—A.T.&M. S/S Susp. Centrifugal 12"x6"; with ½ HP motor.
C5-150—Fletcher S/S Susp. Centrifugal; 32"x 19"; unloader; 2 speeds.
C4-138—Fletcher Whirlwind S/S Centrifugal; 40"; 2 speed 7½ HP.
C5-137—Bird S/S 48" Suspended; Bottom Discharge; 15 HP motor.

CENTRIFUGALS (Continuous)

C7-127—Bird Rubber and Hastelloy Solid Bowl; 40"x60".
C7-128—CME Stainless Solid Bowl conical, 21"x36".
C7-129—Bird Rubber and S/S 36"x50" continuous.
C7-130—Bird Solid Bowl Steel; 36"x72".
C7-131—Baker Perkins Termeer HS 1600 with with 40 HP.
C6-125—Sharples Nozzlejector Type DM204; 7½ HP 4800 RPM.
C6-123—DeLaval Stainless Multimatic Separator 48" dia.
C7-133—Sharples S/S Super D-Canter Continuous Centrifuge.
C7-146—Sharples S/S Super D-Canter PY14 Vapor Tite.
C7-147—Bird 18"x28" S/S and Hastelloy motorized.
C7-132—Laughlin Continuous Centrifuge; 30"x 17".
C5-151—Tolhurst 40" S/S Type 316 Perforated Basket, with S/S Plow; direct driven 2 speed motor 10/5 HP.

BALL and PEBBLE MILLS

M3-25—Patterson Steel Ball Mill Type D; 2'x3'; 7½ HP motor, balls, etc.
M3-26—Abbe Steel Ball Mill; 2'6"x3'6"; 7½ HP with steel balls.
M3-27—Moore Jacketed Ball Mill; 4'x5'; 15 HP XPL Gearhead motor.
3443—International 5'x5' Porc. Lnd. Pebble Mills; 50 HP Gearmotors.
M14-28—Patterson Buhr lined Pebble Mill; 2'6"x3'6"; direct drive.
M14-29—Patterson Porc. Lined Pebble Mill; 3'6"x4'; direct drive.
3564—Abbe 50 gal. Porc. Lined Pebble Mill; 20"x30".
M14-195—Abbe Buhr Lined Pebble Mill; 32'x 36"; 2 HP motor.
3403—Abbe Buhrstone Lined Pebble Mills; 54"x60"; arr. direct drive.
3673—Large Stock of Jar Mills; single or multiple; all sizes.

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For Sale: Graham 3-stage vacuum steam jet ejector, brand new. Designed for 6 mm absolute pressure under 40#/hr air and 800# vapor load—consists of booster jet, two secondary jets, two barometric intercondensers cast iron body construction, stainless steel & brass nozzles—also available one booster jet & intercondenser. One 10'x9'6" wooden tank, 3" cypress staves, equipped with TE 25 hp motor variable transmission & double turbine agitator. Two 38"x38" cylindrical scale tanks—2000# dial capacity Howe scales. One Elliott roto jet air driven turbine for 1½" tubes. One Braybender moisture tester—complete. One Zaremba double effect evaporator. OPD 881.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Chemical Equipment wanted for defense plant work including autoclave centrifuges, dryers, filters, kettles, mixers, pulverizers and tanks. Also interested in set-up plants, now operating or idle. Give full particulars in first letter for consideration. OPD 874.

Wanted—Send us your list of surplus or idle machinery. Interested in large capacity dry & wet Mixers, Rotary and batch Dryers, Pulverizers, all kinds of Jacketed Kettles, Distilling apparatus, Filling and Packaging Units, Stainless steel and non-corrosive Tanks and Vessels. For 36 years we have been buying from single items to complete Plants—Consolidated Products Co. Inc., 13-18 Park Row, New York 38. N. Y.

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Chemical Plant or machinery wanted, including pressure vessels, centrifuges, rotary and vacuum dryers, filter presses, a continuous filter, chill roll dryer, steel and stainless steel tanks, mixing equipment packaging and wrapping units. Please advise. OPD 875.

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Custom Dispersing Dry Colors and Blacks for plastics, paints, etc., dispersed in your own vehicles, to your own specifications. Also colors and chemicals Dry-blended, pulverized, and packed to order. Experienced technique and laboratory control. OPD 891.

Prominent chemical manufacturer in Metropolitan New York area is available for custom processing of products requiring large scale precipitation, filtering and drying equipment. OPD 877.

Mfg. facilities, for sale or lease group (4) good buildings small town Catskill Mt.: one section 23,000 sq. ft. all brick and concrete over steel. N. Y. Central siding. Write for aerial picture and description. George Flower and Son, Inc., Hobart, N. Y., phone 5651.

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Steel Drums for sale, 24 new, 55 gallon, hot dip galvanized, 16 gauge T. E. drums ICC 5B Spec. D. S. construction crown heads; also, 154 lbs Nacconol NRSF and 200 lbs "Carbitol" Solvent. Write OPD 890.

Silicone Dust—Minimum assay 97% SI. Average particle size 1.4 microns. 30,000# available. Minimum order 2000#. For full details write: P. O. Box 364, Waterford, New York.

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Wanted: Paint Chemist, under 30 years, experienced in formulation. Excellent opportunity in national marine paint company located in metropolitan New York area. Secure financial future assured. Write in longhand, giving education, experience, and personal history. (Our employees know of this ad.). Address: OPD 889.

POSITIONS WANTED

Sales Executive Available, experienced bulk fine chemicals to pharmaceutical manufacturers. Wide experience in drug field on a national basis. College graduate, married, age 42. N. Y. C. resident, now employed seeks greater opportunity. OPD 885.

Chemist: Coatings, seeks connection with progressive concern. Many years experience in the field of lacquers and application of synthetic resins. OPD 888.

REPRESENTATION DESIRED

Do you need efficient technical sales representation in New York-North Jersey area in following fields: Lacquers, industrial finishes, coated fabrics-paper, adhesives, latex-rubber, paint-varnish, allied? Available: competent chemist-salesman; 8 years sales and technical experience in these fields. OPD 887.

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Shellac Distributor Wanted: Want responsible firm for distribution on regional or national basis for old established Shellac firm. Will supply either cut Shellac or bone dry. Only progressive sales organizations will be considered. Replies strictly confidential. OPD 857.

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Paint Mixers: O&T, Kestner & Hecht, Day.
Paint Mills: Day, Lehman, etc., solid rolls.
Pwdr Mixers: ribbon, tumbler, 50 to 3000#.
Dough Mixers: sgl. or dbl. arm, pl., jktd.
Fillers: powder, liquid, paste.
Kettles: stainless, steel—jktd., plain.
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Tariff Legislation Set

—Continued from page 3

an entire industry must face injury from imports before relief can be granted; provides for quotas on imports of oil, and provides for sliding scale rates of duty on imports of lead and zinc.

Aim of Separate Measures

The purpose of separating his original bill into two bills is largely political so that Mr. Simpson can prove to his constituents that he still favors curbing the President's authority while at the same time being willing to go along with a one-year extension of the existing authority. For political purposes, the ways and means committee may report both bills to the house, but it is doubtful whether the second bill will ever passed.

With the exception of the provision for enlarging the Tariff Commission, the new Simpson "compromise bill" is largely in accord with the views of the chemical industry as registered with the chemical and means committee by the Manufacturing Chemists Association and the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association during hearings on Mr. Simpson's first bill, H. R. 4294 (OPD, 5/4/53).

Some objection was raised to the addition of another member to the Tariff Commission and this may cause considerable controversy on the house floor, particularly from the Democratic members, who claim that the Republicans are attempting to turn the commission into a political group.

WHO Drug Nomenclature

—Continued from page 3

adoption against which there is any objection registered.

8. WHO will attempt in all cases to reconcile the objections and will seek to obtain withdrawal of the objection.

9. When no objection stands against a proposed name, WHO will notify all parties that the name has been selected for international usage as the recommended non-proprietary name for the drug.

Scope of Selections Limited

It is also understood that the subcommittee of the expert committee, which has been devising the names for the drugs, will be asked to limit the scope of its work to those drugs which actually entered into international commerce. One of the complaints made in the past was that the committee appeared to be going beyond its original concept and was selecting names for drugs which might be little more than a curiosity, or a mere reference in the scientific literature.

The work of the expert committee has been under fire from cosmetic drug manufacturers for a number of months. Criticism reached its climax last March when the American Drug Manufacturers Association and the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association jointly protested formally to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles (OPD, 3/30/53).

They complained particularly with respect to the effect of the work on the validity of tradenames of many drug products. They said that the program as conducted had shown a disregard of private property rights, and the selection of non-proprietary names would inevitably conflict with established private trademark rights, unless carefully drafted rules were drawn up and followed.

Controls Measure Revised

—Continued from page 3

that the section be dropped because of sharp criticisms from foreign governments and that reliance be placed on the discretionary authority of Section 22 of the agricultural adjustment act to limit agricultural imports and to protect price programs.

The Tariff Commission recently completed hearings on agricultural imports under section 22, as a preliminary to issuance of an executive order by the President continuing import curbs on some products in anticipation of section 104 being allowed to expire June 30. In directing the commission to make the investigation, the President asked that its report be expedited. It is possible that the report has been made and is now under study by the White House. However there has been no announcement to this effect from either the commission or the White House.

Carbon, Other Blacks Data Offered

A desk card listing Witco-Continental's carbon blacks and comparable blacks for the rubber industry is now available upon request. Included are the channel blacks—easy processing, medium processing, hard processing and conducting channel blacks; and the furnace blacks—semi-reinforcing, high modulus, fast extruding, medium abrasion, and high abrasion furnace blacks. A free copy of the desk card, No. 53-3, is available from Witco at 260 Madison avenue, New York 16.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

Invitation for Bids for the Purchase of

500 shares, $100.00 par value, common capital stock

and

250 shares, $100.00 par value, preferred capital stock

of

SEECK & KADE, INC.

(A New York Corporation)

The Attorney General of the United States hereby announces the issuance of a Prospectus constituting an invitation for bids at public auction, subject to the terms and conditions stated in the documents referred to below, for the purchase, as an entirety, of all of the above-mentioned shares (hereinafter called the "Stock"), of Seeck & Kade, Inc. (hereinafter called the "Company"), a New York corporation. The shares offered for sale constitute 50% of the authorized, issued, and outstanding common stock, and all of the authorized, issued, and outstanding preferred stock of the Company. The sale of the Stock does not represent new financing and the Company will receive no part of the net proceeds therefrom.

The Stock is held by the Attorney General as a result of vesting action under the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, and is being offered by the Attorney General under the authority of said Act and Executive Orders 9193, as amended, and 9788.

The auction will be held at the Office of Alien Property, U. S. Court House, Room 115, Foley Square, New York 7, New York, at 3:00 p.m. Eastern Daylight Saving Time, on June 30, 1953 (or at such later time as may be fixed by the Attorney General, as provided in the Statement of Terms and Conditions).

Mr. Max Kade, President of Seeck & Kade, Inc., and his wife, Mrs. Annette Kade, each owns 25% of the Company's common stock. Mr. Kade has agreed to submit a bid for the stock in the amount of $650,000. Accordingly, the auction will be opened by the announcement of said bid of $650,000.

Bids will be considered only from bidders who shall have furnished to the Attorney General certain information on the Questionnaire for Prospective Bidders before 5:30 p.m. Eastern Daylight Saving Time, on June 16, 1953, accompanied by a deposit of $50,000, and only if made in accordance with and subject to the provisions of the Statement of Terms and Conditions.

Sale of the Stock will be made only to American citizens or to business organizations controlled by American citizens and organized under the laws of the United States or a territory or state thereof.

Copies of the Prospectus including financial statements, Statement of Terms and Conditions, Questionnaire for Prospective Bidders and Form of Bid may be obtained at the Office of Alien Property, Department of Justice, U. S. Court House, Room 115, Foley Square, New York 7, New York. Copies of certain other relevant documents referred to in the Prospectus and the Statement of Terms and Conditions may be examined at the above address.

Inquiries relating to this invitation and the sale of the stock may be directed to the Office of Alien Property, at the above address.

June 2, 1953. HERBERT BROWNELL, JR.
Attorney General

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Monsanto Texas Division Sales Position to Trombley

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has announced the appointment of C. F. Trombley as product sales manager for the Texas division's sales department in Texas City, Tex. At the same time, the company announced that Donald C. Lewis has joined the sales department of the Merrimac Division, Everett, Mass.

Mr. Trombley joined Monsanto as a sales representative in New York in 1935. He worked in the Merrimac and organic chemical division's sales offices prior to his appointment in 1944 as branch manager for the company's Seattle, Wash., sales office. Mr. Lewis has been assigned to the industrial chemicals department, with a major interest in chemicals for the paper industry. He has been with the division since 1951 as a member of the research and development department.

Textile Chemists Plan Outing

The annual outing and golf tournament of the New York section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists will be held June 19 at the North Jersey Country Club, Wayne Township, N. J.

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